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THE

DOMESDAY OF ST. PAUL'S

OF

THE YEAR M.CC.XXII.;

OR,

REGISTRUM DE VISITATIONE MANERIORUM
PER ROBERTUM DECANUM,

AND OTHER ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE MANORS
AND CHURCHES BELONGING TO THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S, LONDON
IN THE TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH CENTURIES.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, NOTES, AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

BY WILLIAM HALE HALE, M.A.

ARCHDEACON OF LONDON.

PRINTED FOR THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

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PREFACE.

So many years have passed, since the first sheets of this volume were committed to the press, that the Editor is bound to acknowledge with thankfulness the patience with which the Members of the Camden Society have awaited its completion. His apology for the delay will be found, not only in public and private duties which allowed him little leisure, but also in the fact, which he has mentioned in the "Introduction," that the work assumed a character materially different from that which was contemplated, when he engaged to edit for the Society "The Domesday of St. Paul's of the year 1222." The pledge then given would have been redeemed by a brief account of that Manuscript, a catalogue of names and places, and of its general contents. But when other documents were added by way of Appendix to the Domesday, which showed the relation of the manors to the cathedral as a landed estate, held to farm by its own members, and occupied by a tenantry according to the general custom of the age, it was evident, that the materials, which were thus collected, belonged not to Church history in particular, but were illustrative of the general history of the Landed

proprietary of England, as well as of the condition of those classes who were occupied in the cultivation of the soil. The work was no longer limited to one period, the early part of the thirteenth century, but comprised within it a documentary history of the Manorial property of the Cathedral, of its tenures and leases, and of the receipt and expenditure of the income derived from it during a period of 150 years, from the middle of the twelfth to the end of the thirteenth century. The more carefully the Editor applied himself to the study of each document, as he compared it with others of an earlier or later period, the wider was the field of inquiry which was opened to him, and the more interesting was the result, as the conclusion was pressed upon him, that the contents of this volume form a link in the connexion between Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman society, enabling us to trace back to centuries prior to the Conquest some of the features, by which agricultural tenures in England continued to be distinguished, as late as the end of the fourteenth century.

The Editor has no reason to look back with regret upon the hours which he has spent in the study and illustration of this collection of documents, much less to account them as misemployed. The contemplation of the peculiar character of society in a remote age, and the discovering how it agrees with, or differs from, that in which we ourselves are placed, must always be instructive to him who believes, that the varied condition of mankind, in every age and country, is as truly the

work of the Providence of God, as the creation and generation of man is a proof of His power. It is the aim of antiquarian study, to learn the history not so much of individuals as of man, to develop the acts and habits of nations, to describe the phases of society, and to note the different conditions, political, social, moral, and religious, under which the human race has prolonged its existence. From the knowledge of antiquity the historian derives the light, which lightens the dark places in the vista of the past. It is this knowledge, which has the telescopic power of overcoming the distance of time, and of enabling us to see with distinctness, and to take an enlarged view, not only of what men have accomplished in past ages, but also of all that God has done in the world, and how he has made himself known to man; and, though some persons may account antiquarian study useless, because the practice of the past may not, as they think, furnish us with the knowledge which is now needed, or because the experience of former times is inapplicable to our own, there may be still much that is edifying and instructive in these pursuits, and which may conduce to individual, if not to public good. Antiquity may teach the personal lesson of humility to the ablest lawyer, or statesman, or divine; for if candidly studied it will show, that our forefathers were in their age, and under their circumstances, as wise, and prudent, and learned as we are in our own, and that, however inferior they might be to ourselves in respect of physical science, yet in acute-

ness of perception, in strength of intellect, in the power of disputation, and in the application and adjustment of fixed principles of jurisprudence, there are few persons in this age, who are not surpassed by the lawyers and divines of ancient times.

These remarks upon the general advantage of antiquarian study having been premised, the Editor would apprise the reader of the particular conclusions, which he has drawn from the study of the documents here printed, and which he has endeavoured to a certain extent to embody in the Introduction, and which are these: that the Manorial system of England is of purely Anglo-Saxon origin; that the great mass of the population was bound to their lords by civil rather than by military service; that in the local customs of the Manors may be discovered the nature of the cultivation of the country, the different orders of society, and the relation in which they stood to each other; that one system of jurisprudence prevailed, which owed its origin, not to the will of the sovereign, but to the adjustment of rights acknowledged to exist between man and man; and that if the existence of law, and of right, and of well-defined duties is an evidence of civilisation, it may be fairly questioned, whether after the cessation of the Roman power and during the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon dominion England was ever inhabited by a barbarous and lawless people.

The Editor has had it in his power to examine only

a few documents belonging to other Cathedrals or to Monastic bodies; he has, however, seen enough to convince him, that many Lieger-books and Chartularies still exist, in which there are very complete records of the landed property of the Cathedral or Monastery, and which would throw still clearer light upon the character of the agricultural population, and the internal condition of the country.

With respect to the annotations and illustrations of the documents in this collection, the Editor has to observe, that they have taken the form commonly used in editing classical authors. It is supposed that the reader has the work before him, and that facts are stated, or words occur, which can be illustrated by contemporary history, or by philological research. In attempting in such cases to fulfil the wishes, or to meet the wants, of the reader, conjecture must occasionally take the place of certain information. The Editor has however rarely had recourse to conjecture without stating his grounds; and, if he should have fallen into error, he will be glad to be instructed by those who are better informed.

There is yet one duty which the Editor has to perform for the satisfaction of the reader—that of describing the form and character of the manuscripts now for the first time printed.

It being convenient to take notice of them in an order different from that in which they are placed in this volume, the Editor will first address the attention of the reader

to the fragment of the Domesday of Radulphus de Diceto, which is placed second in order, and is printed at page 109.

This manuscript is preserved in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson, B. 372). The Editor is indebted for the transcript of it to his friend the Rev. H. O. Cox, the under-librarian. It consists of only two leaves, written in double column, upon a larger page and in a larger hand than the Domesday of 1222, but in the same character. It is probably a fragment of the Book B, belonging to St. Paul's, which will be found described below as the Great Register of Radulphus de Diceto.

Four books now preserved in the archives of St. Paul's have supplied the other documents in this volume. It will facilitate the description of them to notice, First, "The Statuta Majora," from which has been extracted the Compotus Maneriorum et Firmarum, printed at p. 154. This is a folio volume of the time of Dean Baudake, in the early part of the fourteenth century; its title distinguishes it from the Statuta Minora, as being a larger volume, and written in a larger hand, the contents of both being nearly the same. The other three books are those known as Book K, Book I, and Book L, the letters by which they are distinguished being those which they bear in Dean Lyseux's Catalogue of the Cartæ and Books of the Cathedral, now remaining in the archives, which is a book of 144 leaves, the capital letters of which

are rubricated, and of which the following account is given in the heading of the first page:—

"Tabula extracta de Evidentiis in Thesauraria Sci Pauli London. per Magistrum Thomam Lyseux Decanum, Anno domini 1447. Et nota, quod litera alphabeti significat armariolum signatum exterius cum tali litera, et numerus sequens significat cofinum vel pixidem signatum cum tali litera et tali numero."

The former part of the volume is a Catalogue of the Cartæ, as deposited originally in the "Armariola," bookcases, chests, or boxes. Some thousands of these Cartæ are still preserved. The latter part of the volume contains a list of the Books, sixteen in number; thirteen lettered A to N; one lettered A B; the remaining two being the Liber Goodman, and one, not then lettered. Of these books four only now remain in the Cathedral, A (the Liber Pilosus), K, I, and L. Of these latter three the following is a particular account: of the remainder more is not known, than is contained in the description of them from Lyseux's Catalogue, as given in the table below.

Book K.

This book is printed entire in this volume, as the Domesday of St. Paul's. It is a thin folio volume, and has its contents thus described in Dean Lyseux's Catalogue, "Tabula Registri de Visitatione Maneriorum per

Robertum Decanum, anno domini M.CC.XXII. cooperti Rubio Corio, Secundo folio, 'Laurentius filius Roberti,' signati cum litera K." It is in the original binding of red leather here mentioned, and it has the words, "Laurentius filius Roberti" on the top of the second folio, as here described. The number of folios is twenty-seven. The original MS. is written in double columns. Each column forms a page in this volume, and every line of the page corresponds with the line of the column. The manuscript is remarkable, as having the folios numbered with Arabic numerals, written originally from right to left, as in the margin; the numbers being afterwards struck out, and a fresh series written in nearly the same character, but in the English order, from left to right.

On the outside of the book is the letter K, and an inscription which has been erased, but in which the word Domesday is legible.

Book L.

This is a most interesting volume. It is thus described in Lyseux's Catalogue:—"Contenta in quodam antiquo et notabili Registro, de tempore Will'i Conquestoris, clauso cum uno nodulo in medio, 2° folio in Rubrica 'Privilegium,' signatus cum litera L." The book in

its present state answers in every respect to the description, except that the nodulus, or button, by which it was fastened has been taken away. The word "Privilegium" is found rubricated on the second folio. No part of it will bear out the statement of its very early date, but the first twenty-six folios; the remainder of the book is of the latter part of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The folios between 56 and 77 are two fasciculi inserted, 57 to 68 being larger, and 69 to 76 being smaller, than the original volume, and both of them written in the fourteenth century.

The portions of this volume printed in this collection, are—

1. The Leases of Manors in the Twelfth Century, fol. 32, 38, 41, 46.

2. The Inquisition of Manors and Churches in 1181, fol. 77, 78, 81, 82.

2. The Rental of Lands in the Manor of Belchamp in 1240, fol. 113, 143.

Book I.

This book is a thick volume of 180 folios, and is thus described: "Tabula Registri de visitatione ecclesiarum, maneriorum, ornamentorum, et omnium existentium in thesauraria, et omnium Cantariorum et Altarium, signati eum litera I. 2° folio 'quarterio Arch.'" The Editor has availed himself of his reading in this book to illustrate the Domesday of 1222. The only parts of it, which are

printed in this collection, are the "Redditus Firmarum et Compotus Bracini," and the "Articuli Visitationis Maneriorum, circa 1290." The contents of the whole volume are various and interesting.

Books belonging to St. Paul's in 1447, with the Headings of the Tables of Contents, as found in Dean Lyseux's Catalogue, now in the Archives of the Cathedral.

The Books marked thus * are now remaining in the possession of the Chapter.

A*. Tabula Contentorum in Libro piloso, 2° folio numerato in Rubrica "Quod terræ Episcopi Mauricii," et signatur cum litera A.

B. Tabula Contentorum in majori Registro de Diceto Decani signato cum litera B. ij. folio in rubrica post tabulam, "Isti sunt cotarii." Anno domini 1181.

C. Tabula Contentorum in minori Registro Radulfi de Diceto Cooperto albo corio in asseribus signato cum littera C. ij. folio libri "Alluredus Sellarius," in litera textuali per totum A° dni 1181.

D. Tabula Contentorum in Registro Clauso cum duobus nodulis sive fibulis signato cum littera D. ij. folio "et eos ibidem."

E. Tabula Contentorum in libro plicato signato cum litera E. de visitatione Roberti Decani. 2° folio "temporibus processi," anno domini 1022.*

F. Tabula Contentorum in Registro Radulfi de Diceto, Ingelthorp, Rogeri Leygham, Henrici et Roberti Decanorum. 2° folio signatur cum litera F. "Tractatu non modico."

G. Tabula Contentorum in libro de placitis et brevibus, signatur cum litera G. 2° folio "Domino Regi."

* A manifest error of the scribe. The first Dean whose name was Robert, was Robert de Watford, in 1222.

H. Tabula Registri vocati Domusdey Regis, 2° folio " It'm in prima parte," signati cum litera H.

I*. Tabula Registri de visitatione ecclesiarum, maneriorum, ornamentorum, et omnium existentium in thesauraria, et omnium Cantariorum et Altarium signati cum litera I. 2° folio " quarterio Arch'."

K*. Tabula Registri de Visitatione Maneriorum per Robertum Decanum, anno domini M.CC.XXII. cooperti Rubio Corio, Secundo folio " Laurentius filius Roberti," signati cum litera K.

L*. Contenta in quodam antiquo et notabili Registro de tempore Willi' Conquestoris, clauso cum uno nodulo in medio, 2° folio in Rubrica " Privilegium," signatus cum litera L.

Goodman.* Extracta de Registro Magistri Willielmi Goodman Registrarii Decani et Capituli S'c'i Pauli quod incipit ab anno 1411.

M. Contenta in Libro M. Inprimis de absentia canonicorum per estatem usque in vigiliam Michaelis, fol. 16.

N. Contenta in Libro N. Inprimis de admissione vicariorum per literam decani et capituli, fol. 39.

A B. Contenta in Registro A B. Inprimis de collatione Cantariæ Adæ de Basing in Aldermanbury, fol. j°.

A book without a letter. Inprimis de Absolutione excommunicati pro levi injectione in presbiterum, fol. 15.

INTRODUCTION.

It will appear from the Table of Contents, that the present volume contains a collection of documents which, with one exception, are still preserved in the Archives of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, London, and which exhibit the nature and extent of the Manorial property belonging to that body in the 12th and 13th centuries. The volume has, therefore, assumed a character materially different from that contemplated by the Editor, when the Council of the Camden Society kindly accepted his offer to superintend the publication of the document, which stands foremost in this collection, being "A Domesday of St Paul's," or, as it is otherwise entitled, "An Inquisition of the Manors of the Chapter of St. Paul's, in the year 1222," and which had escaped the notice of the former historians of the Cathedral, Dugdale and Newcourt For this change no apology is perhaps necessary; for, though students of English history, and especially those who are conversant with the contents of the Exchequer Domesday, would have highly prized such a document as the St. Paul's Domesday, though printed alone, the Editor was unwilling to lose the opportunity, which was so liberally conceded to him by the Camden Society, of adding to the "Domesday of St. Paul's" those documents of an earlier, as well as a later period, which he had found among the records of the Cathedral, which might throw still greater light upon the nature of Manorial property, by exhibiting the relation which existed between the Chapter as Lords of the manors, and the Firmarii, their Lessees; the profit which, in the way of rent and of produce, accrued to the Chapter from their manors; the method in which it was paid; and the distribution of it amongst the members of the Cathedral.

The Manors, the history of which, as part of the possessions of the

Chapter of St. Paul's, is illustrated by the contents of this volume, are as follows :—

Kadenden, Kenesworth, Sandun, Luffenhale, Erdeley,	in the county of Herts.
Beauchamp, Wicham, Adulvesnasa, Tidwolditun, Tillingham, Barling, Runwell, Norton, Nastok, Chingeford,	in the county of Essex.
Sutton and Drayton, in Middlesex.	
Bernes, in Surrey.	

The order in which they are thus arranged, is that in which they stand in the Domesday of St. Paul's, of 1222, and in which they were visited, in the progress made that year (being the second year after the translation of Saint Thomas of Canterbury, see p. 85) by Robert de Watford, the Dean, and Henry de Cornhill, the Chancellor of the church.

The Records of the Cathedral exhibit no conclusive evidence as to the time or the circumstances under which either the Chapter as a body, or the Prebendaries as individuals, became possessed corporately and individually of their lands and manors. The Cathedral has indeed been supposed to possess charters of Anglo-Saxon kings, Æthelberht, Athelstan, Eadgar, and Eadward, ranging from the 7th to the 11th century, granting to the Cathedral divers lands and liberties attached thereto. These charters are Nos. 982, 1126, 1127, 1259, and 913, in that most valuable work the Codex Diplomaticus of Mr. Kemble. The lands thus said to have been granted can be traced in the Exchequer Domesday, as belonging to the Cathedral at the time of the Conquest, and it does not appear that any addition was made to them at any subsequent period. This circumstance does not invalidate the charge of spuriousness, which has been adduced against those charters. Two inferences, however, may fairly be drawn from it—first, that at the time of their fabrication the liberties mentioned in them as emanating from the bounty of the early kings did exist and were possessed by the church, as therein indicated; and secondly, that when these grants were produced as genuine, the possessions and liberties mentioned in them had belonged to the church for so long a period, that such documents might well be used, to account for what had already become prescriptive by time and usage, and to confirm the tradition which

had assigned to a remote period the original acquirement of the property by the church. The manor of Tillingham, in the hundred of Dengey in the county of Essex, was accounted the most ancient possession, and the gift of it ascribed to Æthelberht; that of Sandun, Erdeley, Beauchamp, Wicham, Tidwolditun, Runwell, Ædulvesnasa, Drayton, and Bernes to Athelstan; that of Nastok to Eadgar; and of Barling and Chingeford to the Confessor Eadward. At whatever period those charters were written, it is evident that the writers of them knew how to distinguish the more ancient possessions from those acquired at a later period, namely Nastok, Kenesworth, and Norton, and upon which the Exchequer Domesday throws some light. Whether Nastok was originally acquired by purchase, as described in the charter of Eadgar (No. 1259), may be doubtful; but the statement in the Exchequer Domesday that the canons had obtained it "ex dono Regis" [a] from William, renders it probable, that the church had already some rights there, whilst the late possession of Kenesworth and Norton, as deduced from the same authority, accords with the omission of those places in the supposititious charters; since we read of Kenesworth,[b] "Hoc manerium tenuit Leuwinus cilt de Rege E.;" and of Norton,[c] that it belonged T. R. E. to a lady named Godida. All the Manors of the Cathedral which were visited in 1222, and are described in the St. Paul's Domesday of that year, are mentioned by name in the Exchequer Domesday, Sutton excepted, which is not there described, except as that part of the Episcopal Manor of Fulham which was held by the Canons of St. Paul's, which contained five hides, and was "de victu canonicorum."

The Domesday of St. Paul's, it must be observed, does not include all the lands belonging to the Prebendaries of the church, as the endowments or "corpses" of their Prebends, but only those Manors which formed the "Communa," the revenue and produce of which were appropriated to the support and sustenance of all the members of the Cathedral in regular gradation, from the highest personage, the Dean, to the humblest servitor, the Doorkeeper of the brewery. It is remarkable that, though the Statutes of the Cathedral describe the thirty Prebendaries as forming with the Bishop "unum corpus," of which he is the head, there is no evidence of his sharing with them any part of the revenue, or of his living in intercourse with them.

[a] Domesday, Essex, p. 13. [b] Domesday, Herts. p. 136. [c] Domesday, Essex, p. 13.

The Bishops of London appear to have possessed their Manors in the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings in their own right, for there are no traces of any of the Episcopal lands having at any time belonged to the Cathedral. At what period certain lands were attached to each of the thirty Prebendaries, and the Manors described in the St. Paul's Domesday separated from the rest to form the "Communa," is unknown. There is reason to believe that this apportionment was begun, if not completed, before the Conquest; for in the Exchequer Domesday[a] we read that the Canons Durandus and Gueri held lands at Twyford, Radulphus at Rugmere, and Walter at Pancras; and to the Prebend denominated "Consumpta per Mare," lands were at one time attached in the parish of Walton-le-Soken; the catastrophe denoted by the name of the Prebend, having been supposed to occur about the time of the Conquest. The locality of these Prebendal Manors is interesting. They are remarkable as much for their distance from as for their proximity to London. Thus we find two Prebends in Bedfordshire, now called Caddington Major and Caddington Minor, adjoining the Chapter Manor of Cadendon in Herts, but which originally were one Manor belonging to the Chapter;[b] the Prebends of Sneating and Consumpta per Mare are in Walton-le-Soken in the hundred of Tendring in Essex, within the manor of Adulvesnasa; the Prebends of Ealdland, Weldland, and Reculverland, are at Tillingham in Dengy hundred, in the same county; the prebend of Chiswick is in Middlesex. Of the remainder of the Prebends, twenty-two in number, no less than nine are at Willesdon in Middlesex: viz, Willesdon, Bromesbury, Brownswood, Chamberlain Wood, Mapesbury, Neasdon, Harleston, Oxgate, and Twyford; whilst the rest of them, thirteen in number: viz., Pancras, Rugmere, Totenhall, Kentish Town, Islington, Newington, Holborn, Portpool, Finsbury, Hoxton, Wenlock's Barn, Mora, and Eald Street, are found to occupy a belt of land of no inconsiderable breadth, from the walls of the city of London towards the north, extending from Pancras on the west to the Episcopal Manor of Stepney on the east.

The rents of these lands appear to have been always separately enjoyed by the Prebendaries, and there seems little doubt that each Prebend was in itself sufficiently valuable to render the great majority of the Prebendaries

[a] Domesday, Middx. pp. 127 b, 128 a. [b] Domesday, Bedfordshire, p. 211.

indifferent as to obtaining that increase of their incomes, which was afforded by residence at the Cathedral. To this subject, however, it will be necessary to revert hereafter; the attention of the reader being now to be directed to that portion of the lands of the Cathedral, which forms the subject of the St. Paul's Domesday, which was under the management of the Dean and Chapter, and in the revenues of which all the members of the Church, the thirty Prebendaries, the Vicars, the Minor Canons, and the Servants of the Church had a proportionate interest.

Before we proceed further, it may be right to apprize the reader, that he must not expect to find anything in the present collection of documents, which may explain the relation in which the cathedrals of the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman times stood to the Church at large, as places of solemn worship, as seminaries of learning, or as affording opportunities for retirement from the world. The religious character of the Cathedral could only be exhibited by the publication of its ancient "Regula Canonica," and of its Statutes. In the present work we have to consider the Cathedral only as a Corporation possessed of Manors and Churches, standing in the same relation to the Crown as other Tenants in capite, and having to fulfil to their Tenants the same duties, and receive from them the same services as other Lords of Manors; and if the conduct of the Dean and Chapter, in the management of their Manors, was in accordance with the general practice of other landlords, it would afford us a view of the condition of the country at large, and help to explain the progress of those changes, which have taken place in the relation between landlord and tenant, in the mode of payment of rent, and the general cultivation of the land, which have made agricultural England what it now is. It must, however, be borne in mind, that since Corporations generally, and particularly ecclesiastical Corporations, have less power than individuals to change their customs in accordance with the changes produced by time, their proceedings may at all times be supposed to have an old-fashioned character, and to indicate the general customs of a former period, rather than an exact picture of the existing habits of the time.

The Domesdays of St. Paul's are records of Inquisitions. Thus we read at page 109, "Annus ab incarnatione Domini millesimus centesimus octogesimus primus . . . . . facta fuit inquisitio maneriorum beati Pauli per Radulfum de Diceto Decanum Lundoniensem, Anno primo sui deca-

natus, assistentibus ei tam magistro Henrico de Norhamtona, quam domino Roberto de Clifford;" and at page 85, "Inquisitio facta in manerio de Chingeford per Robertum decanum, Henricum cancellarium . . . . . anno secundo post translationem beati Thomæ martyris Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi." The Inquisition is the recorded verdict of a Jury, the directions for their impanelment being as follows: "For the more easy discovery of the truth, we have decreed, that, according to the extent of the Manors and the number of the inhabitants, a greater or lesser number be chosen and bound by the obligation of an oath administered to them, that, in answering the interrogatories, they will not knowingly either suppress the truth or assert what is false."[a] The names of the Jurors will be found prefixed to the Inquisition of each Manor, their number varying according to the foregoing direction, the largest jury being composed of twelve, others of eight or nine, and the smallest, that of Norton, of only three. The Inquisitions are dated on the day of holding the visitation; but it is manifest from the nature of the return, that much time must have been spent upon it previously. The books we now possess may be regarded, as engrossed copies of the Inquisition of each Manor, written at leisure, and transcribed from the original minutes into a book.

The fragment of the Domesday of Ralph de Diceto, (see page 110,) which records the day upon which the Inquisition of each Manor was taken, enables us to describe the progress made by the Dean, and two of his brother Canons, to visit their manors in the year 1181.

The Inquisitions began on the 8th of January, and ended on the 30th of the same month, commencing at Kadendon, near Dunstaple, and terminating at Sutton, near Chiswick in Middlesex. The whole period is twenty-three days; but, since at p. 112 it is distinctly said that the Inquisition was made in twenty-two days, we must assume that the dean and his brethren had been staying at Kadendon when the Inquisition commenced, and that the period of twenty-two days' denotes the length of time actually occupied in the visitation after their leaving Kadendon.

[a] "Ut facilius veritas erueretur, pro maneriorum capacitate, pro numero colonorum, modo plures, modo pauciores, eligendos decrevimus artatos præstita jusjurandi religione, quod ad interrogata nec verum supprimerent, nec assererent falsum scienter."—p. 112.

JOURNAL OF A VISITATION OF THE MANORS OF ST. PAUL'S, HELD BY RADULPHUS DE DICETO IN THE YEAR 1181.

On vi. Id. Jan.	being	Thursday,	Jan. 8, 1181,	A visitation was held at Kadendon.
v.	„	Friday . .	9 „	A visitation of the adjoining manor of Kenesworth.
iv.	„	Saturday .	10 „	Occupied in a journey of fifteen miles to Ardeley.
iii.	„	Sunday . .	11 „	A visitation at Ardeley.
Prid. Id. . .	„	Monday .	12 „	Visitation of Sandun, five miles from Ardeley.
Id. Jan. . .	„	Tuesday . .	13 „	No visitation, but a journey of thirty miles to Beauchamp in Essex.
xix. Kal. Feb.	„	Wednesday	14 „	
xviii.	„	Thursday .	15 „	Visitation of Beauchamp.
xvii.	„	Friday . .	16 „	Visitation of Wickham, distant four miles from Beauchamp.
xvi.	„	Saturday .	17 „	No visitation, but journey to Thorp, twenty-eight miles from Wickham.
xv.	„	Sunday . .	18 „	Visitation of the manor of Ædulvesnasa, held in the church of Kirkeley.
xiv.	„	Monday . .	19 „	Journey of thirty miles to Tidwolditun.
xiii.	„	Tuesday . .	20 „	Visitation of Tidwolditun, (Heybridge.)
xii.		Wednesday	21 „	Visitation of Tillingham, distant ten miles from Heybridge.
xi.	„	Thursday .	22 „	Visitation of Runwell, seventeen miles distant from Tillingham.
x.	„	Friday . .	23 „	Visitation of Barling, twelve miles distant from Runwell.
x.	„	Saturday .	24 „	Journey from Barling to Norton (Mandeville), being a distance of fifteen miles.
viii.	„	Sunday . .	25 „	
vii.	„	Monday .	26 „	Visitation of Norton, and also of Nastok, distant five miles from Norton.

vi. Kal. Feb	being	Tuesday,	Jan. 27,	1181,	Visitation of Chingford, distant twelve miles from Nastok.
v.	„	Wednesday	28	„	Visitation of Barnes in Surrey, on the Thames.
iv.	„	Thursday .	29	„	Visitation of Drayton in Middlesex, distant fifteen miles from Barnes.
iii.	„	Friday . .	30	„	Visitation of Sutton, two miles from Barnes.

The days of the week upon which the progress was made have been determined by the tables in Nicolas's Chronology. The Dominical letter of the year 1181 being D, and Easter Day falling in that year on April 5, it follows that the Sundays occupied in the progress were the 11th and the 18th of January, and this appears to be confirmed by the fact that the visitation at Kirkeby on the 18th was held in the church.

Inquisitions of this formal kind do not appear to have been very frequently made, the earliest upon record being that just mentioned, by Radulph de Diceto, in 1181; the next that of 1222, by the Dean Robert de Watford, and which forms the chief subject of this volume; whilst a third, that of 1279, by Dean Baudake, forms a portion of Book I., now remaining in the Archives. Articles of Visitation of a later period are extant; but the three Visitations of 1181, 1222, and 1279 are those alone which now remain containing a regular inscription of all the names of the tenants, with their rents, ranks, and services, and forming a record resembling, in its general features, the Exchequer Domesday, but with greater minuteness of description. It was probably the progress of time, removing the men of one generation and replacing them by another, which rendered it necessary to have a fresh enrolment of names and tenures. As respects the far greater number of the tenants, the claims of the Lord of the Manor were limited to customary rents and fixed service; an increased rate of rent was to be obtained only for newly-inclosed lands, or lands belonging to the demesne; so that the chief object of the Inquisition was the identification of the persons by whom the services due were to be paid. On the part then of the Dean and Chapter, a new Domesday was not the prelude to any fresh exaction; it was rather a renewed declaration of rights and duties between the owner and the occupier of the soil, as well as a solemn

inquiry whether any of the rights of the tenants had been unlawfully acquired. It was the verdict of a jury, as to the rights which the parties possessed, and not a record of the re-letting of the land.

In their use, not less than in their form, the Domesdays of St. Paul's resembled the Domesday of the Exchequer. That census defined the rights of the Sovereign, by recording the number of hides and the values of the manors; and in like manner the Domesdays of St. Paul's, in recording the holdings and services of the tenants, virtually limited the rights of the Chapter to the receipt of those payments, which had been in a solemn manner ascertained. It is a common notion that the Domesday book of William is a work entirely original in its character; that it was compiled in order to enable the Sovereign to extort money from the people, and is chiefly interesting as being the record of the subjugation of England to a foreign power. The discovery of other Domesday books, compiled for the use of other bodies and persons, and which are not records of violent transfer of property by war, but official testimonies of quiet possession of lands by inheritance, by grant, or by purchase in times of peace, will however encourage us to take a more charitable view of the Exchequer Domesday itself; whilst the careful comparison of the Royal with the other Domesdays may lead to the conclusion that the Exchequer Domesday, considered as a whole, is rather the record of ancient relations existing between the landlords and their tenants than of the newly-acquired rights of the Norman lords, and that the state of society described in it was not one newly formed by the Conquest, but that which had existed in England under the Anglo-Saxon kings.

Sir Henry Ellis, in his learned Introduction to Domesday, mentions four books of the same denomination. The first, a Domesday belonging to the Dean and Chapter of York; the second, that belonging to the Nuns of Haliwell; the third, one which existed in the archives of the Earls of Chester; the fourth, the Domesday of Ralph de Diceto belonging to St. Paul's. In order to complete the catalogue, we must now reckon in the number of Domesdays—1. The Liber Wintoniensis of Henry I. printed in the Appendix to Domesday. 2. The survey of the tenants in the city of Winchester (which forms the second part of the Liber Wintoniensis), made by command of Henry Bishop of Winchester in 1148. 3. The Bolden Book (also printed in the Appendix), being an inquisition of the lands and rents

of the bishoprick of Durham, by Bishop Hugo, in 1183. 4. The survey of the manors of St. Paul's in 1222, printed in the following pages, and denominated the Domesday of Dean Robert de Watford. 5. A similar survey by Ralph de Baudake, Dean of St. Paul's, in 1279. We know then of the existence of eight books subsequent to the Exchequer Domesday, compiled at different intervals during two centuries, identical in character, and bearing the same denomination, those of them which have been brought to light being records of inquisitions of the respective rights and duties of the lord of the soil, and of the tenant within the limits either of cities or manors.

The Exchequer Domesday is a return of the value and condition of the Manors at two distinct periods—at the time when the return was made, and in the days of Edward the Confessor. It is probable that records were in existence which enabled the jurors of each county, at the distance of twenty-three years from the death of Edward, to describe so minutely the former and present condition of each manor, its value, the power of the tenants to part with their lands with or without the consent of the lord, the names of the tenants, the number of acres held by them, and the services due from them. The return of the royal revenue prior to the Conquest, and of the dues from courts of justice, shared by the Crown, the Comes or Earl, and the Prelates, and collected by the Vicecomes or Sheriff in each county, implies the use of written documents. Take, for instance, the rights which the Confessor had in the burgh of Wallingford (Domesday, p. 56), the varied nature of which will prove, that without a rental, and without minutes of the legal proceedings within the burgh, the King's præpositus would neither have been able to collect the gavel, amounting to eleven pounds, from two hundred and seventy-six holdings, denominated *hagæ*, nor have satisfied the king's officers, that he duly certified the *forisfacturæ* or forfeitures which belonged to the Crown.

All the Domesday books have one common feature, that of being rentals of manors and records of manorial rights; but in the Royal Domesday the rental is given only in the form of a brief abstract: in the Capitular Domesdays, the enumeration of the tenants and of their lands is set forth in the fullest extent. The former has the appearance of an abridgment of a Manorial Court roll, the latter are the Court-rolls at length. The most ancient Court-rolls now extant are identical in character with that series of Records belonging to St. Paul's,

the most ancient of which are called Domesdays. The title of the Court-roll of Castle Combe, Wilts, is "Reddituale cum Custumario de Castlecombe factum ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno Regni Regis Edw. . . . . per sacramentum Walteri North," &c. This document is of as early a date as 1340. The annual rent of the manor was 15*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* and the number of the tenants exceeded fifty. Identity of character would seem to indicate a common use. At Castle Combe, the court rolls were the records of proceedings on the days therein termed *law-days*—on those days in which not only rents were received, but legal rights and duties ascertained. And if, as is probable, the Exchequer Domesday, being the rental of all the manors of the kingdom in an abridged form, was compiled from inquisitions held on the Domes-days of the different Manors, or on the Law-days of the Hundreds, called Lagehundred (at p. 86), such a fact would illustrate the meaning of the term Domesday, when applied alike to the Liber Censualis of the Crown and to the ancient Court-roll of a Capitular Manor, as being records framed upon the oaths of jurors in a Domes-day or Law-day inquisition.

The Domesday books are then records, which illustrate the condition of England as occupied in the pursuits of peace rather than of war, for Manors are civil possessions and not military commands; and, though the owner of the Manor was bound to act in the military defence of the country, the tenantry, who dwelt on the estate, had no such duties to perform. They were the labourers, not the soldiers of the Lord. Manors, whether royal, baronial, or episcopal and ecclesiastical, were to their owners sources of wealth, derived from two distinct sources—the exercise of a legal jurisdiction and the rent or cultivation of land. The Ecclesiastical Manors differed in no respect from those which were in lay hands. They were the sources of income, not the field of spiritual labour. They contributed to the support of the Bishop or of the Chapter, and of the religious household of the Cathedral, by profits and revenues no way different from those derived by the Sovereign and the Lords from other Manors. It is remarkable, that neither the Exchequer Domesday, nor the Domesdays of St. Paul's contain any evidence, that the Ecclesiastical manors had any superior religious privileges, or were the centres from which religious knowledge was diffused to the neighbourhood. The Manors of the religious houses were in reality secular possessions; and their history, as shewn in the Domesdays of St.

Paul's, is valuable as illustrating the social, rather than the religious, condition of the time.

The documents of the present volume exhibit to us in minute detail the various relations in which owners and occupiers of lands in England stood to each other in the middle of the 12th century, at the distance of not more than one hundred years from the Conquest; the fragment of the Domesday of Ralph de Diceto in 1181 (see pages 109-117), and the leases of the manors (see pages 122-139) connecting the later documents with those of the earlier period, and the whole of them taken together proving most clearly, that from the middle of the 12th century to the beginning of the 14th no change took place in the general occupation of the country. Their chief value, however, will be found to consist in the retrospective view which they enable us to take of antecedent periods, and to unite the state of society in the Anglo-Norman with that in the Anglo-Saxon times, the contracted character of the Exchequer Domesday being in the St. Paul's Domesday written in extenso, and the relations of landlord and tenant, briefly recorded in the older document, being in the later more fully explained.

The Manors of St. Paul's, in common with the other Manors of the kingdom, consisted of two distinct portions : the lands of the Demesne, and the lands of the Tenants. As respects the Capitular Manors in the counties of Middlesex, Hertford, and Surrey, the proportion which the Demesne bore to the Tenants' lands is distinctly stated in the Exchequer Domesday; but in the enumeration of the Capitular manors in the county of Essex, the only intimation of this division is in the distinction between the carucæ or plough-teams in the demesne, and those which belonged to the Tenants. The Domesdays of St. Paul's supply the defect, and enable us to ascertain, with respect to the whole of the property, the number of hides in each Manor of both descriptions, whether Tenants' land or Demesne.

The whole number of hides of land to which the Chapter was assessed to hidage in 1222 was 133½. In fourteen out of the eighteen Manors, the number of rateable hides had remained the same from the time of the Conquest, but at Tidwoldintun the variation consisted in reduction from eight hides to three, at Chingford and at Ardley from six to five, at Drayton from ten to nine, whilst at Nastock there was an increase from seven to eight.

These variations are interesting, not only as indicating changes in the condition of the Manors as respects the extent of cultivation, but as implying a power on the part of the Tenants in capite of procuring from the Crown a relaxation of the burden of hidage. Whether any general revisal of the Survey of the Conqueror took place in later reigns is uncertain ; but when we discover in the records of St. Paul's a full Inquisition of all the Manors (see pages 140-146), in which the number of hides is recorded at which each Manor "defendebat se" in the time of Henry the First and William the Dean, several of the Manors being rated otherwise than they had been in the Exchequer Domesday, it is reasonable to conclude, that these changes were not made without the consent and approval of the Crown; and when we further learn, that William the Dean adjusted the payment of the hidage between the Demesne and the Tenants' lands in the manor of Barling (see page 143), there is ground for conjecture that, as the variations above alluded to were made in his time, they might also be made by his endeavours and under his superintendence. That the Crown at later periods than that of William in some cases diligently investigated its ancient rights, is evident from the Liber Wintoniensis of Henry I., which opens with the following preface : "Henricus Rex volens scire quid Rex Edwardus habuit omnibus modis Wintoniæ in suo dominico, Burgensium suorum sacramento hoc comprobari jussit." Such attention, however, to the rights of the Crown is not inconsistent with a due regard to the relief of the subject, either as of favour or of right. In the case of the Manor of Tidwoldintun (Heybridge) the reduction of the number of rateable hides, first from 8 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ and then from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 3, is worthy of remark, the latter reduction having taken place between 1181 and 1222. The Manor lies at the extreme end of the Blackwater estuary, on the coast of Essex. In the time of Stephen, *tempore guerræ*, (see page 142,) some inroad of the sea and destruction of woods had taken place, to the injury of the produce of the manor, and some similar misfortune at a later period might have given occasion to a reduction of the hidage from seven and a half hides to three.

The Hide of land in the Manors of St. Paul's contained 120 acres, or four virgates of thirty acres ; but, besides the ordinary Hide, we find mention at Tillingham, Sutton, and Drayton of land of a different denomination, and occasionally liable to a different burden of taxation, the "Hida de solanda." At Drayton this hide did not pay "geld" with the other hides, "nisi

quum communiter fiunt exactiones per hidas" (p. 99). Whether the *solanda* at Sutton and those at Tillingham had the like exemption is doubtful. A *solanda* consisted of two hides (pp. 58 and 93), but probably in this case the hide was not of the ordinary dimension. The word *solanda*, or as it is written at p. 142 *scolanda*, is so evidently a latinized form of the Anglo-Saxon *sulung*, or plough-land, and approaches so near to the Kentish *solinus*, that we need scarcely hesitate to consider them identical, and since we learn from the Domesday Survey of the possessions of St. Martin's at Dover (vol. i. f. 2) that 450 acres make two solins and a half, the solin being therefore 180 acres, we gather from hence that the *solanda* probably did not contain two full hides of 120 acres, but two smaller hides of 90 acres each, or 180 acres, being the Kentish *solinus* or Anglo-Saxon *sulung*.

In the Manors of St. Paul's the actual extent of the land much exceeded the quantity at which it was rated; and if throughout the whole kingdom the same proportion was observed, it would follow generally, that land was rated to hideage at about two-thirds of its real extent. The 133½ hides of St. Paul's (reckoning the hide at 120 acres) would have contained only 16,020 acres; but an enumeration of the whole of the lands shews an actual acreage of nearly 24,000 acres. Of these 24,000 acres, three-eighths were in demesne and five-eighths belonged to the tenants, being for the most part lands of inheritance, subject to the rents and services of which we shall have to take notice.

Broad however as is the distinction in the description of these Manors between the land of the Demesne and the land of the Tenants, it appears from the number of the acres which were held by the tenants "de dominico," and from the services performed by them, that the lords of Manors had power, if not to alienate the Demesne in perpetuity to tenants, at least to grant to them a right of occupation, upon conditions of service not different from those attached to lands which did not form part of the demesne. It would be out of place to enter upon an inquiry whether, in the original formation of Manors, one part of the Manor was not demesne, and another part held by the people; but when at later periods land was granted to tenants, the land so granted was said to be *assised*. Thus we read at p. 140, in the manor of Ardley: "De sex prædictis hydis duæ fuerunt in dominio et quatuor *assisæ* et adhuc sunt;"

and at Tillingham, p. 58, we find an enumeration of tenants "de dominico *antiquitus assiso*;" and at Luffenhall, p. 20, "Isti tenent de hida assisa per Odonem;" and at p. 94, "Isti tenent de terra assisa."

It has been stated that the Exchequer Domesday supplies us with little information as to the relative extent of the Tenants' lands, and of the Demesne, in the county of Essex; the enumeration of the Carucæ, or plough-teams, in the Demesne, and of the Carucæ of the Homines, or Tenants, affording no certain clue to the acreage of the two portions of the manor. Concerning, however, the nature of the Carucæ the records of St. Paul's afford some valuable information. In the survey of the Manor of Adulvesnasa, in the Exchequer Domesday, vol. ii. we have this description of the Carucæ of the demesne and of the tenants. "Vi. carucæ in dominio. Tunc inter homines lx. carucæ, modo xxx." In the lease of that manor, granted in the time of Ralph de Diceto, some 120 years later, see p. 125, we have renewed mention of these six Carucæ in the demesne, with the addition of the number of oxen attached to them, and as being a part of the stock of this Manor leased to the lessee: "Restauramentum tale est: sex carrucæ, de quinque unaquæque x. boum, sexta autem viii. boum."

The St. Paul's Domesday of 1222 differs from the Exchequer Domesday, in making no distinct mention of the Carucæ possessed by the tenants; but in each Manor the number and strength of the teams, which, when added to the "consuetudines," or customary labour performed by the tenants, were sufficient for the cultivation of the demesne, are particularly stated. The general form of the Inquisition, as respects the plough teams, is, "Dicunt quod potest fieri Wainagium cum totidem carucis totidem capitum cum consuetudinibus villatæ." But as to the strength and composition of these teams there is much variety:—

"Potest fieri wainagium manerii cum duobus carucis viii. capitum," p. 8.

"Quinque carucæ, quarum tres habent iiij. boves et iiij. equos et duæ singulæ vi. equos," p. 13.

"Quatuor carucæ x. capitum," p. 28.

"Tres carucæ x. capitum, scilicet in qualibet viij boves et ij. equi," p. 48.

"Duæ carucæ bonæ cum xx. capitibus scilicet cum x. equis et x. bobus," p. 53.

"Duæ carucæ xx. capitum, scilicet cum xii. bobus et viij. equis," p. 59.

"Duæ carucæ cum xvi. capitibus, scilicet medietas equorum et medietas boum," p. 65.

"Potest wainagium fieri cum xii. bovibus et quatuor stottis," p. 93.

Hence it appears that of whatever kind of animals the Carucæ or teams were formed, there were in each team not less than six, eight, or ten head of cattle, either horses alone, or beasts alone, or horses and beasts intermixed.

It must be obvious to every student of the Exchequer Domesday, that the abstracts of inquisitions, which constitute the body of that work, were made by different persons, and that the information derived from it, as respects the condition of Manors throughout the kingdom, is not of an uniform character. The Domesday of Essex is distinguished by the frequent enumeration of the live stock of the manors, and the comparison of the number of animals of each description existing at the two periods—the time of the Survey and the time of the Confessor. Thus in the survey of the manor of Brachestedam, in the hundred of Witham (vol. ii. p. 49), it is recorded, that in the time of the Confessor there were in that manor "two horses (runcini), fourteen beasts (animalia), forty pigs, and eighty sheep; but at the time of the Survey there were found one horse, six beasts, forty-six pigs, one hundred and ten sheep, and four hives of bees." The Manors belonging to the canons of St. Paul's in the county of Essex are enumerated at pp. 12 and 13 of the same volume, and a similar account of the live stock is also given; *e. g.*, at Belchamp there were nine beasts, two horses, forty pigs, an hundred sheep, and five goats. At Wicham two horses, four beasts, twenty-three pigs, fifty sheep, twenty-four goats, and two hives of bees. The live stock upon these manors of St. Paul's is in some cases said to have been always (that is, in the time of the Confessor and also at the time of the Survey) the same; a circumstance which is explained by the supposition, that the live stock thus enumerated was that which formed the *implementum* of the demesne, distinct mention of which is made in the leases of manors contained in this volume (pp. 122—139), as received by the *firmarius* at the commencement of his lease, and rendered either in kind or value at its termination. It appears from those leases, which were granted nearly a century after the Conquest, that this live stock had in the mean time been varied, and we cannot, as in the case of the Carucæ of Adulvesnasa, identify the stock as being the same in extent at the earlier and the later period; we can however in one instance identify its character, by the beasts, the horses, the pigs, and the *goats*, which at both periods are described, p. 121, as belonging to the manor of Wicham.

In the Exchequer Domesday, whether a manor belonged to the king or a prelate, or to any other body or person, its description is of the same character and relates to the same particulars, the general form being as follows :—

" Herfordscire (f. 136, a.)

" Terra Sancti Pauli Lundon. In Danais Hundred.

" Canonici Lundonienses tenent Canesworde. Pro x. hidis se defendit. Terra est x. carucarum. In dominio v. hidæ, et ibi sunt ii. carucæ et adhuc iii. possunt fieri. Ibi viii. villani cum iii. bordariis habent ii. carucas, et adhuc iii. possunt fieri. Ibi iii. servi. Pastura ad pecus. Silva c. porcorum, et de redditu silvæ ii. solidi. *In totis valentiis valet lxx. solidi. Quando receperunt c. solidi, et tantumdem tempore Regis Edwardi.* Hoc manerium tenuit Leuuinus Cilt de rege Edwardo."

The clause in this return, to which we would now direct the attention of the reader, is that which is printed in Italics, and which records the value of the manor at three periods, the time of the Survey, the time when the Chapter became possessed of it, and the time of Edward the Confessor. This mode of describing the value of manors is universal throughout the Domesday, nor is it limited to manors ; tenements which consisted of but a few acres being similarly valued, *e.g.* twenty acres in one place being valued at forty pence, and thirty-five acres in another at forty-six pence. Such phrases as " valet " and " valuit " would seem to indicate the value of the whole estate, and such is the interpretation of the term, which has been adopted by the learned Dr. Nash in his Commentary upon the Domesday of Worcestershire, and probably by other writers. A comparison however of the inquisitions of manors in the Exchequer Domesday, both with each other and with the inquisitions of the St. Paul's Domesdays, will render it probable that the terms " valet " and " valuit " do not represent the value of the whole estate, but only the annual profit derived from money rents.

For the elucidation of this subject we shall first exhibit in parallel columns inquisitions of Royal and of Ecclesiastical Manors ; from which it will be evident that, whatever was the object in view in estimating and recording these values, the manors of the Crown and of its subjects were estimated and recorded in the same manner; and also, that whatever it might be, upon which a value was put, whether land or rent, in the Royal manor,

the same thing was valued in all other manors; and since in very many cases it is the annual value, at which the estate was let to farm, or the annual rent received, which is recorded in the inquisition, we have ground for conjecture, that it was the annual value which was sought to be ascertained in the inquisition, and which is accordingly expressed by the term "valet" or "valuit;" the truth of the conjecture being confirmed by its solving nearly all the difficulties, which follow from the supposition that "valet" means the value of the fee simple of the estate, and also by its reconciling the different descriptions of value with each other :—

HANTESCIRE.

(f. 38.) TERRA REGIS.	(f. 38 b.)	TERRA WINTONIENSIS EPISCOPI. (f. 40 b.)	TERRA SCI. PETRI WINTONIENSIS. (f. 43.)
Rex Willelmus tenet in dominio Odiham. Heraldus comes tenuit. Ibi quater xx^{ti} hidæ una hida et dimidia minus. Tunc se defendebat pro xxxviii. hidis. Modo non geldat. Terra est lvi. carucarum. In dominio sunt xv. carucæ et cxxxvii. villani et lx. bordarii cum xl. carucis. Ibi l. servi et viii. molini de lvi. sol. et vii. den. et xxi. acræ prati. Silva de clx. porcis. T. R. E. et post valuit l. lib. ad numerum, modo l. lib. ad pensam.	Ipse Rex tenet Optune de terra Eddid reginæ. Tunc se defendebat pro una hida. Modo pro nihilo. Terra est ii. carucarum. In dominio est una caruca et v. villani et iii. bordarii cum ii. carucis. Ibi i. servus. Silva ad clausuram. T. R. E. valebat iiii. lib. et post xl. sol. modo lx. sol. Tamen est ad firmam de iiii. lib.	Ipse Episcopus tenet Menes in dominio. Semper fuit in episcopatu. T. R. E. se defendebat pro xx. hidis. Modo pro xii. hidis. Terra est xiiii. carucarum. In dominio sunt iii. carucæ et xxv. villani et xvii. bordarii cum xi. carucis. Ibi ecclesia cum una hida et viii. servi. et ii. molini de x. sol. Ibi x. acræ prati. Silva de xl. porcis, et in Wincestre viij. hagæ reddentes vi. sol. T. R. E. valebat xx. lib. et post xvi. lib. Modo xxx. lib. Tamen reddit de firma xl. lib. sed diu non potest pati. Ecclesia reddit l. solidos.	Abbas Sci. Petri de Wincestre tenet Aultone. Eddid regina tenuit T. R. E. Tunc erant x. hidæ, et villani, qui ibi manebant, geldabant pro v. hidis. Modo habet abbas in dominio v. hidas, sed non geldavit. Terra est iiij. carucarum. In dominio est i. caruca et xi. bordarii et ii. servi cum ii. carucis et dimidium molinum de iiii. sol. et vii. den. et ii. acræ prati. Silva de clausura. T. R. E. valebat vi. lib. et post et modo vii. lib.

It will be observed that in two of these manors, Optune and Menes, their value, put "ad firmam," exceeded the other certified value. It is then obvious, that all the values of these manors are annual values; and there being no reason to imagine, that in these manors the term "valet"

is employed in a peculiar sense, we conclude that generally, and in other cases where the value of the estate put to farm is not given, the word "valet" also means annual value.

It is further to be observed, that in the Exchequer Domesday the terms "reddit" and "redditus" frequently supply the place of "valet." In the Domesday of Wiltshire the "Terra Regis" contained twenty-two manors. Six of them may be distinguished from the rest as ancient Royal manors, which had never paid, nor been estimated for, hidage, but which "*reddiderunt* firmam unius noctis cum omnibus consuetudinibus," the value of this *redditus* being at Chepehan 110*l.* and at Theodulveside 100*l.* The value of fourteen other manors, some of which had belonged to Harold, is estimated in most of them as "redditus," but in others by the term "valet." So also in the royal manors in the county of Oxford (nine in number), two, Langford and Scoptone, were held to farm. The value (valet) of the former manor being eighteen and of the latter nine pounds; but the remaining seven manors have their values described as "redditus," and in three cases as "redditus per annum." These are a few out of many instances, which might be adduced to confirm the suggestion, that "valet" throughout the Exchequer Domesday means only the annual value of money-rent, or the sum which the estate was worth when let to farm.

At page 140 of this volume, the reader will find an inquisition of all the Manors of St. Paul's in the year 1181: the resemblance of this inquisition to that of the Exchequer Domesday in respect of the number of hides at which the manors were assessed, or which were in the demesne, will be perceived by comparing the inquisition of the manor of Kenswrtha (Canesworde), with that already presented to the reader. "Manerium de Keneswrtha defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Willielmi decani pro x. hidis versus regem, et reddebat vicecomiti xx. s., et adhuc ita est. Canonicis vero reddit xiij. lib. De x. hidis v. fuerunt in dominio et adhuc sunt, in quibus v. hidis continentur xx. virgatæ, de quibus et potuit et poterit dominus ponere ad operationem quantum voluerit. De his xx. virgatis sunt in dominio ccc. acræ de terra arabili et in bosco cc. acræ. Est ibi pastura ccc. ovibus. *Summa denariorum x. lib. et vii. solid. et ob.*" As in the case of the older inquisition of this manor of Kensworth we drew attention to the term "valet," and pointed out some of the reasons for interpreting the term as meaning only annual value, so, with reference to the term "Summa denari-

orum" in this later inquisition, we would observe that, as it occupies the place of the "valet," its position alone would lead us to conclude, that the terms are expressive of the same value—that which at one period was expressed by "valet" being afterwards expressed by the "Summa denariorum." Now there cannot be any doubt, that the money-values recorded in the Inquisition of 1181 under the head "Summa denariorum" are the values of annual rents; for, on summing up the rents paid by all the tenants of the manors as set forth in the Inquisition of 1222, the sums received in each manor at both periods so nearly correspond, as to prove the identity of the payments as annual rents. Assuming, then, that in all the surveys of manors, those of the time of the Confessor and of the Conqueror, of Ralph de Diceto in 1181, and of Robert de Watford in 1222, it is the annual value that is recorded under the terms "valet" and "Summa denariorum," the comparison of these values as exhibited in the subjoined table

County.	Manor.	Domesday Values. T. R. E.			Domesday Values. T. R. W.			Summa Denariorum. 1181.			Tenants' Rents. 1222.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Middlesex	Draiton	8	0	0	6	0	0	6	8	11	6	18	9
Surrey	Sutton	10	0	0	8	0	0	7	8	11	7	5	4
	Bernes	6	0	0	7	0	0	3	7	10	2	15	6
	Canisworde	5	0	0	3	10	0	10	7	0½	11	2	4
Herts	Cadendon	6	0	0	5	10	0	7	6	11½	7	17	9
	Erdelei	10	0	0	7	0	0	5	13	10	8	14	4
	Lufenelle	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	17	7
	Sandone	20	0	0	16	0	0	12	2	10	14	0	1
Essex	Cinghefort	4	0	0	5	0	0	4	6	11	3	6	0
	Belchamp	16	0	0	16	0	0	13	8	2	13	1	0
	Wicham	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	18	5	3	18	10
	Tillingham	10	0	0	15	0	0	6	10	3½	7	4	0
	Norton	.	.		1	0	0	.	.		1	4	5
	Navistoca	10	0	0	10	0	0	7	7	1	11	10	8
	Runwell	8	0	0	8	0	0	2	12	5½	3	17	8
	Tidwoldituna	8	0	0	8	0	0	4	4	0½	4	2	11
	Aldulvesnasa	26	0	0	30	13	4	14	2	1½	14	9	4
	Berlinga	4	10	0	6	0	0	3	10	6	3	3	9
		155	10	0	157	13	4	112	16	4	126	10	3*

* Much labour has been employed to estimate the sums in this column; but some allowance must be made for errors unavoidable in such a task.

may not be uninteresting, the whole interval of time from the first valuation T. R. E. to that in 1222 occupying a period of about 160 years. In order to account for the variation of value of each manor at the different periods, much more information is required, than we possess. It is, however, to be borne in mind, that the rents represented by the respective sums are not variable annual rents of tenants at will, but the fixed rent payable by tenants of estates descending in the family by hereditary succession. Upon the values at the two earlier periods it is to be remarked, that the contrast between them and those of the two later periods, as not exhibiting any fractional payments, clearly intimates estimated or average values rather than actual receipts. And as respects the increase and diminution of rent at any of the periods, it is to be observed, that increase would take place by the conversion of demesne lands into tenants' lands; and that the resumption of tenants' lands by failure of heirs and by forfeiture, by increasing the land in demesne, would cause a diminution of rent. The increase of the "Summa denariorum" in 1222 above that of 1181 would indicate, either that a larger part of the demesne had been *assised* in the meantime, or that lands, which had escheated, had been regranted on higher terms. The whole value of all the manors was also greater in the time of the Conqueror than of the Confessor; but the increase took place chiefly in the county of Essex, the manors in the other counties having fallen in value. It would seem, that the good management of a manor depended much upon the allotment of lands in demesne, in the exercise of that right, which the lord of the manor is described as possessing at Kensworth (p. 160), "ponere ad operationem quantum voluerit" of the five hides in demesne, and to which also reference appears to be made by the jurors at Beauchamp (p. 28), Heybridge (p. 53), Runwell (p. 170), and Nastock (p. 175), in their statements, that the lands of the demesne, the essarts or newly-cleared lands, and other tenements had been let (traditæ) with due regard to the interest of the Chapter.

Tenants of four ranks or orders occupied the Manors of St. Paul's at the time of the Exchequer Survey—Villani, Bordarii, Cotarii, Servi, and they were more than five hundred in number. In the Domesday of 1222 only one of these distinctive names is preserved—that of the Cotarii; but the other three classes appear to be represented by the Tenentes, the Operarii, and the Nativi, the whole number of tenements exceeding thirteen hundred, and indicating a proportionate increase in the population.

The fragment of the Inquisition of Ralph de Diceto in 1181 (see page 114), affords the means of comparing the number of tenants in the manor of Belchamp in that year, with the numbers at the earlier time of the Domesday Survey, and at the later period of 1222. Twenty-four Villani, ten Bordarii, and five Servi occupied that manor in 1086, in all thirty-nine. A hundred years later there were eighteen Libere tenentes, holding six hundred and sixty-seven acres, with thirty-five tenants of the demesne holding one hundred and fifty-eight acres; these two classes being fifty-three in number. In the next fifty years the Libere tenentes had increased from eighteen to thirty-four, or nearly double; but the quantity of land held by them had increased from six hundred and sixty-seven acres to only seven hundred and forty-four. The tenants of the demesne lands had increased from thirty-five to forty-four, and the acreage of the lands from one hundred and fifty-eight to one hundred and eighty acres. The two classes together were in 1086 thirty-four, in 1181 fifty-three, in 1222 seventy-eight.

It was necessary, in order to the name of any person being admitted on the Court Roll, that he should be the rightful occupier of land or messuage; and every one so admitted may be considered the head of a household. So many tenements were however held by widows and single women, and the same person so frequently held two or three kinds of tenancies in the same manor, that the number of the households necessarily falls short of the number of the tenements. The causes of the increase in the number of tenancies may be found in the letting to tenants portions of the demesne and of the waste, or woodland, newly brought into cultivation, and denominated "essarts;" and it is probable, that from the lands so tenanted the lord of the manor derived an increased annual rent, and additional labour for the demesne. Another source of increase in the number of tenancies was the subdivision of the land according to the law of gavelkind, which, as we learn from Glanville (vii. 2), was applicable to all lands not held by knights or by military tenure; and which divided the inheritance of the Socmen equally among all the sons. (See also Bracton, ii. 34.) But from such divisions of the land the lord derived no increased annual profit. A virgate, or a hide of land, when so divided, does not appear to have been chargeable with any increased rent, or any increased tenant-labour, whilst the number of persons liable to the rent, and to the performance of labour, might increase the difficulty on the part of the lord in exacting his dues, without his having any proportionate advantage.

The manor of Sutton, however, presents a remarkable contrast to the other manors of St. Paul with respect to increase in the number of tenancies at the periods above mentioned. In the Exchequer Domesday it is recorded that the tenants of this manor consisted of eight Villani, holding each one virgate, seven Villani holding each half a virgate, seven Bordarii with five acres each, sixteen Cotarii, and two Servi—altogether forty persons. The number of tenancies in 1222 appearing but little to exceed the ancient number of forty, has led to a more accurate comparison of the two Surveys, which has been attended by some curious results; such as these, first that the number of tenants was as nearly as possible forty at both periods; that at the earlier period eleven and a half virgates, and at the later period twelve virgates, were held first by fifteen and then by eighteen tenants; that the seven Bordarii with their five acres each are represented by seven Operarii, with the like number of acres; and that the number of tenants described as holders "de terra assisa" in 1222, and chiefly in small quantities, such as the Cotarii generally held, very nearly corresponds to the sixteen Cotarii of the Exchequer Domesday. Such coincidences confirm most strongly the idea that the ancient, as well as the later Domesdays, were compiled from sources of a similar character, and that the ancient Domesdays are, as has been suggested, abbreviated Court Rolls of Manors. The Records of St. Paul's throw no light upon the meaning of the title Bordarius; but, since the use of the word had ceased at the beginning of the thirteenth century, we may conclude, that if any particular duties, other than those performed by the Operarii, had before belonged to them, they had at that time ceased.

It is to be remarked, that though there were "Servi" on every manor in the earlier times, no distinct mention is made of this class on any of the manors in 1222, though probably the persons described at p. 80 as "nativi a principio" in the manor of Navestock belonged to it. Personal slavery, by which is meant the right to sell and transfer the slave to any new owner, does not appear to have been an Anglo-Saxon institution; it is doubtful, whether a Lord possessed a greater property in the Servus, than is implied in the obligation on the part of the Servus to dwell upon the estate, and not to depart from it without the licence of his Lord. The ordinary prædial services due from the Tenentes or Villani were not required to be performed in person; and whether in the manor or out of it the Villanus was

not in legal language "sub potestate domini." Not so the Nativus; wherever he was dwelling, he was his Lord's property, and must return to his Manor, or be pursued as a fugitive slave (Bracton, l. i. c. 6, 10). As respects prædial service, the Nativi of Nastok were not bound to greater personal labour or to services different from those performed by the Operarii on other manors, yet their tenure was "bondage" ("Johannes Peter nativus tenet in bondagio unum mesuagium," &c. p. 81), the distinctive mark of that condition being the payment of Havedsot or Chevagium (head money) for licence to go away either to trade or serve on hire. This payment was at Nastock a penny, married couples paying double. A very interesting account of the late continuance of tenure in bondage is to be found in the History of the Manor of Castle Combe,* to which reference has been already made.

As the manor of Nastock is distinguished by its "Nativi," so is also the manor of Adulvesnasa by two classes of tenants, unknown on the other capitular manors, the "Akermanni" and "Hidarii."

The Akermanni are described at p. 52 as belonging to Walton, Thorp, and Kirkeby with Horlock, being in 1222 three divisions of the great manor of Adulvesnasa, and the survey of the whole manor being taken upon the oaths of three juries, at Thorp, at Kirkeby, and at Walton. It is also to be observed that at Thorp and at Walton, which are distant five miles from each other, there were separate demesnes; and, as appears from the lease to Richard the Archdeacon (see pp. 130, 131), a courthouse and barns at Walton, and at Thorp a homestead, with a barn, a stackyard, and a house used partly as a barn. These Akermanni were six in number, holding each of them five acres. Their tenure of the land was uncertain; for it is distinctly said that the Lord could take them into his own hand whenever he pleased—"dominus potest capere in manu sua cum vult;" and yet it is doubtful, whether by such an act the Lord could have entirely annihilated the rights of the Akerman's heir; some limitation to the consequence of this seizure being apparently implied in the qualifying expression—"sine injuriis hereditariæ successionis." It is possible, that these six Akermanni were the representatives of those Servi, of whom it is said in the Exchequer Domesday, that there had always been six of that class at Adulvesnasa,

* By G. Poulett Scrope, Esq. 1852. See pages 217, 222.

and it is remarkable, that four of them, Rand' the weaver, Adman the son of Herevicus, Alicia the widow of Jordan, and the brothers Walter and Edmund, held other lands in other capacities (see pages 30, 44, 49, 51), and that the occupations of the remaining two, Sagar the shipman, and Johannes the merchant, are quite compatible with the condition of the Nativi as already described, who holding "in bondagio" could, under certain penalties or payments, remove from the manor, and carry on trade, or serve on hire elsewhere.

The Inquisition of the Manor of Adulvesnasa (see pp. 38–52) differs from those of the other manors of St. Paul's, in having each hide separately described, as held by its tenants in different proportions, the number of hides thus described being nineteen and a-half, and the tenants being denominated Hidarii. The hide was not divided amongst its tenants equally, nor was the number of tenants on each hide the same; the first hide (see page 41) was divided among four tenants, the second among nine, the third among ten, and the fourth among eight; the remaining hides exhibiting the like variety, both as to the number of tenants, and the quantity of the land held by each, within the hide. Portions of separate hides were in several instances held by the same person. So peculiar a division of the land, and so distinct an appellation, might appear to indicate some peculiar privilege. There is however no ground for such a supposition; for if we compare the services due from the Hidarii, as detailed in pages 42 and 47, with those of the Libere tenentes on other manors, it will be evident, that the Hidarii of Adulvesnasa belonged to the ordinary class of Villani, their distinction being probably only this, that they were jointly, as well as severally, bound to perform the services due from the hide, of which they held part.

We have before observed, that in the Exchequer Domesday the tenants of the Manors of St. Paul's are enumerated as belonging to four classes:—Villani, Bordarii, Cotarii, and Servi. In the Capitular Survey of these manors in 1222, we find no such distinct classification, nor is there any uniform system in the description of the tenants or their tenancies. The following list exhibits nearly all the varieties of description.

1. Libere tenentes. 2. Tenentes antiquum tenementum. 3. Tenentes de purpresturis. 4. Tenentes sexacras. 5. Tenentes dimidias virgatas. 6. Tenentes Lodland. 7. Tenentes de dominico. 8. Tenentes de do-

minico ecclesiæ. 9. Tenentes per Vilenagium. 10. Tenentes terras operarias. 11. Tenentes de terra assisa. 12. Tenentes de essartis. 13. Tenentes et ad censum et ad denarium. 14. Feffati de pasturis. 15. Debentes wardpenny. 16. Debentes landgablum. 17. Hidarii. 18. Akermanni. 19. Cotarii. The ancient names, that of the Cotarii excepted, had, as it appears, fallen into desuetude; the relations, however, in which the services and persons of the Libere tenentes, the Tenentes terras operarias, and the Nativi, stood with respect to each other, and to the Lord of the manor, are so distinctly marked, as to leave but little doubt, that in those three classes we have the representatives of the Villani, Bordarii, and Servi of the earlier age, under titles of a higher order, and which less plainly indicated the servile character of the services which were due: to be a Tenant of any class was probably a designation more agreeable than that of a Villain; to hold land "ad operationem," and by the tenancy of labour, and to be an Operarius, might be an appellation, as superior to that of Bordarius, as that of Nativus manifestly is to that of Servus or Slave.

Under the Manorial system all the tenants performed prædial services; but the higher was the rank of the tenant, the fewer services were due.

It would seem, that the lord of a manor had originally the right to the assistance of all his tenants in cultivating the Demesne, and gathering in the produce at the Precariæ or Boon days, being the three seasons,—of harvest, and of the autumnal and lenten ploughing and sowing. The Canons of St. Paul's, who, as is shewn in the Exchequer Domesday, held the Manor of Barnes, as part of the Archiepiscopal Manor of Mortlake, were bound either by themselves or their firmarius to plough four acres of the Archbishop's land and to find men to attend one Precaria (see page 103), whilst their own Tenants on that Manor performed for them similar services. In different manors of St. Paul's the services due on these days were in some degree varied. At Kensworth the service of reaping and ploughing was limited to two days, at each of the three seasons; and if the second day's service was demanded, the labourer's food was furnished by the lord. At Sandon and at Beauchamp the lord's right was limited to one day, and he found food. At Wickam, the service appears to have been limited to digging the ground for the crop of flax, gathering it, and steeping it, and carrying it home; and also to the furnishing one man from each house for three holidays to collect nuts. At Kirkeby some other services,

including that of thrashing seed corn, and supplying carriage, were required. At Heybridge the "Libere tenentes" assisted in carrying the corn to St. Paul's. It will be seen, that the extent of the ploughing, or reaping, or of cartage, due at the Boon days, is defined in the Survey of 1222, with some slight differences on different manors; but, since it is evident that the highest classes of tenants did not perform prædial services at any other periods of the year than those of the Precariæ or Boon days, and that not even the "Libere tenentes" were exempt from them, we conclude that all the tenants who performed only these services were of the first class, though not distinctly so designated, and that they are the representatives of that order of tenants who were at the Conquest called "Villani."

With respect to the tenants of the manors who were inferior to the "Libere tenentes," viz. the Operarii and Cotarii, the Inquisitions of St. Paul's supply the fullest proof, that the distinctive character of their services consisted in the obligation to perform prædial labour upon the demesne lands, not only at the Boon days, but during every week of the year, the holiday weeks at Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost excepted. The name by which this class of tenants was in some cases distinguished from the "Libere tenentes," was that of "Custumarii." The customs of the different manors were not uniform as respects these tenants; but generally their weekly labour varied according to the period of the year, being the least from Michaelmas to Pentecost, after that increasing from Pentecost to the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula (Aug. 1), and being greatest from that time till Michaelmas. At Sandon, during these periods, the Operarii upon each half-virgate supplied labour for two, four, and five days. At Kadendon the Cotarii laboured thrice a week from Michaelmas to August, and from that period every day but Saturday; but at Ardley their labour was limited to Monday, and to the services of carrying, and driving swine to London. We observe, in conclusion, that although we have failed, either to discover the exact difference between the Cotarii and other Operarii, or to explain the meaning of the title Bordarius, it has yet been shown, that the Operarii and Cotarii were subject to demands of labour and other payments, on the part of the lord, far greater than those due from the tenants of the higher classes; and there being no evidence of their being compelled to perform those services in person, or of their being forbidden to live away from the manor, it follows, that they occupied the middle rank between the "Libere tenentes," whose

services were occasional, and those of the Servi or Nativi, who could never leave the soil without the license of the lord.

Prædial service, or, as it might be termed, "agricultural labour," was the tenure, under which lands were generally held of the lords of manors at the beginning of the thirteenth century; if land were held by payment of money alone, there is very frequently direct evidence of the payment being a composition in lieu of service. It becomes an interesting subject of inquiry, in what age this kind of agricultural society had its origin, whether it was of the Anglo-Norman or the Anglo-Saxon period. Upon this point, scanty as is the information we obtain from the Exchequer Domesday, compared with the voluminous character of that record, the instances which there occur of prædial tenures are sufficiently numerous, even though unsupported by other evidence, to justify the conclusion, that they existed, as parts of the manorial system, prior to the time of the Confessor. It must be admitted, that this notice of prædial tenures is confined to a few counties, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, and Chester; but since the general description of the tenantry of those counties is in perfect accordance with that of the rest of England, Homines, Villani, Bordarii, Cotarii, and Servi existing everywhere, there is ample ground for the conjecture, that services, such as were performed by tenants in those counties, were also due from tenants of the same class elsewhere.

In the Exchequer Survey of the County of Gloucester (fol. 163, 166), we find a class of "Liberi homines," with the peculiar appellation Radchenistri, who ploughed and harrowed at the court of the lord. The most remarkable notice of them is that in the Survey of the Manor of Derheste, part of the possessions of St. Peter's Westminster. "De terra hujus manerii tenebant Radchen[i], id est, liberi homines, tempore Regis Edwardi, qui tamen omnes ad opus domini arabant et herciabant et falcabant et metebant." There were twelve or more tenants of this order holding as much as one and two hides each. In the Survey of the Manor of Chemesege, in the County of Worcester, (fol. 172 b,) an exemption from that prædial service which consisted in attendance upon the Precariæ or Boon days, seems to be implied in the words "excepto rustico opere, sicut deprecari poterat a præposito;" obligation to this service being on the other hand implied in a corresponding phrase (fol. 174 a): "Deserviebant sicut ab episcopo deprecari poterant." The tenants of the lands of St. Peter's West-

minster, in Worcestershire, performed the following services (fol. 174 b):—At Brigstelmistune the Villani and Bordarii ploughed and sowed six acres with their own seed; at Aichintune six Coliberti performed the like services upon twelve acres, and two tenants, Dunning and Brictrie—one holding four, the other three, hides of land, mowed in the lord's meadows, by custom, one day. At Longedune, in the time of the Confessor, nine "Liberi homines," who held eighteen hides of lands, mowed in the meadows one day, and did service as they were enjoined. The "Radmani" (probably the Radchenistri) performed the same service at Poiwic; the phrase "serviebant sicut alii liberi homines" occurs also several times. To the manor of Wicelbold (fol. 176 b), which belonged to Earl Godwin, there were attached thirteen burgesses in Wick, "Secantes duobus diebus in Augusto et Marcio et servientes curiæ." The account of the number of acres ploughed and sown with their own wheat by the tenants of the Royal Manor of Leominster, in the County of Hereford, (fol. 179,) is remarkable, as being a double return, not only as is customary of the number of tenants of all classes at the two periods, the time of the Confessor and of the Conqueror, but also of the number of acres sown at both periods, being at the earlier 140, and at the later period 125 acres. There were also twenty-five hides of land which, T. R. E., were appendant to that manor, but which, T. R. W., had been apportioned amongst twelve or more Norman chiefs, who were tenants in capite. The rents which were payable for these lands to the Manor of Leominster, T. R. E., are enumerated (fol. 180 b). There is some little obscurity in the terms of the return, which makes it doubtful whether these rents continued to be paid; but it would seem that, whether the ancient services were then rendered or not, there had been an obligation upon the tenants to perform work for two days. The last and most interesting account which we have to produce from the Exchequer Survey (fol. 269 b), in illustration of the early existence of prædial services, similar to those of later times, is one which relates to a large tract of country lying between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising five hundreds, Derby, Newton, Walintune, Blackburn, and Layland, which contained 188 manors, but which were estimated to hidage at no more than ninety-nine hides, the Royal Manors being those which gave the names to the hundreds. More than thirty Thanes held manors within the Royal Manor of Derby. The customs upon which they were held are fully enumerated, the particular

custom which elucidates our present inquiry being this, that every thane was bound, on one day in August, to send his reapers to cut the crops of the King. In the Hundred and Manor of Newton the free men (liberi homines) had the same customs as the men of Derby; but the labour service was greater, being two days' reaping in the Royal farms (culturis) instead of one. Salford and Layland lay at the greatest distance; and it is specially recorded of the men of those manors, that their "consuetudines" were the same with those of Derby, &c., with this exception, that they did not perform work "ad aulam Regis," nor reap in the month of August. The whole contents of the Boldon Book, or Survey of the Manors of the Bishoprick of Durham, in 1182, published in the Appendix to Domesday,* might be quoted in proof of prædial services performed in the north of England most closely resembling those of the south in 1222; and when it is considered how remote the dioceses of Durham and London are from each other, there seems no other method of accounting for such a similarity in the occupation of land and the relations of tenants to their lords, except on the supposition of a common origin, in some fundamental principle of law, antecedent possibly by centuries to the time when we first find mention of them, as legal rights and legal duties.

The inference to be drawn from this comparison of the prædial services, due in the thirteenth century from tenants of manors, with the services recorded in the Exchequer Domesday, is scarcely of less extent than this; that the social condition of England, as respects the relation between landlord and tenant, which we find exemplified in the manorial history of the thirteenth century, is of Anglo-Saxon character and origin; and that the Norman Conquest, in creating a number of powerful barons, and depressing the Anglo-Saxon thanes, did not alter the relation between the owner and the occupier of the soil, which had existed for several centuries. Nor does this conclusion rest upon the Exchequer Domesday alone.

In the "Ancient Laws and Institutes of England" there is a remarkable document, entitled, "Rectitudines Singularum Personarum," which presents to us an enumeration of the several classes of persons employed on a domain, of the services to be rendered by each, and of the reciprocal duty of the lord to those engaged on his land. The place assigned to it by the learned Editor is betweeen the laws of Cnut and those of Edward the Con-

* Vol. I. p. 431.

fessor. Many of the usages therein mentioned are not perfectly understood; but the general character of the services described in the "Rectitudines," so closely corresponds with the services which the St. Paul's Domesday states to be due from different classes of the tenantry, as to render it almost certain, that the "Rectitudines" represent only an older form of the same national institutions, the character of which, as afterwards modified, is so plainly described in the records of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The first part of this document relates to four classes of persons, and treats of Thanes law, Geneates right, Cotsetlan right, and Gebures right; the services of the three latter classes being all prædial, and being distinguished from each other either as occasional, or as being continued throughout the whole year, on one or more days of the week. The Geneate, the Kotsetle, and the Gebur, appear to represent the Villani, Cotarii, and Bordarii of the Exchequer Domesday, though placed in a different order of precedence. In the list of services due from the Geneate or Villanus, there are many which are not found in the Records of the St. Paul's manors to be due from the Liberi homines, whom we considered to be identified with the Villani of Domesday; and yet, when the Geneate is said to be bound "averiare," "summagium ducere," "metere et falcare," "stabilitatem observare," "edificare et circumsepire," just as the Hidarius of Horlock was bound, "falcare unam acram prati," "metere in autumno iii. acras," &c. "invenire in autumno iii. carros," "portare clausuram de parco et claudere vi. perticatas circa curiam," "facere bovariam ad suum cibum proprium," "de maireno domini, quod scindent et parabunt et cariabunt, innovare granarium," the resemblance is so striking as to leave little doubt of the identity of the two classes from whom the same services were due. The accuracy of the conclusion is still more apparent, when the services of the "Geneate," which were occasional, are contrasted with the daily services throughout the year, described in the Rectitudines as due from the two inferior classes, the Cotsetles and the Geburi. The Cotsetle worked for his lord every Monday; in some places his labour in the month of August was limited to three days, but in others it extended to the whole month, and it was his privilege to hold five acres of land, more or less, according to the custom of the place. The Gebur's service was more extensive; he never worked less than two days in the week, and that throughout the whole year, and in addition to this service he had payments to make

of various kinds; these services being the counterpart of those of the tenants of Ardley (p. 27), who laboured every Monday (and who at Castle Combe were termed Monday men), of the Operarii at Sandon (p. 18), who held five acres, and of the other tenants upon all the manors of St. Paul's who were bound to constant weekly service. The Gebur and the Geneate existed as distinct orders at so early a period as the reign of Ina (Laws 6, 19, 22); that the prædial services, described in the "Rectitudines" as due from them, were of as great antiquity as the orders themselves, is probable from the repeated mention in the "Rectitudines" of the great variety of the services, dependant upon local custom; and which may be attributed to the progress of time modifying the customs, as well as to differences existing in a remote age.

We conclude with remarking, that, if prior to the Conquest not only the duties of the labouring classes, but, as appears in the "Rectitudines," the Thanes' law also, was well defined, and yet so varied, that from different lands the King could demand greater services, it becomes further probable, that in an age in which personal and prædial rights were described, the names of those, from whom they were due, were described also; and although we may be disinclined to give credit to the statement of Ingulfus, that Alfred caused the divisions of his kingdom to be enrolled in a book resembling the Exchequer Domesday, we may yet be willing to accept the references, which are made in the "Liber Evidentiarum Monast. S. Augustini Cantuariensis" (Bibl. Arundel, 310) in four separate instances, to a Domesday of Saint Edward, as indicating, that the survey of the Conqueror had its precedent in the previous age, and, as would appear from the Exchequer Domesday itself, that the jurors of the hundreds performed a work in making their returns, which was not altogether new to them.*

Manorial property was a possession differing in many respects from what is now called landed estate. It was not a breadth of land, which the lord might cultivate or not as he pleased, suffer it to be inhabited, or reduce it to solitude and waste; but it was a dominion or empire, within which the lord was the superior over subjects of different ranks, his power over them not being absolute, but limited by law and custom. The lord of a manor, who had received by grant from the crown, saca and soca, tol and team, &c., was not merely a proprietor, but a prince; and his courts were not only

* See Gentleman's Magazine, April, 1852, p. 369.

courts of law, but frequently of criminal justice. The demesne, the assised, and the waste lands were his ; but the usufruct of the assised lands belonged, on conditions, to the tenants, and the waste lands were not so entirely his, that he could exclude the tenants from the use of them. It was this double capacity, in which the lord stood to his tenants, as the arbiter of their rights, as well as the owner of the land, which rendered it necessary to the due discharge of the duty of his station, that the lord of a manor should be such a person as Fleta describes, Book II. cap. 71, § 2, "Truthful in his words, faithful in his actions, a lover of justice and of God, a hater of fraud and wrong ; since it most concerns him not to act with violence, or according to his own will, but to follow advice, not being guided by some young hanger on, some jester or flatterer, but by the opinion of persons learned in the law, men faithful and honest, and of much experience."

Manors were petty royalties; the court and household of the lord resembling in some degree that of the King. In Fleta (II. § 2-18) an account is given of the officers of the royal household, the Senescallus Hospitii Regis, who held his court in the palace ; the Marescallus, the Camerarius, the Clericus coquinæ, and Clericus panetarii; but in the latter part of the book, which treats of the management of manors, we find the lord of the manor attended by the Senescallus, who held his courts, by the Marescallus, who had the charge of his stud, and by the Coquus, who rendered an account of the daily expenditure to the Senescallus.

Regarded as landed estate, the manorial possessions of the Sovereign did not differ from those of his subjects; the profits, which were derived to the Crown from the manors, which formed the Terra Regis in the various counties, did not differ from those which the Barons or Bishops, or the Canons of St. Paul's derived from the manors in their hands. We have a proof of the correctness of this statement in the fact, that the Extenta Maneriorum,"* which contains the Articles of Inquiry made by the officers of the Exchequer into the condition and value of the royal manors, is the counterpart, both of the Articles of Inquiry which Fleta recommends every lord of a manor to use for his own information, and also of those which are to be found in this volume (p. 133), as the Articuli Visitationis Maneriorum, exhibited by the Chapter of St. Paul's to their tenants in the year 1290. Whether a manor was held by a sovereign or by a subject, there was the same need of subor-

* Statutes of the Realm, vol. I. p. 242.

dinate agents to take charge of the territory, to cultivate the demesne, to exact the rents and services of the tenants, to gather in the produce, to transport it to the palace of the sovereign, or the chief residence of the lord, and to render an account of expenditure and receipt; and it must be evident, that if the manors of any of the nobility approached in number to the manors of the crown, the number of their officers must have approached in number to the officers of the Exchequer. As respects the royal manors, the Ballivus of the hundred appears to have accounted to the Vicecomes of the county, who rendered his account to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, a court which had the power to compel any of the debtors of the Crown to render a just account. The statute law however authorised the lords of manors to constitute for themselves a court, with powers over their debtors or officers of account scarcely less than those of the Exchequer. By sec. xxiii. of the Provisiones of Hen. III., repeated in the Statutes of Marlborough 52 Hen. III. sec. xxiii., and strengthened by the Statutes of the Exchequer,* power was given to lords of manors to assign to their sergeants, bailiffs, chamberlains, and other receivers, Auditors of accounts, which Auditors could commit to jail any person, certified by them to be in arrear as to their account, there to remain in irons, at their own cost, until they had fully satisfied their lords in respect of their arrears.

For the management of the legal business of a manor, the collection of the revenue, and the cultivation of the demesne, the lord required three officers, the Senescallus, the Ballivus, and the Præpositus.

The Senescallus (who is represented in modern times by the Steward of courts) is described in Fleta ii. 72, as the Senescallus Communis;† because, as it appears, the several manors, which belonged to his lord, were all committed to his care, though it was not expected, that he should always perform his duty in person, nor oftener than was requisite for him to become fully acquainted with the manors. The person proper to be appointed to this office was one, who, having all the moral qualities of faithfulness,

* Statutes of the Realm, vol. I. pp. 11, 24, 197.

† In a book of St. Paul's, marked D, no longer extant, but of which a table of contents is given in Dean Lyseux's Catalogue, A.D. 1447, there was this entry:—"Item de officio et exhibitione Communis Servientis, et quod ipse debet exercere jurisdictionem temporalem Decani et Capituli."

sobriety, and discretion, was well acquainted with the law and customs of the country (provincia) and with the nature of his office, in order to maintaining the rights of his lord, and instructing the under bailiffs in all their errors and doubts. It was his duty to hold the manorial courts, and generally to be acquainted with every particular relative to the manor, its extent, its cultivation, the number of teams and the condition of the stock, the conduct and behaviour of the bailiffs, the fines, amercements, reliefs, heriots, offerings, and sales, and the persons who have received such monies —and so also of wardships and maritagia—and of injuries or death happening to the stock. He received also the account of the daily expenditure from the various officers of the household, but no money of any kind belonging to the lord came into his own hands. He was the legal adviser of his lord, the judge of his court, the guardian of his rights, and the person who was acquainted with every particular, as to the possessions and duties of every one connected with the management or cultivation of the manor. There were no rights or duties of which the Court of Exchequer took cognisance on the part of the King, of which, on a smaller scale, the Senescallus had not also cognisance on the part of the lord, the tenants of the manor standing in a relation to the lord, analogous to that in which tenants in capite and others stood to the Crown.

Next in order to the Senescallus stood the Ballivus That he was an officer of authority may be gathered from the mention made of him at Barling (p. 66), as directing the labour of one of the operarii; and at Nastok (p. 75) as surveying the windfall timber. He is also described (at p. 86) as the Ballivus manerii, who attended at the hundred court twice in the year to perform service for the manor of Chingford; and it is also probable, that he is the officer, who as Serviens or Bedellus curiæ directed the application of the labour of the tenants on the same manor (p. 86 and 89). But for the fuller account of his duties we must again refer to Fleta (c. 73), from whom we learn, that though generally charged with the cultivation of the lands of the demesne, his chief labour and responsibility consisted in a diligent superintendence and inspection of the works of ploughing, mowing, reaping, carrying, &c. which were due from the tenants, and to be performed by them; in taking care to summon all the teams, and to prevent their casting off, before they had performed their day's work, to measure the work done, and to ascertain whether it was good. Upon the Ballivus

lay the duty, not only of ploughing the lands by the labour of the tenants, but also of getting in the seed; and the task was one, which manifestly required the utmost vigilance, when they who ploughed the lands, and provided to a great extent the seed required, were not paid for their labour, and had no interest in ploughing and sowing lands to increase the profit of the lord at their expense. If the Ballivus had power to exact the labour, he had also every opportunity to harass the tenants in the discharge of his office; and therefore Fleta includes amongst the qualifications of the Ballivus not only truthfulness, diligence, fidelity, and knowledge of the ordinary laws pertaining to his office, but also "quod sit ita justus, quod ob vindictam vel cupiditatem non quærat versus tenentes Domini, vel aliquos sibi subditos, occasiones injustas, per quas destrui (destringi?) deberent seu graviter amerciari."

In the lists of the jurors prefixed to the Inquisitions of the Manors of St. Paul's in 1222 we find frequent mention of the Præpositus, at Kadendon, Sandun, Chingeford, Sutton, and Bernes. From the Survey of 1279 we learn, that certain of the tenants were compellable to accept this office; that it was an annual office; and that whilst performing its duties the tenant was exonerated from other services; and from Fleta, (c. 76) that the Præpositus was elected by the Villata, presented to the lord, or to his steward, and by him invested without delay in the office. His duties were supplementary to those of the Ballivus; he shared with him in exacting the services of the teams, and getting in the seed; but besides this he had the care of the manure of the farmyard, and the spreading it upon the land; and to see that those, whose duty it was to cart the manure, performed each day the labour which was due. Besides other duties, he had the superintendence of the cattle, the horses, oxen, and cows, and also of the buildings and dead stock of the manor. We might, perhaps, term him the "foreman" of the labourers; and, as elected by the villata, the protector of his fellows, in that he adjusted or settled, in conjunction with the Ballivus, the amount of labour to be exacted from the tenants, or to be compounded for in money; for we read in Fleta (c. 72) that it was the duty of the Præpositus every week to calculate with the Bailiff the customs (consuetudines) of the week, and keep a tally of the days' works, that so the arrears of the days' works might be ascertained, and, being converted into money-payment, the revenue of the

lord might be increased. The Præpositus had also charge of the granary, to deliver by tallies corn to be baked, and malt to be brewed, and the bran and pollard to be used in making bread for the domestics, and in feeding the teams and the dogs It would be foreign to the purpose of this Preface, to exhibit more fully the description given by Fleta of the internal condition of a manor, and the method of its cultivation; enough, however, may have been adduced to explain the relation, in which the tenants of manors stood to their lords, as cultivators of the demesne lands, and to show, how intricate must have been the system of account between the lord and the tenants, with lands minutely divided amongst a perpetually-varying tenantry; and also how dependent the lords were, upon the faithfulness of their Senescalli, Ballivi, and Præpositi.

It appears then, that a Manor was both a Seignory and also a Farm; a Seignory, as respected the occupiers of the lands held by the payment of services, rents, reliefs, and heriots; and a Farm, as respected the demesne lands; the Senescallus, or Steward, being the representative of the lord and the judge of the manorial courts; and the Ballivus being the officer, who exacted the services due from the tenants for the cultivation of the demesne.

In the case of a lord possessing only a single manor, it is obvious that, though he was the chief of many tenants, his wealth consisted only in the produce of a portion of the land, and the annual or occasional payments of the tenants; and if we might suppose that, in the earlier division of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms into manors, each manor had its separate lord, the lords, as a body, would have been scarcely so wealthy as the ordinary class of country gentlemen of our time. Such, we may gather from the Exchequer Domesday, were the Thanes of the time of the Confessor, whose lands and manors were conferred by the score and the hundred upon the Norman chiefs, whom William brought with him into England, and who formed a Baronial nobility, fewer by far in number than the Anglo-Saxon Thanes, but greatly exceeding that of the Anglo-Saxon Earls. The Norman lord, on becoming the owner of fifty manors and dispossessing the fifty thanes, does not appear to have altered the character and relation of the tenants; the Villani and Bordarii and Cotarii and Servi remained in the same position, transferring to the use of one chief lord the services and customs before paid to the several owners, who had been dispossessed.

It has been before observed, that manorial property, whether belonging

to secular persons or to ecclesiastical bodies, was identical in its character, as regarded the rights of the lord, the services of the tenants, and the general method of culture. The lords of manors, whether laymen or clergymen, were equally dependent upon the seasons, for the extent of their crops and the realization of their incomes. Against this uncertainty the layman, who had no interests to consult, but those of himself and his family, could easily provide; but not so the dean and canons of a cathedral, who had to furnish a fixed stipend and certain allowances from day to day for a large number of ministers and servants, forming a household of no inconsiderable extent; the want of maintenance would be at once the disorganisation, if not the dissolution, of the body. It was therefore necessary, that arrangements should be made, for drawing from the estates of the cathedral a permanent income and definite quantities of produce, and by a sacrifice of a portion of the whole value of the estates to secure the remainder as a fixed and constant revenue. For this purpose it appears that, after appropriating certain lands, as prebends, for the support of each of the thirty Canons, the remaining manors of the cathedral were formed into a separate stock, denominated the "Communa," the management of which was the joint care of the resident members of the Chapter, as the separate prebends were of each of the Canons. Every manor of the Communa was placed "ad firmam" in the hands of a "Firmarius;" who exercising all the rights, and performing all the duties of the Chapter, as the Lord of the Manor, took to his own use all the profits of the manor which were over and above the "firmæ," which it was his duty to render, and which consisted of certain money-payments and so many quarters of wheat, oats, and barley. The Firmarius held a beneficial lease. The Anglo-Saxon noun ꝼeoꝛme is not "a farm," but "food;" and the verb ꝼeoꝛmian is not to "farm or cultivate," but "to supply with food;" and the "firmarius" was so termed, not because he cultivated the land, but because he was bound to furnish ꝼeoꝛme or food of a certain amount for the supply of the cathedral body.*

It is probable, that this mode of letting to farm the lands of monasteries and conventual bodies was in existence under the Anglo-Saxon kings; and

* A *firma* might be rendered either in produce or money, as was the case in the manor of Belchamp (see p. 129), and hence the word *firma* acquired a secondary sense, and in process of time an estate "farmed" meant only an estate "rented." (See Spelman, *in voce* Firma.)

that whenever a manor is described in the Exchequer Domesday as "de victu monachorum," the term implies, that the manor was in an especial manner a purveyor of food to the monastery. The records of St. Paul's do not supply us with information upon this subject of an earlier date than the time of Dean Wulman, who was contemporary with Maurice, Bishop of London, who was consecrated in 1085.

Lists of the "firmæ," as furnished by the different manors at two periods, are contained in Book L.; but that in the "Statuta Majora" represents the firmæ at the end of the thirteenth century. We have thought it convenient to exhibit the earlier and the later lists in parallel columns, as pointing out not only the specific character of a "firma" as food or provision for a household for weeks and days, but also the alteration of the number of the firmæ, which in the earlier times were a supply of nearly fifty-three weeks, but afterwards of only forty-five.

Book L. Fol. 1. Tempore Wulmanni Decani.	Septimanas.	Dies.	Statuta Majora. Circa A.D. 1300.	Firmas.
Berna reddidit	2	$2\frac{1}{3}$	Bernes solvit	3
Suttona reddidit	2	$2\frac{1}{3}$	Sutton solvit	2
Cingeford reddidit	2	$2\frac{1}{3}$	Chingeford solvit	2
Draituna reddidit	2	2	Draiton solvit	2
Nasastocha * Edwini reddidit	1	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Nastok solvit	3
Nasastocha Aldwini reddidit	2	2		
Runwella reddidit	2	0		
Sandona Roda Luffenhada reddidit	10	2	Sandon solvit	10
Ardleia reddidit	4	0	Ardleia solvit	4
Barlinga reddidit	3	0	Barling solvit	3
Cadendona reddidit	1	0	Cadendona solvit	1
Tillingham reddidit	4	0	Tillingham solvit	4
Wicham reddidit	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Wicham solvit	2
Nortuna reddidit	1	0		
Belcham reddidit	8	2	Beaucham solvit	6
Tidwoldentuna reddidit	4	0	Tidwoldentun solvit	3
Total	52	$6\frac{5}{6}$		45

* The manor of Navestock is so divided in the Exchequer Domesday. In the reign of Henry I. the division had ceased. See the Inquisition of Nastock, p. 144.

This appropriation of the manors of a cathedral to furnish a weekly supply of food, may be considered as an illustration of the notices, which perpetually recur in the Exchequer Domesday, of articles of produce, as well as sums of money, received from manors and counties under the denomination "firma noctis," and "firma diei." Sir Henry Ellis, in his Introduction to Domesday, p lxxii., enumerates thirty-one manors as rendering such firmæ to the crown in the time of the Confessor. From the fact that the manors in the counties of Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire, then subject to the firmæ, were not only royal manors, but specially described as having never paid "geld," and in some instances its being unknown to the jurors how many hides the manor contained, it may be fairly inferred, that those manors were the inheritance of the Anglo-Saxon kings; and though from those alone, in the time of the Confessor, produce was supplied equal to the maintenance of the royal household for only a few nights or days, it is probable that in still more ancient times the like provision was made for the whole year, according to the practice existing a century later in the cathedral of St. Paul. The amount of produce constituting the "firma unius noctis" is not mentioned; but the sum paid by the county of Oxford, as a "firma" for three nights, was one hundred and fifty pounds. And though, at first sight, the expenditure of so large a sum as fifty pounds (equal in weight to 150*l.* of our present silver coinage, and in value to ten or twelve times that sum) in a single night, would be scarcely credible; still, upon supposition, that these were the greater "firmæ" expended at the great festivals, when the King was surrounded by all his earls, and thanes, and bishops, and displayed his hospitality to the Court, and feasted the people of a city or town, the amount would hardly seem excessive, even supposing that the 50*l.* passed at once into the Royal Exchequer, unimpaired by fees and perquisites to the officers.

The commutation into money rent of that fixed quantity of the produce of a manor, which was to be rendered in kind, was a process as natural as it was convenient; and it would appear, that a "firma" paid in money was at one time distinguished by the term "firma alba." It is probable, that many of the manors belonging to the Conqueror paid their rents to the Exchequer in money, and not in kind; and yet the custom of rendering the firmæ in kind was still so common, that the author of the "Liber Niger Scaccarii" (quoted by Spelman, *in voce* Firma), relates it, as the tradition of

his time, that in the primitive condition of the kingdom after the Conquest, provisions, and not gold or silver, were paid to the kings from their lands, out of which distribution was made of necessaries for the daily use of the royal household; payment from other sources, and for other purposes, being in money. The practice continued during the whole of the reign of William, and down to the time of Henry his son; the same author stating, that he had been acquainted with persons, who had themselves seen those provisions brought, at fixed times, from the estates of the king to the palace. Rents appear to have been paid in kind to the Chapters, for some time after they ceased to be so paid to the Exchequer. The general unwillingness of churchmen to admit of change, would be of itself sufficient to account for the continuance of a system of payment, after it had fallen elsewhere into desuetude; even had there not been found in the cathedral body a class of persons, namely, the Firmarii, who derived a personal benefit from the ancient system, and whose relation to the Cathedral, as well as the duties incumbent upon them, we shall now describe.

The earliest record of a manor belonging to St. Paul's being let to farm relates to the manor of Barnes, which in the year 1108 was leased to two brothers, William and Walbertus, for the term of their lives, for a gift of ten shillings, and at the annual rent of eight pounds and a sextarius of wine. (See p. 127.) A lease of the manor of Cadendon was granted to Baldewin the son of Hugo, one of the canons of the church, prior to the year 1138, Willielmus the Dean, who died in that year, having been a witness to the execution of the lease. (See p. 124.) The leases of Runwell and Adulvesnasa (see page 125), the one to Richard the Archdeacon, the other to William of Occhendon, are of as early a date as 1150; but whether this William de Occhendon, as well as one Humfridus Bucvinte, who at that time held a lease of Kensworth (see page 128), were Canons of the Cathedral is uncertain. The Inquisition of 1181 (see p. 111) records the names of all the Firmarii of the manors at that period, of whom Nicholas de Sigillo, Ricardus Ruffus, Gilbertus, William Archdeacon of Gloucester, and Nicholas Archdeacon of London, were Canons of the Cathedral; but whether Hubertus Archdeacon of Canterbury, who was the Firmarius of Cadendon and Kensworth, Robert de Fulham, William and Theodoric, Odo de Dammartino, Johannes de Maregni, and Johannes, who held Wicham, Tillingham, Norton, Nastock, and Bernes respectively to farm, were also Canons, does not appear. The same

remark is applicable also to the Firmarii of the manors in 1222, but with this addition, that some relatives of the canons appear to have been lessees, the lease continuing in the same family for more than a single generation. Thus we find William de Burnham holding the Manors of Beauchamp and Adulvesnasa, which had been held by Alardus de Burnham the Dean; and John de d'no Martino held the manor of Norton, which Odo de d'no Martino had before held; and Johannes de Marinis was in 1181 Firmarius of Nastock, prior to which time Hugo de Marinis was Dean. A century later, in 1315 (the Deanery was then vacant), all the manors were held to farm by the following Canons:—1. Richard de Neuport, Archdeacon of Middlesex, held two manors, Adulvesnasa and Chingford; 2. Richard de Gravesend, the Treasurer, held four, Cadendon with Kensworth, Ardeley, and Runwell; 3. Robert de Clothall, the Chancellor, had Barling; 4. Thomas de Northfleet had Drayton; 5. Thomas de Cobham had Bernes and Wicham; 6. Henricus de Saracenis had Sandon with Norton and Tillingham; 7. Walterus de Thorp had Sutton; 8. Johannes de Ditton had Beauchamp; 9. William de Chadelshunt had Nastok; and 10. Robert de Baldock had Heybrigge.

It would be foreign to our present subject to explain in detail the laborious services during a year of probation, by which Canons of St. Paul's became Residentiaries; it will be sufficient to remark, that of the Thirty Canons only a part were Residentiaries, that the number continually varied, that at the Reformation not more than three or four of the Canons qualified themselves for the office, and that during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the Residentiary Canons, or, as they were also termed, the Stagiarii, were without exception the Firmarii of the Manors. In the year 1283, when the Deanery was vacant by the translation of Thomas de Ingoldesthorp to the bishoprick of Rochester, Ralph de Baudake, then Archdeacon of Middlesex and Canon of the Church, had the lease of Sutton granted to him, "ob meritum residentiæ;" and there are accounts in later documents of meetings of the Residentiaries upon the death or removal of one of their body, at which each of them, according to their seniority, and "juxta cursum residentiæ," either chose for himself the lease, or declined to take it, as each of the manors, which had been held by the late member of the Chapter, was submitted to his option. The office of Firmarius was a source of wealth, and was limited to those who were Canons of the

Cathedral, the practice of granting manors to farm to other persons than members of the Church having formerly led to inconveniences, and endangered the property of the Chapter. In the earlier leases we find the Chapter taking sureties for the performance of the covenants in the lease, and in specific terms guarding against the assumption on the part of the heirs of the lessee of any hereditary right in the manor.

The Firmarius on his acceptance of a lease, like the incoming tenant of modern times, had the particulars of the estate described to him, and the condition in which it was to be rendered, at the termination of the lease. It must however be borne in mind, that the state of the manors, as respected their cultivation, and the quality and quantity of the stock, was not uniform, and that accordingly there is considerable variety in the covenants of the leases. When possession was given to the Firmarius by some of the canons deputed for that purpose, an inventory was taken of the effects upon the estate and a return made in writing to the Chapter. (p. 130, line 4.) In the Inventory (which always formed part of the lease) a minute description was given of the mansion and its buildings; the halla or aula, its length and breadth and height, distinguishing the height above the tie-beam from that below it; the domus between the halla and the thalamus, the height, breadth, and length of each being similarly described. (p. 129, line 2.) A mansion of a different construction contained an aula, camera, and tresantia, et duæ privatæ domus. (p. 132, line 1.) In another instance the hall had on the south "unum appenditium" (p 136, line 18); attached to the dwelling-house were the coquina (kitchen), the bracinium (brewery), and the malthouse, the dairy, the henhouse (p. 132), the baterissa (washhouse), the porcaria (pigstye), the oxshed, the sheepshed, the lambhouse. (p. 129.)

In the inventories of the live stock in the leases of the twelfth century we find oxen valued each at 2*s.* 4*d.* and at 3*s.* Horses, in one place (p. 122), at 10*s.*, but in others at 3*s.* (p. 126), and also at 5*s.*, 4*s.*, and 3*s.* Sheep at 4*d.*; pigs, 5*d.*, 8*d.*, and 12*d.*; a sow with nine pigs, 19*d.*; goats at 4*d.* In six plough-teams, five of them having ten oxen and one only eight, the oxen were valued at 3*s.* each. Besides these, the geese, the cocks, and hens, and capons found a place in the Inventory, as well as the old cat and her young ones (p. 132); nor were the tables and benches, the pots and pans, the

leaden troughs, bowls, mills, hatchets, and other implements of the farm-house, omitted. The barns and granges were all carefully enumerated, and the length and breadth and height of them were so accurately described, that plans of them might be drawn from the description. At Wicham the largest barn was 55 feet long, but at Walton there was one of 160 feet; and, as the barns were received by the Firmarius more or less full of all kinds of grain, he was bound to surrender them in the same state.

The lands of the demesne appear generally to have had two parts of them sown with winter and spring corn, the remaining third being fallow; and as the Firmarius found the land sown with wheat, barley, oats, beans, or peas, or in fallow, so he was to render them. At Nastock (p. 133), the term for which the Firmarius held the lease expired at Michaelmas, on which day he was bound to deliver up the great grange full, on one side of winter and on the other side of spring corn, and all the hay of the year, with the whole of the course in fallow, forty acres of it being twice ploughed (rebinatæ), and folded and manured according to his means.

The Firmarius, as representing the Chapter, made agreements with the tenants for taking lands to rent, which the Chapter was sometimes bound by the lease to confirm (p. 125); in other cases the previous approval of the Chapter appears to have been necessary, as may be seen in the articles of visitation. (p. 157 *.)

The Churches or parsonages of the manors were frequently included in the lease. Thus at p. 128 we read "tradiderunt ei canonici liberam ecclesiam ab omni persona," without a parson or rector, and in that condition it was to be restored. In the Manor of Adulvesnasa there were three churches, at Walton, Kirkby, and Thorp; and it was the condition, upon which Richard the Archdeacon of Middlesex held them about the year 1150 (see page 132), that he should keep them free in his own hand, without appointing any parson to any of them, so that on the surrender of the manor into the hands of the Chapter, the churches should be found without any parson appointed to them.

In this way the Firmarius of the early periods held both the manor and the church to farm; a practice strongly denounced in the prologue to the inquisition of the churches belonging to the manors in 1181 (see

page 146); but as it appears, rather for the sake of preventing temporal and spiritual dues from being confounded, to the diminution of the latter, than with the intention of securing the revenues to the officiating clergy. The Dean and Chapter kept the parsonages in their own hands, but as is stated, they would appoint a vicar; for whose support, if the altarage alone was sufficient, with that he was to be content; if it was insufficient, some decent addition was to be made at will out of the tithes. All other profits of the church, as well as the greater tithes, were to be reserved for the Canons, or be let to farm to the chaplains or clerks at an annual rent. That lords of manors, being members of a cathedral, should appropriate to the use of their body the tithes of their lands, may not seem so much out of course; there is reason however to believe, that the lords of manors in general, of that age, were not satisfied with the simple right of advowson, and the privilege of nominating a clerk to the church; and the numerous instances, which occur in the Exchequer Domesday, of churches, and even parts of churches, valued with the manors, especially in the county of Norfolk, seem to indicate, that the revenues of the Church, as well as the right of presentation, were in some manner divided to the advantage of the lords.

It appears from the inquisition of 1181 (pages 140—152), that the Canons of St. Paul's derived a revenue from nearly all the churches of their manors, and that it was paid either directly to themselves by some Clericus, to whom they were entrusted, or to their Firmarius. Thus Cadendon paid to the canons 20*s.* by the hands of Rodbert and Rodbert, clerks; Kensworth 20*s.* by Augustine the Clerk; Ardeleia was held by Hamo Clericus, and paid three marks and a half; Willesdon paid eight marks, by Germanus the Clerk; Tidwoldintun paid 20*s.* by the hands of Hugo de London. Other Churches paid as follows: Sandon, which in the time of King Henry was not in the firma of the manor, and rendered nothing, paid five marks to the canons by the hands of Richard the Canon, the Firmarius; Tillingham one mark, by the Firmarius; Barling 20*s.*; Nastock 60*s.*, Drayton 13*s.* 4*d.*, Sutton 10*s.*, in the same manner. The Firmarius derived a revenue to himself from the following churches: From Waleton 20*s.*, from Thorp 20*s.*

Only three of the Churches had a "Persona," namely, Belchamp,

Wicham, and Runwell. But there was a "Sacerdos" at Bernes. The parson of Belchamp, however, paid a mark to the Firmarius, and the parson of Wicham two shillings annually to the canons.*

The privileges and emoluments of the Firmarii, as the leaseholders of the manors, and representatives of the Chapter, being thus described, we proceed to give an account of the "firma" which they rendered.

Each "firma" at St. Paul's was considered to be the "firma" or food for a single week. If a manor rendered several firmæ in the course of the year, it was sometimes agreed that the payment should be wholly in money, in which case the "firma" was said to be "in denariis"; but the firma generally consisted of produce as well as money. In the leases of the twelfth century we read, that Wicham was leased for life, on the condition of paying in the first year lviii*s*. iiii*d*. and one "parva firma panis et cervisiæ cum vii*d*. elemosinæ," and in the following year two similar firmæ, and with each fifty shillings in money; the firma to be rendered on the feast of St. Martin and the Nativity of John the Baptist, being Sunday, or on the Sunday preceding. In the lease of Cadendon (p. 124) we read of the "plenaria firma," but we have no trace in later documents of the distinction between the "plenaria" and the "parva firma." In the same lease we find mention of another sum of money, termed "liberatio," which amounted to 1*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; the full description of a firma being that in the manor of Sandon (p. 134), "firma, in pane et cervisia, et liberatione, et elemosina, et constantiis pistrini et bracini," the firma in pane et cervisia being produce in grain; the liberatio, money for wages; the elemosina, alms to be distributed at the Cathedral; and the constantiæ pistrini et bracini, a payment for wood to be used in the bakehouse and brewery. The reader will bear in mind that this description of the firma is of the early date of 1150: for the appropriation of the firmæ we must refer to the Compotus Maneriorum (p. 153—164), which exhibits the number and quality of the firmæ, as paid and received at St. Paul's, at the conclusion of the thirteenth century. In that document we find the payment in produce distinguished from the money payments, the latter described as payments

* In the small sums still paid to the Cathedrals by the Incumbents of Parochial Churches, under the denomination of Pensions, we have traces of ownership exercised by the Lords of Manors over the spiritual revenues of the parish.

" ad denas et ad denum denarium," and also as " dizenæ," * or as otherwise written " disanæ ;" the former as " firmæ." A single dizena amounted to three marks (forty shillings) and seven pence, of which two marks and a half (1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) was for the liberatio, or money payments for wages, half a mark (6*s.* 8*d.*) for the constantia pistrini et bracini, *i. e.* wood for the brewery and bakehouse, and the remaining seven pence for alms.

The dizena has been thus divided on the authority of the statement made in pages 155, 156 ; which shews that after deducting the sums, either " ad defectum bracini," or " ad supplementum," there always remain the two marks and a half, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Thus the payment from Beauchamp, 60*s.* — 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* = 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The payment from Barling, 40*s.* — 6*s.* 8*d.* = 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* That the half-mark thus described as paid ad defectum bracini, or ad supplementum, was for wood used in brewing and baking is shown by the statement in p. 160, that with every firma 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid " ad boscum." And it is to be remarked, that the payments made by Beauchamp twice in the year, of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, together four marks, was at the rate of half a mark for each of the eight Sundays, on which payments were due from that manor. We identify the 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* paid every week to be " liberatio," that is, money paid in wages, by an entry in the Statuta Majora, (which states that, according to ancient custom, the following payments had been made weekly to the following persons,) and also by an entry in the inquisition of Nastok (Book I. p. 77), where the 40*s.* paid by the firmarius is said to be " ad denas vicariorum."

		£	*s.*	*d.*
To the 30 Vicars of the 30 Canons .	10*d.* each =	1	5	0
To the three Minor Canons, and the Scriptor Tabulæ	10*d.* each =	0	3	4
To nine Minor Canons . . .	5*d.* each =	0	3	9
To the Sacristan		0	0	3
To the three Servientes		0	0	7
To the Hostiarius		0	0	3
To the Janitor		0	0	2
		£1	13	4

The number of persons who shared the dizena, but in different propor-

* The meaning of the words dizena, and denus denarius, is doubtful.

tions, was forty-nine. Every Sunday in the year, commencing with the festival of St. Faith, on the 6th of October, had its dizena, paid by each manor in regular succession, on more or on fewer Sundays, according to the agreement made with the Firmarius, and the extent of the manor. It is probable, that in the ancient adjustment of the firmæ, corn was delivered every week throughout the year; but at the end of the thirteenth century we find the firmæ, which consisted of wheat, barley, and oats, delivered on no more than forty-five Sundays of the year, the delivery of the corn commencing at the same time as that of the dizenæ, on the festival of St. Faith. The manor, however, which paid the dizena in money on the one Sunday did not pay the firma in produce until the Sunday following, so that for the same Sunday the dizena was paid by one manor, and the firma by another.

The forty-five firmæ were furnished by thirteen manors. Each firma consisted of sixteen quarters of wheat, sixteen quarters of oats, and three quarters of barley, the whole quantity delivered in the year being 720 quarters of wheat, 720 quarters of oats, and 135 quarters of barley, containing, ad mensuram Regis, eight bushels per quarter. In the year 1250, the price of wheat being 4*s.* per quarter, of barley 2*s.* 6*d.* and oats 20*d.* the whole value of the corn, and other payments, was estimated at 277*l.*

It only remains, that wes hould give an account of the use which was made of the corn thus delivered, of its conversion into bread and beer, and its division among the members of the Cathedral. On the west side of the street now called Godliman Street stood the bakehouse: it was a large building, and its place is still identified by Paul's Bakehouse Yard. The brewery probably adjoined it. There was a mill for grinding the corn, worked by horses. There were four servants in the bakehouse, three in the brewery, and two at the mill, besides a clerk of the receipts. The brewery and the bakehouse were under the charge of an officer, the Custos Bracini. In 1283 Thomas de Couling, and in 1286 John de Braynford, held the office: a copy of the Compotus rendered by them in those years, recorded in Book I. will be found at p. 165.

From these documents it appears, that in the year 1283 the number of bakings was one hundred and thirty-seven; they baked at least five times in every fortnight: four quarters of wheat—containing not eight bushels, according to the mensura Regis, but seven bushels, ad mensuram bracini—

were ground for each baking. The number of loaves produced was, in the whole year, 40,266, and the average number from each baking 290. We learn from an entry in the first page of Book L., that Ailwardus Rufus, one of the Canons (Archdeacon of Colchester circa 1150), was Custos Bracini and Pistrini, and that in his time the greater loaf of the Canons of St. Paul's weighed seven marks, one ounce less, the lesser loaf half that weight; but that from the third year before the death of King Stephen (in 1154) the greater loaf weighed six marks and a half, the lesser three marks and two ounces. The four loaves therefore, which every Canon then received every day, namely two large and two small, weighed together nineteen marks and a half; and, the mark being eight ounces, or two-thirds of the pound troy, the whole weight of the bread per day was 156 ounces. The loaf of St. Paul's, the same document informs us, was larger than that of other religious houses. The loaf of the Canons Regular of Holy Trinity, London, weighed three marks six ounces. The same was the weight of the loaf of the Canons of Merton, whilst that of the Canons of St. Bartholomew weighed only two marks one ounce. We notice these facts as indicating that other religious houses received rents in kind, in the same way as St. Paul's, and that the rents so paid were distributed in a similar manner. The daily distribution of bread to the different members of the cathedral in the year 1283 was as follows:—

To each of the thirty Canons three loaves per day; total in the year		32,760
To three of the Minor Canons, to the Chaplain celebrating for the soul of William de Sancta Maria the Dean, and to the Scriptor Librorum Ecclesiæ—five persons	each two loaves per day; total . .	3,640
To the nine Minor Canons, with the Custos Bracini—making a tenth person . . .	each one loaf .	3,640
To the Sacristan "pro hostiis," one loaf per week	.	52
Procuratori Gilberti do.	.	52
To the Firmarii, for each firma one loaf . . .		45
Carried forward		40,189

Brought forward	40,189
To the Parish Church, pro pane benedicto . . .	4
To the Servants of the Brewery for pittances . .	200
To the Marescallus	4
For the rent of Adelburton	4
For the Coopers, the Infirm, minute pittances, and other matters	16
To Walter Hervy, for fifteen weeks	45
	40,461
And two loaves at the installation of two Canons .	2
	40,463

The brewings at the Cathedral took place nearly twice every week. In 1286 there were one hundred brewings in the year. The quantity of grain consumed, consisted of—

175 quarters of barley,
175 do. of wheat,
720 do. of oats.

At each brewing there was used—of wheat one quarter and a half and two bushels, at seven bushels to the quarter, = $12\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; of barley one quarter and a half, of the same measure, = $10\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; and seven quarters of oats, at eight bushels the quarter, = 56 bushels; the total quantity of grain being 79 bushels, nearly 10 quarters, and the number of bollæ, or gallons, produced from each brewing averaging 678. We learn from the Compotus of 1286, that the whole number of bollæ brewed was 67,814; the distribution being as follows:—

		Bollæ.
To the thirty Canons, thirty bollæ per week to each . .	=	46,800
To five other persons, six bollæ per week to each . . (Three Minor Canons, the Chaplain, and the Scriptor Librorum.)	=	7,800
To ten other persons, three bollæ per week to each . (The nine Minor Canons and the Custos Bracini.)	=	7,800
To the Porter, the Baker, the Brewer, the Drawer, and the Miller } in the year .	=	1,794
To the Servants on twenty-two double feasts		220
To the Marescallus (horsekeeper), on four double feasts .		4
Carried forward		64,418

	Bollæ.
Brought forward	64,418
For the rent of Adburton	4
To the Bakers when they make wastell and flacon . . .	8
To the Firmarii for forty-five firmæ	90
To the Clerk of St. Gregory, one bolla each week . .	52
To the Carmelite brother, this year "Lector," for three quarters and three weeks, at fourteen bollæ per week . . .	588
To Bartholomew the Orologius, after the arrival of William de Pikewell	23
To the Infirm, "in villa"	4
To the Sacristan and four Servientibus (Virgers), 10 bollæ each per week	2,600
	67,787
Sold . . .	27
	67,814

It appears from the Compotus Bracini of 1283 that—

Wheat was sold at 6*s.* 10¾*d.*, at 6*s.*, at 6*s.* 4*d.*, and 6*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

Pollard at 2*s.* per quarter.

Furfur (bran) 1*s.* 4*d.* per quarter.

Barley, bought at 3*s.* 6*d.* per quarter of seven bushels.

The value of the loaf, and of a gallon of beer, were each of them three farthings.

We have thus seen in what manner, and for what purposes, the firmarii delivered at the Cathedral the weekly firmæ of money and produce, and also the method of its distribution. It appears, however, that the business of the mill, of the brewery, and the bakehouse, upon taking account of the expenses, and making the accustomed deliveries of bread and beer to all the members of the Cathedral in their fixed proportions, left a profit, which was divided amongst the Canons in residence. In 1286 the sum to be divided was 25*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* In 1283 it was 24*l.* 6*s.* 7½*d.* The particulars of the distribution we have thought it convenient to state at full length, not merely as shewing the interest which the Residentiary Canons had in the profits, and in the distribution of the "Communa," but the manner in which residence was kept by the canons in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

CANONS RESIDENT at St. PAUL'S in the YEAR 1283.

Canons.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
	Nine.	Eight.	Ten.	Seven.
The Dean	—	—	—	—
The Archdeacon of Middlesex .	—	—	—	—
The Treasurer	—	—	—	—
Johannes de Sancta Maria . .	—	—	—	—
R. de Brandon . . .	—	—	—	—
R. de Stowe . . .	—	—	—	—
Archdeacon of Essex . . .	—	—	—	
J. de Luke	—	—	—	
Cancellarius			—	
J. de Stranbrugg			—	—
Archdeacon of London . . .	—			

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
The whole sum divisable for the year being	24	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$			
the sum for each quarter would be . .	6	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$			
which, divided among the nine Residents of the 1st quarter, was to each					13	$6\frac{1}{4}$
,, ,, eight ,, of the 2nd ,,					15	$2\frac{1}{2}$
,, ,, ten ,, of the 3rd ,,					12	2
,, ,, seven ,, of the 4th ,,					17	$4\frac{1}{2}$

Those who had resided in the four quarters received each 2*l.* 18*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$*d.* The Archdeacon of Essex and J. de Luke, for three quarters, 2*l.* 10*s.* $0\frac{3}{4}$*d.* John de Stranbrugg, for two quarters, 1*l.* 9*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.* The Chancellor, for one quarter, 12*s.* 2*d.* The Archdeacon of London, for one quarter 13*s.* $6\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

Such was the mode in which the "firmæ," received in kind at St. Paul's at the end of the thirteenth century, were distributed, and there is reason to believe that, during the greater part of the following century, they continued to be regularly paid, that the work of the bakehouse and the brewery went on without interruption, and that the statutable distributions of bread and beer were made to the members of the Cathedral. The documents, however, of the early part of the fifteenth century contain proof, that the social changes and political disturbances, which were then taking place, affected the Cathedral property, as respected its nature and management. The firmæ were no longer regularly distributed, the manors were unable to

provide the necessary supplies, leases were granted for short periods to other persons than members of the Chapter, and towards the end of the century the firmæ ceased, and the rents appear to have been wholly paid in money.

It had been provided by the statutes of Ralph de Diceto (who was Dean in 1181), in case of dearth or pestilence occurring in the manors, that the delivery of bread and beer to the non-resident members should undergo a reduction of one loaf and one gallon of beer per diem until the return of plenty; and further, that in case of dearth the firmarii should not be bound to deliver from their manors more wheat, barley, or oats, than they were accustomed to pay; nor was any firmarius required to deliver any corn, but that which was of the growth of the manor, only it must be the best of that which was there grown. It was also ordained, that *good* beer should be brewed for the Residentiaries, and *common* beer for other persons.

But it would seem that other than natural causes, such as are mentioned in the statutes of Ralph de Diceto, disturbed in the fourteenth century the delivery of the firmæ; for during the Episcopate of Simon of Sudbury, who was consecrated Bishop of London in 1361, it was ordained by an injunction, that a fine of 10*s*. should be inflicted upon the firmarius, who failed to deliver the firmæ within fifteen days of the appointed time, and that if he continued in arrear, his lease should be forfeited, and given to the next expectant Canon. We learn, moreover, from an injunction of Robert Braybrooke, Bishop of London, bearing date 20 Oct. 1401 (in which the injunction of his predecessor, Simon of Sudbury, is recited), that irregularities existed to such an extent, as not only to deprive the non-residents, but also the minor Canons and other members, of their usual allowances. The complaint came before the Bishop at his visitation; a fresh injunction was issued, with the consent of the Dean and the Chapter; the previous injunction of Simon of Sudbury was renewed, and the delivery of bread and beer to all the members enjoined according to the ancient custom. The Chapter was further directed to choose one of their own body, in the first week of October in each year, to be the Custos Bracini, and upon him was laid the duty of delivering the bread and beer; the bread was to be served as before, but in lieu of beer five marks were to be given to every Canon, and to all other persons sums of money propor-

tioned to their allowance. The observance of this injunction was enforced under peril of the greater excommunication.

Causes, however, were in operation, to which we shall presently advert, which rendered even the fear of the greater excommunication ineffective to produce perpetual obedience; for it is recorded in the Statuta Minora (fol. 102), that on the 20 Oct. 1438, Robert Gilbert, Bishop of London, sate judicially in the Chapter-house, Reginald Kentwoode, the Dean, and John Bermingham, a (solitary) residentiary, being present also; and that there appeared personally thirteen of the non-resident Canons (the names are recorded), who made complaint to the Bishop, that in violation of the ancient customs of the Church and of the episcopal injunctions, from the feast of St. Anne (July 20) last past up to that day, no bread had been delivered, and that the beer had been kept back for more than three years. A conference took place between the Dean and the residentiary on the one part, and three of the Canons on behalf of the non-residents, and a fresh episcopal injunction was given to the Dean to pay to the complainants, before the feast of All Saints, what was due for bread from the feast of St. Anne to Michaelmas, and what was due from Michaelmas to the day of the visitation, before the end of the year. The arrears of payment for beer of the three preceding years were also to be satisfied before the Christmas following. To this injunction Dean Kentwoode and John Bermingham, the residentiary, gave their consent, and promised compliance.

These incidents are related, not as anecdotes of capitular irregularities, but as clear indications of circumstances having occurred, which had altered the property of the Chapter, and disturbed the ancient arrangements. In the case of the manor of Nastock, it appears that in the year 1403 the rents of that manor had ceased to be in "firmæ." A lease was granted in that year of the manor, the presentation to the vicarage, the tithes and all the appurtenances of the manor, to Laurence Allerthorp, a residentiary, at the annual rent of 40*l.*, of which 18*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* represented the ancient firmæ of corn delivered to the brewery, and 21*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* the value of the manorial rights and the tithes; the preamble of the lease stating, that the manor was granted on these terms, as well because "propter insufficientiam suam ad supportationem onerum ab antiquo impositorum eidem sufficere non valebit," as "propter alias causas veras ac legitimas tunc assignatas et capitulariter approbatas." In 1421 a departure was made from the ancient

practice of limiting the leases to members of the Cathedral, and a lease for five years was granted to Reginald Malyns esquire, of the family of the De Malyns, who were lords of the adjacent village of Theydon Mount. The rent was only 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, but the Chapter reserved to themselves, what we should now term the manorial rights, as well as the presentation to the vicarage. In 1425 a similar lease was granted to Roger Passelewe of Chipping Ongar, yeoman, and four others, at the increased rent of 42*l.*; but in 1429, and to the year 1499, the manor appears to have been once more leased to residentiaries only, at the diminished rent of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, of which 11*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* instead of 18*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* as in 1403, was payable to the brewery ; a clear indication that the agricultural produce of the estate had proportionably diminished in value.

It cannot be doubted, that the condition of the landowners throughout the kingdom was materially affected by the wars of the Roses, and that the unsettled condition of the country throughout the greater part of the fifteenth century must have weakened in a great degree the authority of the lord over his tenants, and diminished the number of the tenants, and consequently the value of those prædial services in which the wealth of the Lord consisted. The decay, however, of prædial service had begun in the previous century ; political disturbances hastened its dissolution, but it would probably have passed away under the influence of causes such as these, namely, commutation of services for fixed money payments, changes in the population, and the progress of commerce and trade, which gradually raised up a class of yeomen, who occupied a middle and independent position between the lord of the manor and his customary tenants.

Of the accumulation of land by individuals in the same Manor there are traces in the Records of St. Paul's at as early a period as 1279.

At that time, John Durant, whose ancestor in 1222 possessed only one virgate in Cadendon, appears on the Court Roll as possessing eight or ten tenements at least, which had been formerly held by other persons At Belchamp two tenants of the higher order, the Liberi Homines, the one, Martin de Suthmere, held by himself and his tenants 245 acres of land in the manor, and had twenty-two tenants rendering service to himself; the other, Robert Luckyn, held in the same manor 89 acres, and had twelve tenants doing him service. It is remarkable also, that the name of the Earl of Oxford appears in the same Inquisition, as holding 17 acres of land in

the manor, and rendering service for them to Martin de Suthmere. It is easy to imagine, that the growth within the manors of such a body of tenantry, having tenants under them, would gradually counterbalance the influence of the lord, especially if he were not resident on the manor.

In the most ancient form of the manorial system it is probable, that all the profits of the lords, except the landgafol, which was a money payment, were derived from the labour of the tenants and from the contributions of produce paid in kind; the demesne lands were ploughed and sown by the tenants, the crops were gathered in, the sheep were sheared, the malt for beer was made, the wood for the supply of the hall was hewn and stacked, the watch and ward of the manor was kept by them. Hens and capons at Christmas and eggs at Easter replenished the larder of the lord. There was scarcely any want which the service of the tenants did not supply for the lord, even to the making hot the water and preparing the bath. (Chingeford, Book I. fol. 63.) In the earlier condition of the manorial households and manorial society these burdens might have been cheerfully borne ; but it is most probable, that, as time advanced and society changed, ancient duties became, from various causes, both burdensome to those who performed them, as well as less agreeable to those to whom they were due; and that the lords were as willing to receive maltsilver, woodsilver, schepsilver,* lardersilver, and wardpenny, and a halfpenny or a penny in lieu of a day's labour, as the tenants were to relieve themselves by such payments from the personal performance of the services. That a change might take place in the value of money, and reduce these payments to a nominal value, or that the time might come, when the halfpenny, originally given in lieu of a day's labour, could no longer purchase it, or that there might be no labourers to be hired, was a thought, which never entered into the minds of men, who had neither personal experience, nor historical knowledge of changes now familiar to the mind of every student of political economy. As property passed, with the consent of the lords, from one person to another, the commutation of services due to the lord into money payments became more frequent, of which the phrase, so constantly occurring, "pro omni servicio," is abundant proof. The direction also, which is given in Fleta, ii. 72, to the Præpositus, not only to compute with the Ballivus once a-week what customary labour was due, and to mark on the tally the day's work

* A payment in lieu of watercarriage.

performed, but also to look after the arrears of labour, and if possible to receive money in lieu of them for the augmentation of the rent, is a further evidence of the readiness of the landlord to receive money in lieu of labour.

It is evident, that the constant progress of a system of commutations would at last leave the lord of the manor in the condition of the landlord of our own times, who must hire but cannot command labour. That the inconvenience of having commuted labour for money was at last sensibly felt by the landed proprietors, appears from the Statute of Labourers, 23 Ed. III. 1349: prior to which time changes had taken place, which brought into existence a body of persons resembling the labourers of the present day; men, who labour for their subsistence, but who are free to choose a master and to agree with him for wages. The growth of this class had probably made the landlords more ready to forego the prædial services of their tenants; but when the pestilence of 1349, alluded to in the Statute, had so reduced the number of labourers as to enhance the value of labour, to the great loss of the landed proprietors, recourse was had to the Statute of 1349, and to a series of similar Statutes between that year and 1368, which had the twofold object, first, of compelling every ablebodied man, who was not hired, to hire himself to the master, who should demand his services; and secondly, of limiting the amount of the wages, which he was to receive.

The Manors, the lords of which had commuted the prædial services of their tenants for money payments, would be those in which the free labourers most abounded, and in which the owner of the land was most dependent upon that class, for the means of cultivating the soil; but when the Statute of Labourers was first enacted, the whole of the country was not as yet in this condition; there was still a large portion of it, in which the ancient services remained due, but in which, as the growth of wealth had produced a new order of landowners, the performance of Villain services had become odious or inconvenient, and the Villains withdrew the services and customs which were due to their lords. The first indication which the Statutes of the Realm contain of this change in the behaviour of the Villains or customary tenants, is in the Statute of 1 Richard II. A.D. 1377, from which it appears that the "Villains, and tenants of land in villainage, withdrew their customs and services from their lords, having attached themselves to other persons, who maintained and abetted them; and who, under colour of exemplifications

from Domesday of the Manors and Villes in which they dwelt, and by wrong interpretation of those exemplifications, claimed to be quit and discharged of all manner of service, either of their body or of their lands, and would suffer no distress or other course of justice to be taken against them; the Villains aiding their maintainers, by threatening the officers of their lords with peril to life and limb, as well as by open assemblies and by confederacies to support each other." It is manifest, that the persons designated in the Statute, as Counsellors, Maintainers, and Abettors, were men of station as well as substance; the process by which they became connected with the Villains, being, as is expressed in the Statute, "the taking hire and profit of the Villains and land-tenants." Reference was made to Domesday to prove, that the manors to which the Villains belonged were Ancient demesne; and it is evident from the terms of the petition in the Rolls of Parliament, which preceded the enactment of this Statute, that the Villains were the persons, who took the pains to procure these exemplifications.* The tenants in Ancient demesne had the privilege of freedom from toll in all the markets of the kingdom;† but some other privileges must have belonged to them, if, under colour of these exemplifications, the Villains could withdraw their services from the lords of other manors. The case was probably this, that the tenant of Ancient demesne could not be proceeded against for subtraction of services, except in the Court of the Manor of Ancient Demesne, and thus he was enabled to set at nought the power of the court of other manors, in which he held land and was liable to service. Manors of Ancient demesne were not always in the hands of the Crown, but as it would appear, were possessed by lords, who were willing to derive pecuniary advantage from selling the privilege of holding in Ancient demesne. The supposition that the immunities of such tenancy were avail-

* The desire, however, on the part of the tenants to prove themselves in Ancient demesne was of much earlier date than 1377. The Rotuli Hundredorum of 7 Ed. I. give testimony of unfounded assertions on the part of the Villani of manors, that they held in Ancient demesne. See Vol. II. pp. 843, 844.

† It appears also that the tenant in Ancient demesne was exempted from the necessity of taking upon him knighthood for lands so held, for we read in the Statute for respiting Knighthood, "None by reason of any land that he holdeth in manors which now are Ancient demesne of the Crown, as Sokemen, and which lands must also give talliage when the King's demesnes are tallied, shall be distrained to take upon him the order of a Knight." Statutes of the Realm, vol. i. p. 229.

able against the lords of other manors, and that they might be so obtained, will explain a statement of the Statute of 1 Richard II. above referred to, not otherwise easy to understand, "that divers people of small revenue of land, rent, or other possessions, did make great *retinue des gens*, as well of esquires as of others, giving them hats and liveries, but not at their own cost; the value, or twice the value, being given by those persons" for the Maintenance so acquired; and which, as is evident from the ninth section of the same statute, consisted in protection against legal claims upon their lands and tenements, their goods and chattels.

The cessation of prædial service was the result not of one, but of several causes. The exact period of its extinction may not be discoverable, and probably remnants of the system existed at a comparatively late period in particular localities; but if the same course of events happened in other manors, which took place in the manor of Castle Combe, the commutation of services into rent was effected prior to 1450; the Court Rolls of that manor of the latter period describing all the tenants as payers of rent, and making no mention of the personal labour, which in 1340 had been due.

We have now brought our observations to a close: they have occupied a wider range than was originally intended; but if any fresh light has been thrown upon the nature of Anglo-Saxon society, the condition of England in the centuries succeeding to the Norman Conquest, the original character of manorial tenures, the relations between the owner and the occupier of the soil, as well as upon the management and disposition of Cathedral lands and revenues, the labour occupied in the composition and illustration of this volume will not have been spent in vain; especially, if the bringing these documents to light should lead to an investigation of the archives of other Cathedrals, and to a closer study of the chartularies and lieger-books of the conventual bodies, which are deposited in our public libraries, or are to be found amongst the records of the Augmentation Office. It is not a matter of mere antiquarian curiosity, what were the laws of Ina or of Alfred, or how society was constituted and justice administered under the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman kings, for we may safely affirm, that without the knowledge of the principles and practices of those remote ages, the Common lawyer of the present day will often find himself at fault, not merely for the definition of a term or the meaning of a word, but even for a principle, upon which to found an argument, and to decide between conflicting rights and

duties. Neither is English history limited to the period which has passed since the Reformation, or since the Conquest; it comprehends the reigns of the Anglo-Saxon kings; and, as the earlyoccupation of the "litus Saxonicum" in our southern counties testifies, it is united with the history of ancient Britain and ancient Rome. From chroniclers and historians we may learn the relation in which England has stood to the nations around us, the intrigues of our nobles, and the vices or virtues of our kings; but it is in the records, which exhibit to us the means and circumstances under which the mass of the people earned their daily bread; in the household accounts of the chieftain and the prince; in the wills of the dead, and in their private litigations and contests, their dealings and bargains when alive, that we discover our history as a people, and can trace the steps, by which property has been acquired, and has passed from one class to another, from the peasant to the yeoman, and from the lord to the trader and the merchant, and by which England has become what it is—the country of the freest and wealthiest people in Europe.

P.S.—In the early part of the foregoing Introduction (p. ix.) an account was given of various Domesday books; we must be permitted to add to the list another Royal Domesday, not heretofore described under that title, but which forms the largest portion of the Second Volume of the Rotuli Hundredorum, published in 1812. The "Rotuli" are copies of returns made to Royal Inquisitions at two distinct periods, the third and the seventh years of Edward I.; but it is to be observed that the inquisitions at the two periods were for different purposes, and the articles exhibited to the jurors wholly different. The object of the earlier inquisition was to ascertain the cases in which the rights and liberties of the Crown had been withdrawn, and in which excesses had been committed by the sheriffs, coroners, escheators, and bailiffs; the Subject, as well as the Crown, was interested in that inquiry. But the later inquisition produced a perfect Domesday, or record of landed property, in the five counties—Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Oxford. Each Hundred had its separate jury, who reported the names of all the landowners and occupiers of land, the quantity of land held by each of them, the rents paid, and the services rendered, the tenants of the manors being generally described under four classes—Liberi Tenentes, Villani, Cotarii, and Servi; but in some places

with varied titles, such as Liberi Sokmanni, Custumarii, Consuetudinarii, Operarii, Coterelli, Cotagiarii, Servi, Socomanni, Nativi, Bondagii, &c. The Rotuli of these five counties being abstracts or digests of inquisitions made in the separate Hundreds of each county, contain the materials, from which a document might be compiled, which would resemble the Exchequer Domesday in nearly every particular, but the enumeration of the live stock on the different manors; and would show, who were Tenants in Capite, the persons who held lands under them, the number of Liberi Tenentes, Villani, Cotarii, and Servi, on each estate, and the sum of the rents paid.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

TO THE

ST. PAUL'S DOMESDAY, A. D. 1222.

Page 1. *Inquisitio facta.—Nomina Juratorum.*—The power of impanelling a jury, and exhibiting to them interrogatories relative to the condition of a manor in every particular, appears to have belonged of right to every lord of a manor. See Fleta, ii. 71, sec. 3. The Articles of Inquisition, upon which the Domesday of St. Paul's, of Ralph de Diceto, in 1181, was founded, are recorded at p. 112 of this volume; those used at a later period are given at length, pp. 150-160, and are found to agree in their general character with the "Extenta Maneriorum" in the Statutes of the Realm (vol. i. p. 292); and also with the Articles of Inquisition upon which the returns were made in the 7 and 8 Edw. I. of the condition of the manors in five counties, Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Oxford, and which form the latter part of vol. ii. of the Rotuli Hundredorum.

Willielmo de Hely existente firmario. This person was Canon of St. Paul's, and is subsequently mentioned as Willielmus *Thesaurarius;* that title, however, belonged to him as Treasurer, not of the Cathedral, but of the King, which office he held until his death in 1223.—Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 130.

Hida.—The hide generally contained 120 acres, *i e.* four virgates or yardlands of 30 acres. The number of acres in the hide and virgate was not uniform. At Runwell (p. 69), the hide anciently contained only 80 acres. At Nastok (p. 81), it contained 140. The virgate also varied. At Sandon

it consisted of 60 acres * (I. 145), at Wicham of 24 (I. 97), at Nastok of 20 (p. 81), and at Drayton of 16 (p. 99). The acre consisted of 160 square perches, the perch being 16½ feet. There was also a variation in the length of the perch. The "parva pertica" is mentioned at p. 80, and is probably the perch of 16 feet; and at p. 92 we find a perch of 24 feet. It also consisted of 21 or 20 feet; the latter perch being used in the measure of the quarentena, or fourth of an acre. See Spelman and Du Cange.

Defendit se versus Regem pro decem Hidis.—"Satisfies the royal demand for hidage, by paying for ten hides." The chroniclers relate several instances of hidage taken by the Anglo-Norman Kings; there is, however, reason to believe that it was an annual, as well as an occasional tax, and that it was the excessive amount of the demand, or the cause of it, which drew the attention of the chroniclers to these particular exercises of the royal prerogative. In the Articles of Inquisition of 1181 (see p. 112), the question, "Pro quot hidis unaquæque villa se defenderet tempore Regis Henrici, tempore W'll'i Decani, versus regem," is followed immediately by this, "Quid tunc fiscalibus commodis appendentur *per annum* vicecomiti .s. vel hundredi præposito." In 1222 the manor of Barling (see p. 64) being rated at two hides and an half, paid for hidage annually thirty-one pence to the bailiff of the hundred of Rislee, two pence halfpenny of which was due for 20 acres of the demesne. It appears from the Rotuli Hundredorum of 39 Hen. III. and the earlier years of Edw. I., that hidage was an annual payment, but whether universally paid by every manor is uncertain. In the county of Cambridge the Vicecomites were accustomed to repair the bridge at Cambridge by levying "pontage" or "brigbote" on every hide of land, which was liable to geld. Rot. Hundred. vol. ii. p. 407.

Essarta.—Lands reclaimed from the Forest or Common. The etymology of the word is doubtful. It appears from the "Extenta Maneriorum" (Statutes of the Realm, vol. i. p. 242), that the lord of a manor might have parks and demesne woods, which he could at pleasure plough up and cul-

* The references I. 145, I. 97, &c. denote the folios of the Book marked by the letter I. now remaining in the Archives of the Cathedral, which contains the Survey or Inquisition of the Manors made by Dean Baudake, and which will be frequently mentioned as the Inquisition of A.D. 1279.

tivate. It was, however, an offence against the forest laws to assart without licence any part of the king's forest. At page 107 there is an extract of an inrolment of the Justices in Eyre of the 5 and 20 Ed. I. The right of the Canons of St. Paul's to assart land at Chingeford and at Heybridge had been called in question; but judgment was given in their favour upon the production of a charter of King John, exempting the Chapter from all pleas of offence committed by them, in these lands and woods, against the forest laws.

Præter duas Prebendas.—The prebends here mentioned are those of Cadington Major and Cadington Minor, held by two of the Canons of St. Paul's. In the Domesday of the county of Bedford (vol. i. f. 211) the Manor of Cadendon, in that county, belonging to St. Paul's, is described as containing five hides. In the time of the Confessor it was held by Leuuinus cilt. (ib. fol. 36), together with the Hertfordshire manors of Cadindon and Canesworde, "de rege," and it appears to have been given, together with them, to St. Paul's by the Conqueror.* The word "Præbenda," or "Prebenda," means anything given for support and maintenance. All the thirty Canons of St. Paul's have borne the title of Prebendaries, and been distinguished by the names of the manors or lands allotted to them for their prebend, from as early a period as the beginning of the twelfth century. But the prebendal system was elsewhere probably of a still earlier date. In the account of the lands belonging to the canons of St. Martin's, Dover, in the Exchequer Domesday, (vol. i. f. 1 b.) it is stated, with reference to twenty-seven solins, held by that body in the last of Estrede, and other places, that in the time of the Confessor the "prebendæ" had been "communes," and that they had been divided amongst the individual members by the Bishop of Bayeux. Other lands, however, belonging to the same body had been held, in the time of the Confessor, in separate prebends, and had descended from father to son, the Abbot of St. Augustine's holding also lands belonging to that body "in præbenda," which had been similarly held by his predecessor.

Secta Comitatus et Hundredi.—We learn from Fleta, ii. c. 66, that

* In the proceedings upon a Placitum de quo Warranto in the time of Edward III. against the two prebendaries of Cadington, a charter of Edward II. was produced reciting and confirming a charter of the Conqueror which gave to the church of St. Paul's the fullest rights in all their lands.—Placita de Warranto, pages 40, 41.

tenants who held lands by charter, were generally exempt from the duty of attendance at the County and Hundred courts, here termed "Secta." The exemption, however, was limited to the Dean and Chapter, and did not comprise their tenants. Such attendance was not merely a mark of honour to the Crown or the Lord, but was a source of profit also, the tenants making certain payments at that time. One example in support of this statement may suffice, being one of many particulars in the inquisition of the manor of Brehull, in co. Bucks. (39 Hen. III.) The jurors' answer is, "Dicimus quod Priorissa de Stotleye solebat facere sectam Curiæ Domini Regis pro terra apud Esses quam Robertus de Bosco tenuit, et subtraxit se per tres annos, unde D'n's Rex damnificatur in tribus solidis per illam subtractionem, scilicet quolibet anno in duodecim denariis."

Dominium.—The Demesne. Those lands in the manor, which were possessed by the Lord for his own use, and in which the tenants had no rights. "Est autem *dominium*, quod quis habet ad mensam suam et proprie, sicut sunt Bordlands, Anglice." (Bracton, iv. 9, 5, p. 263.)

Boscus forinsecus.—A wood not included in the Demesne, and therefore not wholly the property of the lord. Such woods are mentioned at Kensworth (p. 7), at Ardley (p. 21), and at Heybridge (p. 52). From the "Extenta Maneriorum" we learn the definition of this kind of wood to be "Boscus *forinsecus*, ubi alii communicant." At Nastok (I. fol. 77 b) the Pastura *forinseca* is described as "Communis ad Parochiam."

Wainagium.—This word has several meanings. It here denotes the tillage and cartage required for the cultivation of the land. At p. 28, line 9, "Wainagium vetus," in the sense of land anciently ploughed, is opposed to "Novum essartum," land newly broken up. In Magna Charta it has a two-fold sense, that of *tillage*, as in the phrase "tempus *wainagii*," and also of the *implements* for the work, as in the phrases "Terra instaurata de carrucis et wainagiis," and "Salvo wainagio suo."

Caruca.—A plough. The word is used also for a team of horses or oxen, as in the expression "Caruca VIII. capitum," a team of eight head. At p. 13 mention is made of a pasture "ad Carucas," *i.e.* for the plough teams. *Caruca* is also used for *carucata*. In I. 129 b, we read "Una *caruca* terræ continens IX. viginti acras."

Implementum Manerii.—The live and dead stock of the manor, including also ploughings and sowings; also called "Instauramentum"

(p. 122), and "Restauramentum" (p. 126). We read in the title to the Inventory of the Manor of Belchamp (p. 138), "Hæc autem sunt instauramenta et implementa quæ reddere debet cum manerio," *i. e.* at the expiration of the lease.

Page 2. *Frucisium.*—A place overgrown with shrubs. "Tres acræ de frucisio" are mentioned at p. 8 amongst the essarts of Kensworth. *Friscum.* Ager incultus. Du Cange.

Page 3. *Moniales de Bosco.*—The nuns of Marketcell, a nunnery of the Benedictine Order in the Hertfordshire part of the parish of Cadington, founded by Geoffry, Abbot of St. Alban's, about the year 1145.

De dominico per villenagium.—Demesne land thus let to tenants is described by Bracton, p. 263, ed. 1640, "Item dicitur dominicum villenagium, quod traditur villanis, quod quis tempestive et intempestive resumere possit pro voluntate sua et revocare."

Aratura de lage erthe.—In Book I. 115, 116, this word Lage erthe is written "la verthe" and "laverthe." Work of a similar character was called "benerthe" and "gavelerthe" or "gave herthe." (I. 99 b.) (See Wilkins and Du Cange.) The distinction between "laverthe" and "benerthe" consisted in the labour of ploughing being performed either with food from the lord, or without it. In the inquisition of Kensworth (I. 120) we read, "Debet arare ter in anno *sine cibo* domini, quæ vocatur '*laverthe*,' et semel in anno *ad cibum* domini, quæ vocatur '*benerthe*.'"

Virgata quæ non averat.—Services of various kinds were due to the lord, as from each Virgate or Hide, the occupiers of the land performing the services pro rata. Exemption from one service was compensated by the obligation to perform another, as in the case here noted, the Virgate, which was free from "average," made malt instead.

Averare.—To carry corn or goods. *Averium.*—A beast for draught or burden. *Averagium.*—The work performed; or, as in page 61, *Averagia ad carriagium*—the beasts for the work. We have a particular description of the manner in which this service was sometimes performed, in Rot. Hundred. (ii. p. 628.) "Item debet averare cum equo et sacco suo proprio ad omnes mercatus infra comitatum, quotiens necesse fuerit et dominus voluerit, primo die super sumptibus propriis suis, et aliis diebus sumptibus domini." The service was also performed on foot, as we learn

from the expressions (ib. p. 602), "averabit cum corpore suo absque equo," and "facit averagium cum dorso;" and "averagium ad pedes," p. 81 of this volume.*

Debet parare sex quarteria brasii vel dare sex denarios.—The tenant either made the malt or paid six pence for malt-silver. The tenant could require from the lord fuel (focagium) for drying the malt, "ad brasium desiccandum." (I. 115 b.)

Fotaver.—The service of carrying five capons or ten hens to London at Christmas (ib.).

Page 4. *Cui non attinet per Will'm firmarium.*—This expression constantly recurs with mention of the name of the former tenant of the land. In some cases (see page 50) the new tenant had purchased the former tenant's right, but generally the tenement would seem to have been newly allotted by the firmarius, the former tenant having gone away, or his right of occupancy having for some reason ceased; for it is remarkable that the names of the tenants with *cui non attinet* subjoined are seldom, if ever, recorded as holding any other land in the manor.

Escaeta propter furtum.—Many lords of manors had the privilege of receiving the lands and goods of felons, ordinarily forfeited to the Crown.

Page 5. *Summa brasii.*—A load of malt. *Summagium.*—The duty of carrying.

Reginaldus Præpositus.—The *præpositus* was foreman of the operarii, or customary tenants, and the assistant of the Bailivus. Fleta (II. c. 76) states that this officer was elected by the Villata. Accordingly we read (I. 106), that at Belchamp all the Custumarii elected the Præpositus, and were responsible for his good conduct, and that if he fell into arrear with respect to payment, and his own goods were not sufficient to make good the amount, the Custumarii were to supply the deficiency. At Cadendon the Præpositus served "ad cibum domini," and during his tenure of the office was exempt from all other services. (I. 116.)

In precariis ad cibum domini.—Precariæ, literally days of request, boon-days, on which the lord asked the aid of his tenants to plough, or hoe, or perform other work. The days were not limited to one period of the

* The lexicographers are in doubt as to the root of the word "averare." The verb "auepian" occurs in the Rectitudines Singularum Personarum (Laws of England, vol. i. p. 132.)

year, but depended upon the season. The Precariæ Carucarum, for ploughing, were in winter or spring, the Precariæ in autumn were for the gathering in the crops. At these times the lord frequently found food for the labourers, but there was no uniform practice. Sometimes the Precariæ are termed "siccæ," or dry, as contrasted with the Precariæ "cum cervisia," at which beer was allowed. In the inquisition of Ardley (I. 115) we find a "Precaria ad cervisiam," and also a "Precaria ad aquam." At the former, the allowance for two men was, at the first meal, porridge of beans or peas, and two loaves, one of them, white and sufficient for two meals, the other, a small loaf de mixtilione (maslin bread, of wheat or barley mixed with rye), together with a piece of meat, and beer for one meal. At evening they had a small loaf of maslin bread, and two "lescas" of cheese." In the "Precaria ad aquam" the allowance was two great loaves, of the size thirty-two to a quarter, porridge as before, six herrings, one piece of some other fish, and water. At Belchamp (I. 101) the tenant, who had provided two men to labour, and who had two meals a-day, went to supper at the court, and was served with three dishes "honeste," as a mark of distinction. At Norton (I. 150), in the fourth Precaria of the season, the tenants had three meals during the day, and their wives joined them at supper. In the Rotuli Hundredorum these Precariæ are very frequently described.

Ad Vincula.—The abbreviated appellation of the festival of St. Peter ad Vincula, on the first day of August, otherwise termed "Gula Augusti."

Page 6. *Garsavese.*—A word used at a later period as synonymous with *pannagium*—the fee for permission to feed swine in the woods. In a document of the date of 1330, quoted by Ducange from Spelman, the word is written Grasanec, the root of which is probably the Anglo-Saxon gærs, or grass. In the R. S. P. (Laws of England, vol. i. p. 432), mention is made of a ȝeþȝ-þýn, "porcus herbagii," as given yearly by the Geneate, or Villanus to his Lord. In the Inquisition of Bernes (I. 131 b), we find the word Garsavese expressing the annual payment given for pannage of pigs; and also (I. 132 b) the remarkable term, "avesabit porcos." It is doubtful whether the meaning of the word Garsavese is to be limited to the pannage of swine. At p. 51 we have an account of the payments due at Waletone for the pasture of sheep, *animalia*, horses, and pigs, all of which appear to be included under "Garsavese," the concluding words being "similiter de equis et de singulis porcis 1.d. pro Garsavese." At Kadendon

in 1279 (I. 119 b) there were eight tenants, each of them paying $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ for Garsavese, *i.e.* half the sum here mentioned as payable from each Virgate, the land having been subdivided.

Langable.—It is remarkable that the payments of Langable, Pannage, and Garsavese are here mentioned together, as in the R. S. P. landgavol and ȝeþſ-ſpýn follow each other. Landgable appears to have been a very ancient payment. It is defined in Spelman's Glossary to be a tribute or prædial rent of 1*d.* for every house. In the manors of St Paul's it was a payment from each Virgate. At Cadendon it was payable at the feast of St. Martin (I. 119), and amounted to $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per virgate. At Beauchamp it amounted to twice that sum, 15*d.* (p. 33). At Heybridge each virgate appears to have paid $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ (page 56). It was due at Michaelmas, and the whole sum in 1279 amounted to 2*s.* 6*d.* (I. 89). At Nastok the sum which the nativi holding virgates paid as Landgable was 5*d.* and there were eight such virgates (I. 76). In the R. S. P. the non-payment of Landgavol is mentioned, as distinguishing the Cotsetle from the Geneate or Villanus. (Laws of England, i. p. 432.)

Pannagium.—The word means either the right of feeding pigs or other animals in the lord's woods, or the money paid for the exercise of it. According to Spelman, "paunagium" would be the correct form of the word, *pauns* being the name for the produce of wood, such as acorns, beech, or mast, &c., but the root is most probably the Latin *Pastus.* In the "R. S. P." the word is written "Pastinagium," and in French documents it takes the same form. At Belchamp (I. 106), Pannage was thus paid: "Omnes porci magni et parvi, qui pascuntur in campis et boscis domini, ducuntur die S'cti Martini Episcopi ad aulam, et pannagium dant (præter sues et porcellos) et taxantur per duos liberos homines et duos custumarios, præter sues et porcellos lactantes."

Woodsilver.—A payment in lieu of the service of carrying wood. At Nastok (p. 82), some of the tenants carried a cart-load from the wood to the court at Christmas. At Chingford (p. 99), the wood was not only carried, but hewn for fuel, and put up "super trabes," probably the beams of the hall. At Sutton (p. 94), the tenant brought four cart-loads from the wood to the court "sine cibo."

Foddercorn.—A payment of oats in kind. This payment was made at Martinmas, and consisted of a half-quarter of oats (I. 116). At Horlock

it was paid (p. 47) in the month of March. At Nastok (p. 83) on Christmas Eve. Oats were also paid as rent by the Tenacre holders at Sandun (p. 17). Foddercorn occurs frequently in Rot. Hund. p. 602, 638, 642, &c. and as payable at Martinmas.

Purprestura.—Any encroachment, such as inclosure of waste on the side of the king's highway, erection of buildings, stopping watercourses, roads, or pathways, inclosure of common or forest lands, breaking up woodlands, enlarging parks, &c.

Semen frumenti ad unam rodam.—The quantity of seed wheat paid by these tenants in 1279 was two bushels, and the land sown with it eight half-roods or one acre.

Page 7. *VI. nummatum terræ.*—The purprestura is here described as six-penny-worth of land. There is reason to believe that very small quantities of land were thus valued. It was a purprestura or encroachment which is here mentioned; and in a charter of Henry II. in Oliver's Monasticon Diæcesis Exon. p. 24, half an acre is described as "viginti nummatas terræ." (See Spelman and Du Cange, Nummata.)

Cessit in dies regis.—The meaning of the phrase is uncertain; but probably it means simply, that he yielded to the King of Terrors and died, after which the half-virgate which he held was divided between the two tenants next mentioned, and the Purprestura by a third, for xii. instead of vi. pence.

Page 8. *Consuetudines Villatæ.*—Under this term are included all the services and payments due to the lord from the tenants of all ranks; but in connection with Wainagium, it must be limited to the services performed by the Carucæ or Teams of the tenants.

Page 9. *Per finem.*—The term *finis* here used, is defined by Spelman (Gloss. 229) to be the money agreed to be paid for entering upon a farm, either by the native tenant to his lord, or by the lessee to the lessor; the payment was anciently called "gersuma." At p. 12, certain essart lands are described as granted to the tenants, upon the payment of half a mark to the Dean and Chapter.

Page 10. *Ecclesia de Kensworth.*—The virgate of land here mentioned was an endowment by the Chapter. At page 147 we read "Habet hæc ecclesia (Kensworth) unam virgatam terræ liberam ab omni sæculari officio."

Grava.—A Grove. This grove formed part of the virgate of land held by the tenant, and which by his tenure he was at liberty to essart or grub up.

Mansium est in dominio, &c.—The dwelling-house attached to the land being in the demesne, and probably not occupied by the tenants, an agreement had been made with the Firmarius, by which they were allowed the reduction of rent here spoken of under the term "excidunt duos denarios."

Page 11. *Tres acræ inveniri non possunt.*—Small copyhold tenements in our own time are frequently so mixed up with others as to be incapable of identification.

Page 12. *Serviens Thesaurarii.*—The Seneschal or Steward of William de Heley, who was the King's treasurer, and firmarius of the manor.

Page 13. *Per sexcies viginti.*—At six score to the hundred.

Page 14. *Post pacem redditam.*—The peace concluded in 1217 between Prince Louis of France and Henry III. after his unsuccessful invasion of England. (Rapin, vol. i. p 298.)

Page 14. *Mara.*—A lake or mere.

Page 15. *Brusa.*—Du Cange. Bruscia. Dumetum. A place covered with brushwood.

Page 15. *Disrationavit per breve Regis in curia apud Sandon.*—"Disrationavit virgatam," proved her right to the Virgate. The "Breve Regis" here mentioned was probably the "breve de recto," or writ of right, which, as we learn from Bracton, lib. 5, c. 2, 3, was first to be tried in the Court of the Lord of the Manor, and then by default was removable to the County Court. See also Blackstone, iii. 10, and Appendix.

Page 17. *Portare xxv. summas.*—In the account of this service in I. 137 b., the word *averagia* is used, and each averagium is said to consist of seven bushels of wheat or barley; or ten bushels and a-half of oats, according to the measure of St. Paul's.

Page 17. *Strica—Hoppa.*—It is to be observed that the holders of ten acres are here mentioned as paying a *Strike* of oats, and the holders of five acres a *Hoppa*, and hence it would appear that the "strike" was the double of the "hoppa." The "strike" is said to be a bushel (see Johnson's Dictionary), but since it is found that in 1279 (I. 142) the ten-acre men of this Manor paid two bushels of oats, and the five-acre men one, we thence conclude that the "strike" at Sandon was two bushels.

Page 18. *Se tertio.*—*i.e.* with two others, himself being the third. Some words are probably omitted in the MS. The meaning of the text is illustrated by the Survey of 1279 (I. 138), where it appears, that at the Precariæ in autumn each tenant provided two men to labour "ad cibum domini;" and that for one day the tenant was bound to come himself with his cart to carry corn, or, if he had not a cart, then to come himself for two days' labour "ad mensam domini," being fed at the table of the lord.

Nativitas Beatæ Mariæ.—This festival occurs on the 8th September.

Page 19. *Minare.*—To drive a flock or herd. The words "chaciare" in line 24, and "fugare," in p. 27, line 30, express the same duty of service.

Page 19. *Habere unam garbam de ipso blado.*—In the Latin text of "the Rectitudines," the recompense to the Cotsetle of a sheaf for mowing an acre of oats is thus described, "Habeat garbam suam, quam præpositus vel minister domini dabit ei." (p. 433.)

Page 21. *Boscus vestitus.*—Vestura is defined in Du Cange "Fructus quilibet agro hærentes." At p. 1 we find the phrase "Boscus bene vestitus de fago." It is probable, that when a wood is said to be Non vestitus, the absence of all produce either from underwood or pannage is implied.

De Rifflei et Virgis.—Reffletum, Refletum, Reflectum. (Du Cange.) Vesturæ boscorum et reflectorum. (Fleta, II. 41, § 38.) The meaning of the word Rifflei is doubtful; but, being united with "virgis," it seems to indicate an osier bed, or plantation of pliable wood.

Page 28. *Forland.*—The "Forland" and the "Inland" of a manor would seem to bear the same relation to each other as the "Boscus Forinsecus," and "Boscus Intrinsecus. The "Inland" and "Utland" are described by Lambard as the Demesne of the lord, and the Land of the tenants. (Spelman.) It is, however, probable that both the Inland of the demesne, and the Forland or Utland of the tenants, differed as to tenure, or to situation, from the ordinary demesne and tenants' lands. The "Inlands," which were relet upon an increased rent at Belchamp, in 1240 (see pages 118–121), are described as "terræ de dominico, quas vocant Inlandes."

Page 29. *Pro obolo et corredio.*—"Corredium," or "Corrodium," was a continued allowance of food for one or more days. The service here described was that of the office of server, or dresser of the table. See

Spelman *voce* "Sewer." This Gilibertus le Suir held also v. acres as a free tenant (p. 31).

Page 30. *Debet facere sectam siræ et hundredi.*—Although the Dean and Chapter as Lords of Manors were free from suit and service at the County Courts, their tenants do not appear to have partaken the exemption. In the Rot. Hundred. of Essex (p. 161) the Bishop of London is stated to have withdrawn the suit of two men in Tollesbury who were accustomed to attend the tourn of the sheriff, and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to have withdrawn the "secta Hundredi" due from a tenement in their Manor of Heybrigge.

Page 32. *Sine foris facto.*—The services here mentioned were those of the Libere Tenentes; but it would seem that if not performed no forfeiture was incurred. In the survey of 1181 (see page 117) the same expression "sine forisfacto" occurs. In the survey of 1279 it is omitted; but from the account there given (I. 101) of the quantity of food which was due by custom to the tenants at the precariæ, it would appear that, since the lord lost little by their non-attendance, forfeiture was not incurred.

Page 33. *Precaria quæ dicitur ben.*—"Item inveniet unum hominem ad viii. benes in autumno ad cibum domini." (I. 98 b.)

Gavelsed.—Otherwise termed Gavelcorn. In 1279, from every half-virgate one heaped bushel of wheat was due under the denomination of Gavelcorn. (I. 107.)

Page 34. *Warectabit dimidiam acram.*—Land ploughed in the spring and left fallow was termed "Warectum." It is now termed summer fallow. The word is a form of the Latin "Vervactum," which is thus defined in Facciolati: "Ager vere proscissus, deindeque quiescens usque ad sequentem autumnum, quo sementis fit; quasi *vere actum.*"

Vigilabit circa curiam.—The mode of performing the service is described in I. 98. "John Aldred, a customary tenant, was bound with the other tenants of the same rank to provide, that one of them should keep watch at the court from Christmas to Twelfth-day, and have a good fire in the Hall, one white loaf, one cooked dish (ferculum coquinæ), and a gallon of ale; and if any damage were done, he that watched was to make it good, unless he had raised the hue and cry for the village to go in pursuit." It is probable, that when services of this kind were commuted by the lord, the money paid in lieu of service was termed "ward-penny."

Page 35. *Pro duobus soccis.*—Two ploughshares. The iron, with which the plough is shod, is still termed in the north of England "the sock." These ploughshares were, as appears from I. 97, 98, delivered on certain days. "Robertus Coupere reddit unum vomerem ad festum S'ctæ Crucis" (May 3). "Willielmus Fraunchinne debet unum vomerem ad festum S'ci Botolphi" (June 18).

Page 37. *Fodere terram ad linum.*—Similar service in the cultivation of the flax crop was due from the cotarii of Donistowe, co. Oxon. 7 Ed. I. (Rot. Hund. II. 847.)

Page 39. *Furem judicatum suspendet.*—Upon the right of lords of manors to have a gallows and to try and execute robbers, see Spelman in voce *Infangtheof.* In the Placita de Quo Warranto, Ed. I. (p. 8), the Abbot of Waltham being charged with having erected a gallows, (not having had one in his Manor of Alrichseye (Arlesy, in the county of Bedford), prior to the last circuit of the Justices in Eyre,) replied; that it was true, that robbers had been very often condemned in his court and hanged on the gallows of his neighbours, who lent them to him; but after the last circuit it happened, that one Theobald, a robber, was taken "cum manu opere" (with the goods in his possession) at the suit of a certain person, and condemned in his court; and that under the cover of the Royal Charter, which allowed him "Infangenethef," he then first erected a gallows after the last circuit, as it was lawful for him to do; and further, that robbers, who had been condemned by the Justices in Eyre, or their deputies, had frequently been delivered to him to be executed. In a similar proceeding against the Bishop and Canons of St. Paul's, it was pleaded (p. 476) that the Canons of St. Paul's possessed the right of Infangenethef, with other privileges, in all their manors in the county of Middlesex, but that they had no gallows, except in Finsbury; and that, when any of the men of their Villæ were taken, their twenty-two hides were convened to pass the judgment upon him, "ad judicium de eo perficiendum."

Page 39. *Mallardus.*—The drake of the wild duck.

Forland.—Inland and Forland would seem to be terms opposed to each other. On referring to the Inquisition of 1279 (I. 99) it appears that the tenants here described as holding Forland are there said to hold Mollond. In the Rot. Hundred. (II. p. 425) mention is made of customary tenants at Campes, in the county of Cambridge, holding Mollond. Land of

this character was also held by tenants of the St. Paul's manors Wicham and Chingford, in 1279, though no mention is made of them in 1222. At Wicham Mollond was distinguished from Customary land with respect to the right of dower, "The widow who held Mollond was entitled to have the moiety of such land for dower as long as she remained a widow, and the whole of the customary land, but marrying she lost the whole of it. If Customary land descended to daughters the eldest took the whole, but Mollond was divided." (I. 100.)

At Chingford there were several tenants "nativi" holding various quantities of land described as "terra de mollond per successionem cum pertinentiis:" we meet also with this description "terra de werklond cum pertinentiis per successionem;" and also "terra cum pertinentiis de mollond et werklond per successionem." There were eighteen such tenants of Mollond. Mollond and Werklond were, however, different. The services of the tenants of Mollond are the same as those due from the Custumarii; but the payment on admission differed at Chingford; the Operarius paid to the lord a ploughshare; of tenants of other classes it is said "Ingredientes Mollond duplicabunt redditum." (I. 65.)

Page 41. *Hidarii de Torph.*—The reader will remark that of nine and a half hides held by the Hidarii, eight are described as divided amongst several tenants. (See the Observations on this Tenancy, Introduction, p. xxv.) In 1279 the number of hides so divided was nine. The services due from these tenants, as described in the following pages 42, 43, are enumerated in I. 95, and the value of them, as due from each hide, when commuted, is estimated at eighteen shillings and eleven pence. The holders of the nine hides possessed also amongst them seventy-two messuages or dwelling-houses, and for each messuage some occasional services were due, in addition to those due for the land in the hide.

Page 43. *Ad totum d'nium unius carucæ.*—"Ad totum dignerium." See pages 55, line 11; 62, line 27, where it appears that the word *dignerium* is equivalent to *cibum*. The service here mentioned was that of threshing corn enough for the food of a team (*caruca*) in winter and spring. Dignerium is explained by Du Cange to be Pastus, Prandium, and derived from the French "Disner." It is evidently an ancient form of our present word "dinner." Rot. Hund. Oxon, p. 750. "Unum panem ad dignerium suum."

Bateria. — The wash-house. The place "ubi panni tunduntur." Du Cange. *Batuere*, verberare. Facciolati, Lexicon.

Mescinga.—Apparently the same word as the Anglo-Saxon "metsung," food or meat, in the R. S. P. p. 436. In 1279 this payment was commuted for iiij d. messing silver, or "metegafol," as the older form of the word is in R. S. P. p. 434.

Companagium —Flesh, fish, or cheese; anything to be eaten with bread.

Cleras ad faldam de virgis.—Hurdles. In the Inquisition of Belchamp (I. 103), the Clera is described to be made "de novem pilis, et unus pes erit inter quamlibet pilam cum una magna pila et Wrevia." If the great stake was at one end of the hurdle, and the Wrevia at the other, we may suppose that the Wrevia was the band which fastened one hurdle to another. One meaning of *reafian* in Anglo-Saxon is "to pull," hence our word "to reef."

Doddas avenæ.—In page 47 it is stated that 24 doddæ equal 27 Colchester quarters. In 1279 three quarters of oats were paid in lieu of two doddæ; under the description "Tria quarteria de Ledoten or Ledhoten." (I. 93 b.)

Page 46. *Auxilium regis.*—Auxilium dicitur id, quod Subsidium vocamus, et commune Regni Tallagium. (Spelman.)

Page 47. *Duos multones meliores, exceptis quatuor.*—The tenants might choose for their repast the fifth and sixth best sheep of the flock.

Wambelokes.—The loose locks of wool on the belly of the sheep, forming the edges of the fleece.

Sellio.— A strip of land laid in a ridge or balk.

Mairenum.—Timber of any kind. Du Cange supposes the word to be a corrupt form of "materiamen;" but if chestnut wood was chiefly used, it is possible, that the root of the word may be "Marron." Oak wood cut into small planks is termed in French, "Merrein."

Page 48. *Culacium.*—Probably that sort of addition to a building, which we now call a lean-to. It is here attached to a bovarium or oxshed; but it was a frequent appendage to a barn. See the description of the barns at Wicham, Ardeley, and Belchamp, pages 136, 137, 139. *Culus.*—Pars cujusvis rei posterior. Du Cange.

Susenna.—Susenna pastura, p. 64. The etymology of the word, according to Du Cange, is uncertain, but it appears to be associated with marshland. The land here mentioned as capable of maintaining 400 sheep, and

containing 160 acres, is described in I. 89, under the name Ewenemersh, and as sustaining 400 "oves matrices ad majus centum." We find in Britton (chap. xx.) the word "Sursane" (Ex Gallico Sursemées—Du Cange); in the Mirror of Justice (cap. i. § xvi.), Sussénée; in Fleta (ii. 122), Suscematæ; in the Judicium Pilloriæ, "carnes susceinatas;" in the Statutum de Pistoribus, "carnes porcinas supersennuatas,"—swine's flesh measled," the words in all these places denoting meat unfit for eating. When therefore the word "susenna" is joined to pasture, it may mean unsound or rotten pasture, such as is now found on the coast of Essex upon the "saltings;" which are formed by the gradual accumulation of silt, and which require a length of time to become solid before they are inclosed and fit for the plough.

Page 49. *Isti tenent sexacras.*—By an error of transcription "sexacras" has been printed instead of "*seracras*,"* and subsequently "sexlond" instead of "*serlond.*" In 1279 there were ten tenants at Walton holding "saracres" and at Kirkby sixteen, but the peculiar character of "seracres" or "serlond" does not appear.

Lodlond.—The meaning of this word is uncertain. It may denote the *tenure*, as being that of carrying "loads," and of which a particular account is given in I. 141, "De lodis," as due from the tenants at Sandon; or it may be descriptive of the position of the land, as lying upon a "lode" or canal.

Posuit ad denarium.—Commuting the prædial service into money rent.

Page 52. *Alia haicia vestita bosco.*—Haicia, idem quod Haya, Sepes. Du Cange. In I. 84 b. this wood is described as the "longa" Haicia, and as containing three acres. It was probably a belt of wood inclosed by an hedge or ditch.

Boscus non vestitus.—In I. 84 b, the wood here termed Boscus non vestitus is called "Bruera," a word which denotes land covered with heather. (Du Cange.) The woods here said to contain .xv. and .xl. acres are there described as containing .Cxv. and .Cxl. acres.

Page 53. *In Frutectis*—Frutetum, ground in which willows or reeds may be grown. In Frutetis et arundinetis maxime nascitur. (Pliny.)

Page 54. *Ad navem et ad stagnum.*—The services of loading and

* In the district around Iglau in Moravia, an old burial ground is called "Saaracker," the word Saar or Sar meaning a ghost. The editor is indebted to a friend for this illustrative conjecture.

sending the ship with the firma for St. Paul's, and of repairing the mill-dam. We learn from I. 89, that the sum received in 1279, under the name of schepselver, as a commutation of the service of carrying the firmæ to London, was 24*s.*, paid in equal portions of 8*s.* at three periods of the year, the Manor furnishing three firmæ at those intervals.

Page 56. *Participabit in uno mullone feni.*—The mow of hay so divided was the produce of half an acre. (I. 86 a.)

Wardpenny.—It is evident, that as the Maltsilver and Landgavel here mentioned were payable to the Lord, so also was the Wardpenny. (Note, p. 34, *Vigilabit circa curiam.*) It is, however, to be observed that Wardpenny was one of the payments due to the Crown and payable at the County Court (see page 58); but whether as a commutation for any, or what kind of guard, we are not informed. At page 64 we read, that the Manor of Barling paid for its two hides and a half thirteen pence for Wardpenny, towards which the Demesne lands contributed two pence. The names of the tenants from whom the Wardpenny was due are given at p. 68.

57. *Ad stipulam.*—The service of collecting straw for thatching, as in p. 56, "ad grangias cooperiendas."

Decem acræ pro ferramentis carucarum faciendis.—This tenement was in 1279 held by Johannes "Faber," or Smith. In I. 86 b. this service is more fully described. The Smith paid no rent, but he made all the ironwork of the ploughs, shod four plough-horses (affros de caruca) and one cart-horse, the Lord providing iron and steel (asserrum) for the ploughs, and iron and nails for the horseshoes.

Page 58. *Cum sex hidis trium solandarum.*—From the description given (p. 93) of the solanda of Chiswick "quæ per se continet duas hidas," we infer, that the three Solandæ here mentioned, contained each of them two hides also, and, as has been stated in the Introduction (p. xiv.), of less dimension than the ordinary hide. It was there conjectured, that the Solanda might represent the Kentish solimus of 180 acres, and be composed of two hides of 90 acres each. The word "Solanda" in the Inquisitions of Tillingham and of Drayton in 1181 (pages 142, 145), and in that of Drayton in 1279 (I. 128), is written "Scolanda" and "Scholanda." At Drayton in the account of John Derman's tenement, who was said to hold forty-three and a half acres "terræ arabilis," and three acres and a half "de la Scoland," "ploughed land," would seem to be opposed to "Scoland."

It is however there particularly stated, that the Scholand contained one hide of four virgates or 64 acres; the virgate of Drayton containing only 16 acres; and thus the smallness of this hide of Scholanda at Drayton confirms the conjecture, that hides in Solanda or Scholanda were generally less than the ordinary hide.

Page 59. *Cum quiescit dominium per Wainagium.*—When the demesne lies fallow after ploughing.

Bercariæ.—Sheepwalks. *Bercarius* (see page 105) the keeper of the sheepwalk. The root of the word is supposed to be the Latin "Vervex," a wether sheep. (Du Cange.)

Page 60. *Hopa de Marisco.*—Germani *Hofas* solitarias colonorum ædes vocant. Du Cange in verbo *Huba.*

Page 64. *Proprio custamento suo et periculo.*—This is further explained, I. 84b. The firmæ were sent to London by water. If the ship was lost, but any one escaped, the tenants bore the loss of the cargo, and were answerable for the firmæ. The value of the carriage of four firmæ to London was estimated at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Portandas ul' danningam.—The text is misprinted putandas; ul' is probably *ultra.* Danningam, or Dengey, is the adjoining village, to which the corn was to be carried, in order to its being shipped.

Reddunt istæ duæ hidæ, &c.—In the year 1236, 19 Henry III. the Chapter had a renewed grant of this Manor from the Crown, which exempted them from suit at the county and hundred court, from payment of Wardpenny, Hundredpenny, Tithingpenny, and view of Francplege, and confirmed to them Saca et Soca, &c. (I. 163.)

Page 66. *Ad aperiendos selones ad aquæ ductum.*—The service of letting off the water by opening the furrows between the ridges. At Chingford (I. 63) we read "Et sciendum est, quod si debeat waterfurgiare, debet desiccare xx partitos, et si cum caruca ad waterfurgiandum (*sic*) tunc debet desiccare x. partitos." The *partiti* appear to be the *selliones,* and ten openings with the plough were accounted equal to twenty made by the spade.

Page 67. *Acram unam Garsacram.*—It appears from a passage in the Rotuli Hundred. p. 868, "arabit duos seliones, qui vocantur grasacre," that the Grasacre consisted of two strips or ridges, called "Balks."

Page 68. *Inferius notati debent Wardpenny.*—It would appear from

this list, that the burden of the Wardpenny (mentioned at p. 64 as annually payable by the manor to the bailiff of the hundred of Reilee), was borne by those tenants in particular, who held "terras operarias," in most instances, of half a virgate; and that the payment was chargeable upon the land, and not upon the persons, the payment being continued though the lands by escheat became attached to the demesne. A similar list is found at p. 85 of eight persons of the manor of Nastok, who paid 2*d.* each towards the 16*d.* which was due to the court of the hundred at Hocktide. Of these eight persons four were Libere Tenentes, other three Nativi, the Libere Tenentes probably paying the Wardpenny, as holding lands formerly belonging to persons of the latter class. In the Survey of Sutton in 1222 there is no similar enumeration, although Wardpenny is mentioned as paid by four of the tenants holding half virgates. But the Survey of 1279 (I. 28) contains the names of twelve persons who paid 2*d.* each as Wardpenny, together with notice of a Wardpenny of a different character, resembling that paid to the Bercarius at Bernes, p. 105, for the custody of sheep in the common pasture. "Quilibet habens averia super terruras Domini ad valentiam xxx^{d} dabit unum denarium ad festum S'ci Martini, qui vocatur Wardpeny, exceptis illis qui sunt de Ward vigilantes, qui vigilant ad regiam stratam de nocte (then follow the twelve names), et recipient Wardestof, et facit (*sic*) summonitionem de Vigilia, et erit quietus pro summonitionibus de denariis qui vocantur Wardpenny." In the Survey of Chingford of 1222 no distinct mention is made of Wardpenny, but in the Survey of 1279 (I. 65), which recites a "Finalis concordia" made between the Abbot of Waltham and the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, 4 Hen. III. with respect to the Services due to the Half-hundred of the Abbot from the Tenants of the Manor of Chingford, some statements are made, which illustrate the duty of "Ward" as rendered at the court of the Hundred, as well as the payment of Wardpenny within the Manor. That document states, that it was anciently the custom, that all the Tenants of the Manor, whether Liberi or Villani, should attend unsummoned three lagehundreds in the year, from the Tuesday next after the Feast of St. Michael for fifteen days, from the Tuesday after the Epiphany for fifteen days, and also from Hokday, on which latter day the tenants were bound "præsentare quandam Wardam in quodam baculo qui vocatur Wardestaf." This service was due at the Hundred Court. But when the View of Francplege

was held annually, on Friday in Whitsun week, at the church at Chingford, by the Bailiff of the Hundred, and the Bailiff of the Manor, then, according to ancient custom, ten pence was paid for Wardpenny.

Charchiare.—Apparently a form of "cariare," (carro vehere), and of the French "charier." (Du Cange.)

Page 70. *De cremento ut sit perpetuum.*—In almost all cases the increase of rent appears to have been a penny per acre. The tenants probably obtained a right of inheritance by the increased payment.

Page 72. *Duas Wardacras de frumento et avena.*—The number of tenants here enumerated as performing this service is ten. We learn from I. 66, where eight tenants of this class are mentioned, that the whole land reaped by them was four acres, two of wheat and two of oats. They also furnished one of the four men who with the Præpositus attended at the assize upon the Justices in Eyre to represent the Villata. (Bracton, 109 b, 143 b; Britton, ch. 2, De Eyres.)

Page 73. *Præpositus hundredi.*—The steward of the hundred of Angra. The *Baro* described in the next page as holding the hundred pro tempore appears to be a person of a different rank.

Page 74. *Coperonos fustium.*—The loppings of the trees felled for timber. *Cuperia.*—Arborum extremitates. *Fustis.*—Arbor justæ magnitudinis. (Du Cange.)

Hidæ computabiles sicut olim.—In this Manor the Hide contained 140 or seven score acres, and the Virgate twenty. (See page 81.)

Acræ de genesteio.—Genista. Broom. At Havering, which is in the neighbourhood of Nastok, the Foresters exacted toll (Cheminagium) from the men of the hundred, tam de *genetto* viridi quam sicco. (Rot. Hund. vol. i. p. 152.) The Genectum was sometimes tithable. (Du Cange in voce Genectum.)

Page 75. *Porcos in pessona.*—Pessona, Pastio. Du Cange. Herbage, acorns, nuts, or anything which might be eaten, is included under the term "pessona." Bracton, f. 222 b.

In Foresteria Bosci clamat hereditatem.—This claim was not unusual (compare p. 98), the perquisites of the office being, as appears, a source of profit.

Page 76. *Curia habet foregrist sed dat molturam.*—The meaning of the term *foregrist* has not been ascertained. It may probably be the

Tolnetum ad Molendinum, which forms the subject of enactment in the Statutum de Pistoribus. Statutes of the Realm, vol. i. p. 203. "The toll of a mill shall be taken according to the custom of the land, and according to the strength of the water-course, either to the twentieth or four-and-twentieth corn. And the measure whereby the toll must be taken shall be agreeable to the King's measure, and toll shall be taken by the rase, and not by the heap or cantel. And in case that the firmarii find the millers their necessaries, they shall take nothing besides their due toll; and if they do otherwise they shall be grievously punished."

Mina Avenæ.—The Mina was a measure which contained four and a half bushels (I. 71.) This payment was sometimes termed Foddercorn.

Page 77. *Regardum.*—The Survey, or Visitation of a Forest.

Page 79. *Bruera.*—Probably "brushwood." In Bracton, L. iv. c. 38, we find mention of "Jus falcandi herbam vel Brueram vel hujusmodi ad rationabile estoverium."

Page 80. *Parva Pertica.* The ordinary perch appears to have been 16½, and the greater perch 24 (see page 92). The lesser perch was probably that of ten or of twelve feet. (See Du Cange.)

Page 81. *Havedsot.*—Head money, otherwise termed Chevagium. At page 83 a particular account is given of this payment. Single persons paid a penny. Married persons two pence. It was paid at Whitsuntide. These persons were Nativi. But the payment gave them the privilege of going out of the Manor, "habent exitum" (see Introduction, p. xxiv), and they had the right of wood and water on the demesne.

Falcabit dimidiam acram et venit ad Bedemad.—Bedmath is the service of Haymaking. It is fully described in I. 70, where the service of mowing the halfacre here mentioned has the distinguishing name, Bedhalfaker. Twenty-six mowers and eight haymakers were entitled for this service to the bread of four bushels of wheat, a live sheep, a cheese of the value of 5*d.*, and a cheesemold, first filled with salt, and afterwards with oatmeal.

Page 82. *Respectus.*—Mora, dilatio, continuatio temporis—an adjournment to a future day, to give time for giving an answer. (Spelman.) Hence our word "Respite."

Page 85. *Pro Communitate Pastoragii.*—The description of "com-

munia pasturæ," and of the law respecting it, occupies three chapters of the fourth book of Bracton. The right of communia varied, however, so much, and was sometimes so limited, that it is possible, the privilege which the Villata of Nastock enjoyed, might only be that of grazing cattle, without including the right of pannage, or the full enjoyment of the "pessona."

Inquisitio facta anno secundo post translationem Beati Thomæ.—The insertion of this date is remarkable. The translation of the remains of Saint Thomas of Canterbury took place on the 7th July, 1220. We are not informed as to the time of the year when this inquisition was begun; but the visit of the Dean and the Treasurer to Chingford must have taken place prior to 7 July, 1222.

Per Robertum Decanum, &c.—Robert de Watford was Dean from the year 1218 to 1228. Henry the Chancellor was Henry de Cornhill; he became Chancellor in 1217, and Dean in 1254. Peter the Treasurer here mentioned as the "firmarius" was Peter de Sancta Maria: he was Prebendary of Isledon.

De Carmos. Moellos et Jantes et Wdericht.—Are these the names of particular woods or of materials? Wdericht seems to be some special right of wood, apparently different from the right of supply of wood for the carts.

Page 86. *Duo Lagehundred.*—The law courts of the hundred. The law-day is mentioned in Statut. 1 Edw. IV. c. 2. In the Forest Laws of Cnut, c. ix. we read, "Sint omnes quieti ab omnibus procurationibus, summonitionibus et popularibus placitis, quas *hundred laghe* Angli dicunt."

Page 90. *Duo fa' de avena.*—Two Fardings or Quarters.

Aversilver.—Money in lieu of carriage or average.

Quarta pars plumbi.—The plumbus is a leaden fat belonging to the brewery, frequently mentioned in the inventories of the manors, pp. 121, 132, 137, 146, and in some cases as "plumbus super furnacem." The text, as it stands, is defective in meaning; but the inquisition of 1279 justifies the conjecture, that the service here mentioned is that of filling one-fourth of the boiler or "plumbus super furnacem," for the purpose of a bath; for we there read (I. 60, 63,) of four tenants of this manor, who were bound "Balinare dominum, et aquam portare, et calefacere ad idem."

Page 92. *Duas firmas plenas.*—The "plena firma" is distinguished from the "brevis firma" which is mentioned at p. 122 as payable in 1150 from the manor of Wicham; but the relative proportions of the two firmæ are not

discoverable. The number of firmæ payable from each manor varied according to its extent. (See Introduction, p. xxxix.) In later times each firma contained 16 quarters of wheat, 16 quarters of oats, and three quarters of barley.

Page 96. *Johannes Faber.*—In 1279 Walter Faber held this tenement, and performed this service: "Dat unum hamum ferreum de redditu ad carnem in coquina erigendam, die quo dominus habet magnam Alebedrip (probably the time of brewing, when the tenants supplied utensils), et habebit jentaculum suum." (I. 27.)

Page 103. *Bernes.*—This manor is described in the Exchequer Domesday as forming part of the Archiepiscopal manor of Mortalage, and held of the Archbishop by the Canons of St. Paul's. The prædial services due from them of ploughing a certain quantity of the Archbishop's land "ad cibum in curia archiepiscopi," and of attending the "precariæ" of the Archbishop, illustrate the position, that the performance of prædial services does not imply degradation in condition.

Quorum tamen num'um recepit.—The reading is uncertain. *Nummum* would mean money received for defects, but *numerum* appears preferable as denoting the enumeration of the buildings in the lease granted to the firmarius. In the lease granted to Gerard de Cusance in 1317 (I. 169) there is a clause respecting improvements and dilapidations, which illustrates the allusion here made to the "melioratio" and "deterioratio" of the buildings. "Et quicquid meliorationis inventum fuerit tunc ibidem in domibus vel utensilibus prædictis per eum receptis liberum et quietum eisdem decano et capitulo remanebit, ita tamen quod, si domos aliquas inutiles vel ruinosas destruxerit, vel onerosas aut male dispositas in melius mutaverit alibi transferendo vel competentius disponendo, debita recompensatio sibi fiat de necessariis et utilibus meliorationibus per eum, ut præmittitur, factis cum aliis inutilibus vel ruinosis per eum destructis, et vel male dispositis alibi translatis, seu utilius et melius ordinatis, dum tamen sufficientia aysiamenta domorum necessariarum et utilium dimittantur."

Page 105. *Ponunt faldam suam.*—The folding from Hokday to the first of August on the demesne, and paying for the charge of the stock so folded, was an advantage to the lord, both as respects the manuring of the demesne and providing the wages of his shepherd.

Communis pastura.—This right of feeding is distinct from that of

folding just mentioned, which was limited to the demesne lands between Hokday and the first of August. It was that denominated pasture of common, and was enjoyed from Easter to Michaelmas; nor was the lord bound to provide any shepherd for the sheep thus depastured.

Page 107. *Inrotulatio, &c.*—These extracts from the enrolments of the proceedings of the Justices in Eyre of the 5 and 20 Ed. I. 1277 and 1292, form the last page (but in a much later hand) of the Domesday of 1222.

Vistes et reward' forestæ.—The views and surveys of the King's Foresters.

Quieta de canibus expeditandis. The not being compelled to *law* their dogs, by mutilating their feet to prevent their chasing the game.

Imbladitura.—The growing corn on assart lands.

De Agnete Picot.—In an Inquisition made 3 Edw. I. mention is made of a Purprestura at Chingford held by one Picot who paid to the Treasurer of St. Paul's three days' work and three halfpence. (Rot. Hundred. vol. I. p. 160.) From the Placita de Quo Warranto (p. 282) it appears that in the 6 Edw. I., the year following this circuit or iter of Roger de Clifford, the Bishop of London and the Chapter defended their rights on this manor by producing their charters, and that they were dismissed "sine die," their claim being allowed.

Hebrugge, Chingeford.—The Chapter appear to have been charged with a Purprestura committed in the time of Simon de Stanbrugg. The Charter of King John which had been produced at Chingford (6 Edw. II.) was produced again, and the rights of the Chapter both at Chingford and Heybridge allowed.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE FRAGMENT OF

THE DOMESDAY OF RADULPHUS DE DICETO IN 1181.

This MS. for the transcription of which the Editor is indebted to the Rev. H. O. Cox, Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, contains only two leaves, written in double columns, of the folio size, the handwriting and the page being of the same character but rather larger than that in the Domesday of 1222. They are part of a book which originally contained, as is shown by the Capitula (p. 110), not only the Inquisition of 1181, but many other particulars relative to the Cathedral and its possessions.

Page 109. *Annus ab Incarnatione, &c.*—The date of the Inquisition, as commencing Jan. 8, 1181, and synchronizing with the 21 of Alexander III. and the 27 of Henry II. accords with the Chronological Tables of Sir H. Nicolas. The King Henry here mentioned, as the king's son, was the eldest son of Henry II. who was crowned king during his father's lifetime, on the 14th June, 1170, being then fifteen years of age. He died at Castle Martel, in Turenne, in 1182; his father died in 1189. He was crowned a second time at Winchester after his marriage with Margaret, the only daughter of Louis VII. King of France; and, as he was twice crowned, he was also twice buried, first at Mans, and afterwards at Rouen. Sandford, Geneal. Hist. p. 67.

Page 110. *Herebertus Cantuariensis Archidiaconus.*—This person was probably Herebertus Pauper, who in 1194 was consecrated to the see of Salisbury. Godwin de Præsulibus, p. 342.

Robertus Mantell. Vicecomes.—He was Sheriff of Essex and Herts for twelve years subsequent to the 16 Henry II.; the two counties being under the same sheriff until the 9 Eliz. (Fuller's Worthies, vol. i.) He was the founder of the monastery of Bileigh, in the parish of Maldon.

Nicholas de Sigillo.—He was probably a relation of Robertus de Sigillo, who died Bishop of London in 1151. Nicholas, surnamed Scriba, was also a Canon of St. Paul's at the time of this Inquisition.

Ricardus Ruffus.—A Canon and Prebendary of Twyford, who, in the time of Hugo de Marini the Dean, became the Firmarius of Belchamp. (See the Lease, p. 138). His surname Ruffus distinguishes him from Richard the Archdeacon, who had also held the lease of that manor, but who was not Archdeacon of Essex later than 1168. Newcourt, in his Repertorium, has assigned the surname of Ruffus to the Archdeacon, but, as it appears, incorrectly. It is remarkable that among the lists of tenants of the manor of Belchamp in 1222, the name of Matilda occurs as "relicta Ricardi Ruffi," and as holding an acre of land.

Odo de Dammartino.—This person does not appear to have been a canon. The family, of which he was a member, was settled at Norton, the church of which was given in the reign of Ric. I. by Bartholomew de Dammartino, the patron, to the nuns of St. Leonard's at Bromley.

Johannes de Marigni.—Possibly a relation of Hugo de Marini, the predecessor of Radulphus de Diceto in the deanery.

Nicholas Londoniensis Archidiaconus.—In the List of the Prebendaries of Oxgate, this Nicholas is mentioned as being the *son* of Nicholas Crocemannus, the former prebendary.

Page 112. *Inquisitio facta infra viginti dies duos.*—This progress began in the winter in the month of January. That in 1222 appears to have taken place at Midsummer. In 1279 the progress began on the 19th Sept. at Nastock, and ended at Chiswick on the 24th Oct.; more places were then visited, and the whole time occupied thirty-six days instead of twenty-two.

Page 113. *Reginaldus præpositus.*—Mentioned in 1222 as having been a tenant of this manor. See page 7, and note there.

Page 114. *Ric. archarius—Aschetillus—Stonhardus.*—Among the jurors in 1222 we find Thomas Archer, Anketillus and Stonhardus. The two latter were probably the persons who had served forty years before.

Robertus persona tenet.—The lands of this Robert Persona were held (the stanwinesland excepted) in 1222 by Ricardus de Petewineshale; and subsequently by Nicholas de Petewineshale; and in 1279 by Nicholas his son. In 1240, another member of the family, William de Petewineshall, held a messuage formerly held by Richard. It is probable that Robertus Persona was the ancestor of the family. We learn from I. 101, that, prior to 1279, Nicholas, the son of Nicholas, had sold all his land but seven or eight acres, one Martinus de Suthmere being both the purchaser of the

fourscore acres which belonged to Nicholas, and also the tenant of twenty-four acres, for which he rendered service to the manor for himself and his tenants; the same Martinus having fourteen tenants rendering him service, whilst he himself rendered service for a small portion to another tenant, Robert Lovekyn, who had tenants under him, himself also rendering service to the manor. Such was the intricacy attendant upon manorial subinfeudation, being the counterpart upon a smaller scale of the intricacy of the relations, in which kings and princes and nobles stood to each other, as possessors of lands, either in the same or in different countries, under the system of feudality, which scarcely recognised the possession of land apart from fealty, or the performance of some kind of personal service.

Randulphus præpositus.—The tenement held by this person is mentioned in 1222 as held by William the son of Absolon at the same rent, *vs. vid.*

Page 117. *Isti tenent terras operarias.*—The possessors of some of these lands appear in the subsequent Inquisition of 1222. Stanhard's half-virgate was held by John de Wicham; that of Lambertus, the son of Ailinar, descended to his daughter, Basilia; that of Lambertus grossus to his widow Alicia. Robert the son of Wlurinus was still alive; and his son had become a tenant.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE INCREASED RENTAL OF LANDS IN BELCHAMP, A.D. 1240, pp. 118—121.

This document, which exhibits an increase made in the rent payable by the tenants of certain lands of the demesne termed "inlands" to the amount of one-half of the former rent, illustrates the statement in the Introduction (p. viii.), that increase of rent was to be obtained by the lords of manors only for newly inclosed lands, or for lands belonging to the demesne.

These tenants had held their lands "sine auctoritate capituli," that is, at the will of the firmarius, and it is to be remarked, that the proposal to increase the rent came from the tenants themselves, "infrascripti tenentes augmentaverunt redditum assisum," on the condition that they should hold under the chapter, "ut auctoritas capituli interveniret." It is probable, that thus holding of the chapter, they acquired a permanent and hereditary right in the land; the survey of Runwell in 1222 (pp. 70, 71) containing a record of a similar increase in the rent of lands in the demesne, with the addition "de cremento per capitulum, ut sit perpetuum."

The number of the tenants in this document is 31. In ten instances either the tenants or their family may be identified in the survey of 1222, viz. Henr' Pictor, Rogerus fil' Rob', Johannes Pelliparius, Henr' dux, Auicia relicta Giliberti suoris, Will' de Petewinshale, Lambertus faber, Rob'tus leffrich, et Will's Mot. carpentarius A similar identification might be made from the survey of 1279, as compared with this list in 1240. With respect to the tenants of the demesne of this manor of Belchamp, it is remarkable, that the information respecting them in the documents of St. Paul's relates to four periods, the years 1181, 1222, 1240, 1279. Hugo de St. Edmund, here mentioned as Custos Manerii, was Prebendary of Ealdstreet, and 1250 Archdeacon of Colchester.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LEASES OF THE MANORS OF ST. PAUL'S DURING THE TWELFTH CENTURY, pp. 122—139.

Of these documents, seventeen in number, sixteen relate to the manors of Wicham, Cadendun, Runwell, Adulvesnasa, Barling, Bernes, Kenswurth, Belchamp, Nastock, Sandun, Chingeford, and Ardeley, and one to a property at Twyford, which is recorded in the Exchequer Domesday (Middx.) as belonging to the Canons of St. Paul's, but which, being held as a distinct prebend, and not forming a part of the "communa," was not included in the Inquisition of 1222.

These documents, as recorded in Book L (fol. 32—46), are transcripts of leases, which, as appears from the lease of Belchamp (p. 138), were executed in two parts and indented; as to their date, they are earlier by several years than the Chartæ of the same kind in Madox's Formulare Anglicanum, and they form the commencement of a series of similar documents now remaining in the archives of St. Paul's, under which, modified from time to time as fresh conditions were added to the lease, the Canons who were Residentiaries held the Manors of the cathedral as lessees to the end of the fifteenth century.

Page 122. *Hæc est conventus inter capitulum . . . et Robertum filium Ailwini sacerdotis.*—It appears from the names of the witnesses to this lease that Ailwinus the priest had four sons, Robert, William, Ranulph, and Henry. Whether matrimony was allowed or not to priests, it is thus certain, that in that age they did not disown their children. Among the witnesses in the next lease (p. 124) we find Walter the son of the Bishop.

Debet reddere Robertus; and p. 123, *Debet Ailwinus reddere.*—The scribe, in making out the lease to Robert the son, of a property held by Ailwinus the father, appears to have copied the original lease to Ailwinus without properly altering the name. The names of the witnesses do not supply the means of determining the date of this lease, which is in substance as old as that of Ailwinus the father of Robert, and is upon the face of it a transfer of the lease from the father to the son.

In festo S'cti Martini, et S'cti Joannis Baptistæ.—The firma of Wicham, originally payable at these feasts, continued to be paid on nearly the same days, and at the same intervals, at a much later period. (See the Tables, p. 155-159.)

Sexdecem boves quemque preciatum xxviii d.—The prices, which are affixed to the different kinds of live stock in these leases, being those payable at the end of the lease, may be assumed to represent their ordinary value; oxen and horses being worth 3*s.*; sheep 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 5*d.*; and goats 4*d.*; boars and sows from 8*d.* to 12*d.*; pigs, varying according to their size and age, from a penny for a sucking-pig, to 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 8*d.*, and 12*d.* We have to remark, that the lowest prices for horses and oxen are those fixed in this lease to Robert the son of Ailwin, the horses being valued at 2*s.* 6*d.* instead of 3*s.*, and the oxen at 2*s.* 4*d.*, the values being reduced from those in the lease held by his father. A goat also in the father's lease was valued at 6*d.*, but in the son's at 4*d.* The prices of the stock in the lease of Sandun (p. 134), granted in 1155, are interesting, as showing a great variety in the values of the horses on that manor; the caretarius equus being worth 6*s.* 2*d.*, others 5*s.*, 4*s.*, and 2*s.* There was a similar difference in the value of oxen of 5*s.* 4*d.*, 5*s.*, and 3*s.* The two leases of Ardele (pp. 135, 136), (the first of which was granted in 1141), show also similar differences of value; in the former, horses and oxen were valued at 3*s.*; but in the latter, the horses were valued at 3*s.* and 6*s.*, the oxen at 3*s.* and 2*s.*

Cum vii. denariis elemosinæ.—This sum was received every week by the Almoner: it was probably applied, not to the poor generally, but to the "pueri elemosinariæ," or choristers, as they were afterwards termed.

Tripes cum mammola.—A three-legged stool with a hand-mill. In the inventory of Wicham, in 1279 (I. 97), the word is "mola manualis."

Orreum.—The dimensions here given of the height from the floor to the principal beam (*trabes*); from the principal to the ridge (*festum*); the lateral distance between the pillars (*postes*); the breadth of the wing or aisle (*ala*); and the whole length, with the hipped bays or lean-to at the end of the barn (*cum culaciis*), exhibit the entire structure of the barn.

Page 123. *Orreum plenum de mancorno—plenum frumenti—plenum avena.*—As the tenant generally received in stock on his entering upon the manor the produce of the former year, so at the termination of the lease

he left behind the same quantity. The stock of corn and cattle thus put into the tenants' hands was equivalent to so much capital towards carrying on the work of the farm.

Page 123. *Contra castella.* If we accept the definition of Wardpeny, as given by Spelman, "Denarii Vicecomiti vel aliis *Castellanis* persoluti ob castrorum præsidium vel excubias," we may infer that Wardpeny is the payment here alluded to, though described in an unusual manner.

Page 124. *Totum bladum manerii.*—The produce of a whole year.

Ad liberationem.—For wages to the members of the cathedral. (See Introduction, p. xlvii.)

Page 125. *Adquietavit ipse Ricardus.*—As the tenant of Wicham guaranteed to protect the rights of the villa against the usual demands of the County (see page 123), so here there was an engagement to defend the like right against the King, and specially against penalties for "sartum," or breaking up forest land. The influence of Richard the Archdeacon with the Chapter must have been powerful to procure him permission to name the Canon, who should succeed him in the lease. The mention of his purpose to plant a vineyard, dividing the wine made between himself, his successor, and the Chapter, and the engagement on the part of the Chapter to confirm all the agreements, which the Archdeacon should make with the tenants as respected rents, are proofs, that the taking the lease was really a commercial speculation.

Reddet in die anniversarii ejus.—A payment for an obit on the anniversary of his death and the performance of a mass.

Adulvesnasa.—This extensive manor comprised a large district in the hundred of Tendring and county of Essex, containing three parishes, Thorpe, Kirkby, and Walton, called at this day, with reference to the ancient manorial jurisdiction of the Chapter, "The Sokens." Of all the Manors possessed by the cathedral it lay at the greatest distance, and probably was on that account not included in the number of the Manors which rendered the firmæ every week at St. Paul's. At the end of the twelfth century the rent of this Manor was 45*l.*, but when Richard de Newport, as Prebendary of Islington, held the lease (prior to 1304) the annual rent paid by him for the Manor and the tithes was 104*l.* in quarterly payments. (I. 167.)

Sine omnimoda hereditate.—A provision, combined with those which follow, barring the heirs of the lessee from any claim of possession. That

this was not an unnecessary precaution, is shown by proceedings which took place in 46 Hen. III. in a cause before the Justices in Eyre, at Chelmsford, in which Richard de Tilbury brought an ejectment against the then Firmarius of the Manor and Church of Tillingham, alleging that he was the grandson and heir of Richard de Tillingham his grandfather, who had died siezed in fee of the premises; the fact being, that this Richard had no other interest in the premises, except that as his father and uncle were the Firmarii of the Manor, and his uncle also Firmarius of the Church under the Chapter; he himself was born in the Manor House. The Dean and Chapter appeared to answer in behalf of their ter nt, and the case went to a jury; the verdict was in favour of the Chapter, and Richard de Tilbury was "in misericordia pro falso clamore." (Book I. fol. 72 b.)

Page 126. *Implementum.*—The term "implementum" appears, from the expression "implementum bladi de meliori blado," to have a particular reference to produce. At page 138 we find "instauramenta," and also "implementa." Possibly the quantities of corn, which were part of the stock, were called "implementa," as filling prescribed portions of the barns.

In constantiis, i. e. (see pp. 129, 132, "pistrini et bracini") Constantiæ, expensæ; Du Cange.—Under the term "constantiæ" it would seem, that not only wood for fuel in baking and brewing was included, but also the wages of the brewer and baker; for in later times there was paid with each firma 6*s.* 8*d.* for wood and 3*s.* 10*d.* for "liberatio famulorum."

Ad communitatem.—The chapter was termed "Communitas;" the common fund divisible among them, "Communia."

Page 127. *Recepti sunt fratres*, &c.—These persons were most probably not received as Canons, but only admitted to the privilege of "Fraternity" (see Du Cange and Hoffman in voce), as is shewn by the expression, "tam beneficiis quam orationibus." This phrase, as denoting the advantage of masses and of prayers, occurs in a charter of the middle of the thirteenth century, now in the archives of St. Paul's, which (after reciting that Alexander the cordwainer and Roysia his wife had given to the Church of St. Augustine at the gate of St. Paul's a piece of ground on the north side of the church sixteen feet wide towards the north, and fifteen feet in length towards the west, for the extension of the church and the erection of an altar to the Virgin) further states; that in return for this gift the Rector of the church, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, had agreed "quod

ego Alexander et Alicia uxor mea (defuncta), et Roysia uxor mea, participes erimus de omnibus *beneficiis et orationibus*, quæ in dicta ecclesia fuerint in perpetuum. Concessit etiam pro se et successoribus suis, quod specialiter in dicta ecclesia nominatim erimus in diebus dominicis, in precibus communibus pro benefactoribus ejusdem ecclesiæ, et quod in singulis missis, quæ in eodem altari Beatæ Mariæ virginis celebrabuntur, specialiter dicetur collecta pro anima mea, uxorum et benefactorum meorum."

It is probable that the "Confrariæ" of which mention is made in the "Extenta terrarum Hospitalis S. Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia," recently published by the Camden Society, as always attendant upon every Preceptory, and whose voluntary contributions formed a considerable part of its revenues, were fraternities of persons, who shared the benefit of the prayers of the order. We may observe, that a Preceptory inhabited by two or three or more members of the order would hardly be lonely, when surrounded by a confraternity of persons living in society, sharing the religious exercises of the order, and contributing voluntarily, but liberally, to its revenues.

Gersuma.—This Anglo-Saxon word denotes any kind of compensation, whether in the way of purchase or reward, or for damages. The ten shillings here called gersuma was the premium or fine paid for the grant of the lease.

Lancept.—A varied form of landceap or landcop, money given for the possession or purchase of land. (See Laws of Ethelred, iii. 3. Du Cange. Bosworth's A.-S. Dictionary.)

Pro eorum animabus, &c.—On the death of the survivor any property in the manor belonging to the tenant was to be accounted a legacy to the Chapter, to be disposed of to pious uses for the souls of the deceased tenants.

De Tuiferde.—This document is peculiarly interesting, as relating to one of those portions of the cathedral property which formed the "prebenda," or separate estate of one of the canons. (See Introduction, pp. iii. iv.) The exact time at which each of the thirty canons of the cathedral received an estate for their maintenance apart from the "communa," or general fund, and became entitled "Prebendarii, de Tuiferd, de Willesdon, de Neasdon," &c. is involved in obscurity. We may, however, trace the commencement of the system, as respects the cathedral of St. Paul, in the

instances, which are recorded in the Exchequer Domesday, of Canons of the cathedral holding separate estates. In Tuiferd, Durandus and Gueri each held two hides. In Rugemere, Radulphus, a canon, had a similar holding. At St. Pancras, Walter, a canon, also held one hide. The property which afterwards constituted the two prebends of Cadington was at that time held by the Canons, but was not yet made "prebendal." (See note, "Præter duas præbendas," p lxiii.) With respect to the property at Tuiferd here mentioned, it is interesting to observe, that the same Durandus who held it in 1086 was alive in 1103, and that his name appears in the catalogue given in Newcourt's Repertorium (vol. i. p. 217) as the first prebendary of Twyford. The property was subsequently held for a few years, as we learn from this charter, by Reynerus, and was then surrendered by him to the Chapter in favour of Walter de Cranford and his daughter. The rent payable is remarkable, as consisting of five shillings in money, and also the tithes of corn, sheep, and goats. Twenty shillings—a sum equal to four times the money-rent—was also to be paid at the death of the surviving tenant as an obit, on the interment of his or her body at the cathedral.

Page 128. *De Kenswurda.*—This manor, though it joined Cadington, never paid its rent in "firmæ," but, as the manor of Edulvesnasa, in money. The terms of the lease are remarkable, if the words "sic deinceps" are to be literally understood, for it would seem that the rent varied in a cycle of seven years. The first year's rent being 5*l.*, that of the second 6*l.*, of the third 7*l.*, of the fourth 8*l.*, of the fifth, sixth, and seventh 10*l.*, reverting again at the beginning of the second seven years to 5*l.* In 1279 the rent of the manor was £20 13*s.* 4*d.*, and the value of the church twenty-eight marks, £18 13*s.* 4*d.*

Ecclesiam liberam ab omni persona.—See Introduction, pp. xliv. xlv.

Bladum lxx. acrarum.—The demesne lands were generally cultivated in three courses, or seasons, as they were termed. In this manor the three courses were, seventy acres in winter corn, seventy acres in spring corn, and eighty in fallow, "Warectatæ."

Page 129. *Halla hujus manerii.*—The manor house consisted of three parts—the halla, the domus, and the thalamus. Their respective heights were 22 feet, 17 feet, and 18 feet: if they ranged in succession the whole length was 35 + 12 + 22 = 69 feet. The measurements above and below

the beam indicate that each room was open to the roof, and that the roof resembled that of a barn.*

Ricardus Archid' ut teneret Edolvesnasa.—The former lease of this manor to William de Occhenden has been noticed at p. 125. It here appears, that on his death Richard the Archdeacon of Essex bought the lease of that manor by paying 20 marcs "in gersumam." From the account here given of his conduct in bargaining with the Chapter to hold Belchamp with Edulvesnasa, and extorting their consent to the non-fulfilment on his part of all the conditions on which he obtained the two manors, it would seem that he was not a favourite amongst his brethren. He is supposed to have been archdeacon 1142 to 1168. He appears to have been a different person from Ricardus Ruffus, who, a few years later, at the time of the inquisition of Ralph de Diceto in 1181 (see page 111), had accumulated to himself a large share of the cathedral possessions, holding at that time, together with Edulvesnasa and Belchamp, the manors of Barling and Runwell, with a moiety of the manor of Sandone. Richard the Archdeacon and Richard Ruffus are both of them mentioned as having at the same time an interest in the church and manor of Runwell. (See page 150.)

Page 131. *Homines ex duobus Orlocis.*—Waleton, Kyrkby, and Thorp were the ecclesiastical divisions of the great manor of Edulvesnasa in 1181 (see pp. 148, 149). In the inquisition of 1222 the Hidarii of Kirkby and Horlock are enumerated together, and only one Horlock mentioned. A change appears to have been afterwards made in the duty of repairing buildings here mentioned. At the time of granting this lease the tenants were to repair the four houses of the court, but not the great barn; whereas in 1222 the granarium of Waleton was to be repaired with timber felled, and prepared, and carried by them, and the ox house, "bovaria," (but not its lean to, "culacium,") made at their own cost of labour. (See p. 48.)

Adhuc in curia illa sunt, &c.—Inventories of the live and dead stock received, and to be rendered by the firmarius at the termination of his lease, continued for several centuries to form a part of the leases granted by the Chapter, the same articles of household furniture, tools, and utensils being, as it would seem, handed down from generation to generation. The follow-

* In other leases, those of Adulvesnasa (pp. 131, 132), of Sandun (p. 134), of Ardeleia (pp. 136, 137), the buildings of the manor-house are mentioned, but without the accurate account of the dimensions as here given.

ing columns exhibit the inventories of Waleton and Thorpe, as given in this lease to Ricardus Ruffus in 1150, and in one granted to Richard de Newport, who was Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1304, and which is recorded in Book I., fol. 167. The list of utensils subjoined to the inventories contains the different articles elsewhere mentioned in the leases of St. Paul's in the Twelfth Century.

Inventory of Waleton in 1150.	Inventory of Waleton in 1304.	English Names.
Carri quatuor.	Carri quatuor.	Carts.
Corbellæ tres.	Corbilli tres.	Baskets carried on the shoulder.
Vanni duo.	Vanni duo.	The van, or basket, used in winnowing corn.
Paria molarum duo.	Unum par molarum.	A pair of mill stones.
Cuvæ decem.	Cuvæ decem.	Tubs.
Tunellæ quatuor.	Tunelli quatuor.	Barrels.
Plumbi super fornaces duo.	Plumbi super fornaces duo.	Boilers of lead, with stoves.
Tinæ* duo.		Bowls of wood.
Tripodes tres.	Quatuor mensæ cum tripodibus.	Tables with three legs.
Scutellæ viginti.		Dishes or platters.
Napæ duo pr. vi^{d}.	Mapæ duo pr. vi^{d}.	Tablecloths.
Ciphi sex.		Bowls, made probably of metal.
Dimidia summa de sale.	Dimidia farthendale salis.	Half a load, half a quarter of salt.
Secures duo.		Axes.
Tabula una cum trestlis.		A table with trestles.
Esperdentes de ferro et acerio viii.	Esperducæ ferri et acerii viii.	Bars of iron and steel, crowbars.
Ruschæ quinque.		Bee-hives of rushes.

Other Utensils.

		English Names.
Duæ cuppæ cum duobus tonellis pr. xvi.	p. 122	Two large casks, with two small tuns.
Tripes † cum manimola pr. ii^{d}. .	,,	A three-legged stool, with a hand-mill.
Algæ duo	p. 132	Two troughs. *Fr.* Auge.
Mola una	,,	A mill-stone.
Bacini duo	,,	Two basins.

* "Habebunt unam tinam cum cervisia." I. 132.
"Asportavit quandam tinam plenam piscibus." Rot. Hund. II. 254.

† Unum molendinum manuale pro sinapio (a mustard-mill), precium vi d. I. 153.

		English names.
Bucci duo	p. 132	Two butts.
Banchum tornatile . . .	,,	A bench that turns up ?
Besca una	,,	A spade.
Wogium	,,	A long-handled bill.
Tarambium	,,	An auger or wimble.
Ventilaria lignea duo . . .	p. 134	The two beams with sails for winnowing ?
Bancus	p. 136	A bench.
Bufetum	,,	The cupboard where drinking-vessels are kept.
Mensa dormiens . . .	p. 137	A table fixed, as distinguished from one moveable.
Alvei	,,	Troughs or tubs.
Archæ	,,	Chests.
Scala alta	,,	A high ladder.
Ventorium ?	,,	An oat sieve. *Fr.* vanette ?

Page 131. *Ad curiam pertinent singulis septimanis lxix. opera.*—In the inquisition of 1279 there is a list of the names of all the persons, 63 in number, from whom the "opera," or day-works here mentioned, were due. The obligation was proportionate to the quantity of land, one day's labour per week being due for every five acres held by the tenant (see page 51, line 18). The whole amount of the labour here mentioned, at 69 days per week, is equal to that of eleven and a half men. The demesne land of Waleton in 1222 contained 720 acres, towards the cultivation of which that number of men would supply no inconsiderable part of the necessary labour.

Acræ de wareto, rebinatæ, faldatæ, seminatæ.—The nine score acres "de wareto" here mentioned probably formed a third course or "seisio" of the demesne lands, of which we read at p 133, "Tota seisio waretata." The words "rebinatæ, faldatæ, seminatæ," shew the actual condition of the fallow or wareta; part was *rebinata*, twice ploughed (Du Cange); another part *faldata*, folded with sheep for manure; and another *seminata*, sown; the remainder was still *wareta*, or fallow. At p. 133, "*faldicium* et *femicium*," folding and manure, are mentioned in conjunction with the "seisio waretata."

Page 132. *Ecclesias liberas.*—That is, without any Parson or Rector appointed, who would have had a right to the tithes and profits of the Church. (See Introduction, p. xliv.)

Ibi est aula, &c.—The Court-house at Kensworth consisted but of

three rooms: the halla, the domus, and the thalamus (see page 129). The Court-house of Thorp, here described, was more extensive: 1. the hall; 2. the chamber; 3. the trisantia;* 4. two "privatæ domus;" 5. the kitchen; 6. the brewhouse; 7. the malthouse; 8. the dairy; 9. the ox-shed; 10. three henhouses. At Sandon (p. 134) the Court-house contained 1. the hall; 2. the chamber; 3. the privata; 4. the ox-shed; 5. the washhouse (bateressa); 6. the brewery; 7. the pigstye; 8. the henhouse. At Ardelei (p. 136) the buildings were 1. a good hall; 2. a chamber; 3. a trisanta; 4. an addition to the hall on the south; 5. a privata domus adjoining the camera; 6. another in the court; 7. a granary; 8. a kitchen; 9. a hay-house; 10. a stable. In the lease before mentioned as granted to Richard Newport, Archdeacon of Middlesex, the condition of the Manor-house and building at Waleton is thus described (I. 167): "The old hall with a sollar† and a fire-place (caminus), and a garderoba at the top of the hall on the west, and also a great chamber with a trisantia at the same end of the hall; a great kitchen, in which were a bakehouse and a brewhouse, and an oven; a dairy and a large granary; a henhouse, and a great stable outside the court (extra curiam) towards the west, used as a cowhouse, because the cowhouse and ox-shed, and a long stable divided into three, has lately been destroyed by the inroad of the sea. Also a chapel situate within the court adjoining the chamber, with five glazed windows; a dovecote and a building to hold waggons and carts: also a sollar with a small cellar at the hall door."

Page 133. *Facient justitiam de Rad' de Marci.*—Theodore and Robert were (as appears from the foregoing document), the Firmarii of Navestock; and Radulphus de Marci was a refractory tenant, who withdrew his services and rents due for lands held by him, belonging to the Chapter. The amount of these services and rents was of such value, that in the case

* The Trisantia appears to have been that part of a hall or chamber, which was separated by a screen, and which might form either an ante-chamber or a recess. In 1283 the manor-house of Sutton had "unam cameram divisam cum *trisantiis* ad clericos." (I. 24.)

† The Solarium or sollar was a room or chamber at the top of the building. "*Solarium.* Locus editus in domo, soli expositus, ubi apricari solebant." (Facciolati.) The character of the solarium is more clearly shown by the definition in the Catholicon of J. de Janua: *Solarium*, quasi solaurium, quia soli et aeri vel auræ pateat.

of the Firmarii being unable, or finally the Chapter neglecting, to enforce the payment of them, it was but an act of justice to the Firmarii, that the Chapter should release them from a part of their obligation, and take account of the loss which they must sustain. It would seem, however, that this Radulfus de Marci, or at least his successor, became tractable; for we find in the inquisition of 1222 that William de Breaute, with the heir and daughter of de Marci, then held the land of Radulfus for xvi*s.*, and satisfied the Crown for all the demands upon the hide, to which allusion is here made as the "regis exactiones;" it being said of him (p. 75) "consuevit defendere eam versus regem."

Page 135. *Gulielmum aurifabrum cognomento monachum.*—This surname was probably a *soubriquet*, the person to whom it was given being a goldsmith, and married, as appears from the mention here made of his wife. The nature of the "pactum" or bargain here alluded to is not mentioned, but the delay in procuring sureties for the fulfilment of it would show, either that there was something in it out of course, or that the goldsmith and his wife were not persons of high credit.

Theophania.—Most probably the festival of the Epiphany, January 6; although, as appears from the authorities quoted in Suicer's Thesaurus, vol. i. p. 1200, the words θεοφάνεια and επιφάνεια were used in the Greek church synonymously of the day of our Saviour's birth.

Page 136. *Sub balco.*—The "balk" is the great beam or principal in the roof of the barn.

Page 139. *Cum toto meylono.*—Probably the middle of the barn, "milieu."

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE INQUISITION OF THE MANORS OF ST. PAUL'S IN 1181, pp. 140—152.

The whole of this Inquisition, which comprises the Churches as well as the Manors of the Cathedral, has generally been assigned to the year 1181, and considered as part of the Inquisition of Radulfus de Diceto of that year already noticed. That part of it which relates to the Manors (from page 140 to the words "summa denariorum l. sol." in page 146,) is extracted from Book L. of which volume it occupies the 77th and 78th folios; but the preface to the Inquisition has been omitted, because it is identical with the preface, which is printed at page 112, and which begins with the words "Ut facilius veritas," and ends with "errori vel fraudi." It is to be observed also, that the latter part of the Inquisition, which relates to the Churches (commencing at page 146 with the words "Post maneriorum inquisitionem," and ending at page 152), does not follow consecutively in Book L. Other matter intervenes, occupying folio 79, whilst folio 80, though ruled for writing, is wholly blank, the words "Post maneriorum inquisitionem" occupying the first line of folio 81, and being rubricated. These facts would be trivial, did they not confirm the conjecture, that this part of Book L. has been taken from the records of two separate Inquisitions, the one relating to the Manors, the other to the Churches; and that the Inquisition of the Manors, of which an abstract is here given, (though of the time of Henry II. and subsequent to 1170, when Robert Mantell became the Sheriff of Essex,) was prior to the Inquisition of Manors and Churches in 1181,—a conjecture forced upon us by the mention in this Inquisition of several persons, as Firmarii of manors,

who had ceased to be Firmarii in 1181, such as Odo the Firmarius of Luvehale (p. 141), Bartholomeus & Gaufridus of Wycham (p. 142), Willielmus de Occhyndun of Edulvesnase (ib.), Ailmarus of Chingford (p. 144), and Theodoric of Drayton (p. 145). As respects, however, the Inquisition of the Churches, there is internal evidence, that it really forms a part of the Inquisition of 1181, the names of the Firmarii according with those found in the list of the Firmarii in pages 110—112.

Page 140. *Tempore Regis Henrici primi.*—The reign of Henry I. as synchronising with the deanship of Willielmus (from 1111 to 1138), is here mentioned as the period, at which each manor was rated to hidage, according to the number of hides stated in this Inquisition. In the generality of the manors the assessment continued to be the same with that recorded in the Exchequer Domesday; but the variations, 1. of increase of hidage, in the case of Ardley from six to seven hides, of Edulvesnase from twenty-six to twenty-seven, of Barling from two and a-half to three; and 2. of diminution of hidage, as at Tidwoldentun from eight hides to seven and a-half, at Chingford from six to five, at Barnes from eight to four, and at Sutton from five to three, not only prove, that as respects the manors of St. Paul's some considerable changes took place in the reign of Henry I. with respect to their hidage, but also render it probable, that similar changes might have been made at the same time in the hidage of the whole kingdom.

Vicecomiti reddebat xx. solidos.—These payments were received by the Vicecomes or Sheriff on behalf of the Crown, and an account of them rendered to the Exchequer. The amount paid by each manor was not in proportion to the number of hides, even in the same county; if estimated according to the hides, Cadendon and Kensworth would be found to pay at the rate of 2*s.* per hide, Ardley and Luvehale at 3*s.* 4*d.*, Sandon at 4*s.*

Duas marcas vel panem unius hebdomadæ ad libitum firmarii.—The payment of the firma of one week at the option of the Firmarius, either in kind or by two marks, was an advantage to the Firmarius, whenever, by a rise in the price of corn, the value of a week's bread exceeded two marks, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the year 1283 the weekly delivery of bread was nearly 800 loaves, the value of the loaf, which weighed six marks and a-half or 52 ounces, was at that time three farthings, and the price of wheat 4*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

Whenever the price of the loaf exceeded three-eighths of a penny, and wheat exceeded 2*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, it was to the advantage of the Firmarius to pay in kind. On referring to the "Assisa panis cervisiæ" (Statutes of the Realm, vol. i. p. 199,) we discover, that the lowest price at which wheat was supposed to be sold in England was twelve pence, the highest twenty shillings, per quarter.

Exaltatio Sanctæ Crucis.—September the fourteenth. The festivals of the first, eighth, fourteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-ninth days of September, are thus described in the Calendar of the "Preces Privatæ," 1571.

Ægidi lætus gaude.	Maria nata est.
Crucem exaltant cuncti.	Matthæo volat obvius Michael.

Terra assisa.—Land allotted to tenants.

Summa denariorum.—The amount of the money rent. See Introduction, p. xx.

Poterit dominus ponere ad operationem.—The "dominus" here mentioned is not the Chapter, but the Firmarius, and the power alluded to is that of letting out to tenants any part of the demesne lands. In the lease of Runwell (p. 125) the Chapter undertook to confirm any agreements, which the Firmarius might make for letting lands to tenants. The Firmarii of these two manors, Kensworth and Runwell, were probably not under the usual obligation to retain the demesne lands in their own hands, because the rent of those manors was payable in money, and not in kind.

Page 141. *Fuit in defensa xl. solidorum.*—The manor of Luvehale formerly bore a part in this contribution as part of the Manor of Sandon, instead of paying a half mark on its own account.

Vicecomiti iiij. sol. Præposito hundredi v. sol.—The Manors of St. Paul's in the county of Essex made payments to the Præpositus, Bailiff, or Reeve of the hundred, as well as to the Vicecomes or Sheriff; but in the other counties, Middlesex and Herts, the payments were to the Vicecomes alone.

Wardpenny.—In this Inquisition Wardpenny is mentioned as payable only by four manors, Wicham, Norton, Chingford, and Nastock. We know, however, that it was payable from Sutton (See note, Wardpenny, p. 68), where a watch was kept in the night at the Regia Strata, or King's Highway, and a Wardstaff received; the account of which, when compared with

the tale of the Wardstaff as a Hock-tide ceremony (noticed in Sir F. Palgrave's Rise and Power of the British Commonwealth, vol. ii. p. clviii. and published by Morant in his History of Essex, i. p. 126), leaves us without doubt, that the customs of Chingford and of Sutton, as respected the Watch and the Wardstaff, were identical, and, if superstitious, the remnant of a superstition as ancient as Hockday itself.

Page 141. *Altera dimidia est in dominio geldabilis.*—That is, the remaining half-hide (which, with the half-hide belonging to the Church and the nine hides assessed to the tenants, completed the ten hides for which hidage was due from the manor), was in the demesne paying hidage. The demesne lands of Sandon in 1222 really contained five hides and a half, but hidage was paid by the Chapter upon only half a hide. So also at Wicham, (see page 142) where the demesne contained 200 acres, the land of the demesne, which paid geld with the villata, was only 39 acres.

Page 142. *Pro xxvii. hidis et dimid' de Snutinge.*—Some words appear to have been omitted—the right reading being, as we find in page 38, in the description of this manor, "Defendit se pro xxvii. hidis [cum duabus hidis] et dimid' de prebenda de Sneting;" this prebendal manor bearing its part in the payment of the hidage with the other lands.

A tempore Will'i de Hochendune.—This person became Firmarius of this manor during the Deanship of a Ralph and the Archdeaconship of a William, who were the witnesses to his lease (see p. 125); the only two persons of these names, who were at the same time Dean and Archdeacon, were Ralph de Langford and William Archdeacon of London, and that between 1150 and 1160.

Canonicis vero l. lib.—It appears from the lease of this manor (p. 129), that of the fifty pounds here mentioned, five were rent for the churches of the manor; "et de ecclesiis ejusdem manerii centum solidos; *i.e.* in summa l. libras."

Quietæ sunt præter quam de hydagio et denegeld.—The hidage and denegeld here mentioned appear to be different payments from those mentioned above, as payable annually to the sheriff. The antiquity of this document is proved incidentally by an observation of Spelman, that he had found no mention of denegeld after the reign of Stephen.

Cum vi. hidis scolandarum.—See note to page 58, and Introduction, p. xiv.

Page 143. *Berlinga defendebat se pro tribus hidis.*—The variations in the number of hides rateable in this manor are remarkable. T. R. W. the manor was rated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ hides, less 15 acres; *i.e.* 300 acres — 15 = 285. T. R. H. at 3 hides, or 360 acres. When the whole manor was rated at 3 hides, the demesne was first rated at 2 hides, less 40 acres = 200 acres, and afterwards at a hide and a half = 180 acres. In 1222, only *twenty* acres of the demesne were liable to the annual payment of 2*s.* 2*d.* for hidage, and 2*d.* for wardpenny.

Page 144. *De quolibet husebondo.*—The words "husband" and "huswife" are descriptive of a married pair, as the house-bond and the housewife. In the laws of Canute (§ 73) the husband is denominated simply the "bonda," a word which, as meaning "one bound," is a remarkable evidence of the ancient feeling and opinion as to the reality of the ties of marriage.

Obolus de franco plegio.—"Francum plegium" expresses in Norman-Latin the Anglo-Saxon "Frith-borh," or Peace-pledge, by which every Freeman was under security to the Crown for his good behaviour, and which was probably coeval with the origin of Anglo-Saxon society, though not forming a distinct feature in the Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence before the time of Edgar, A.D. 959–973. From the time of Canute (A.D. 1017–1035) we have evidence, that the institution had taken the shape, in which it is presented to us, as an English law or custom, affecting every town and village in every county; the law of Canute, s. 20 (Laws of England, vol. i. p. 387), having enacted, that every Freeman be brought into a hundred and into a tything, who wishes to be entitled to Lād or to Wēr; . . . . and that every one be brought into a hundred and in "borh" (*i.e.* security); and let the "borh" hold and lead him in every plea. Under Edward the Confessor the custom was still more clearly defined; the whole of the inhabitants of every villa being formed into "decennæ," or companies of ten, the nine being answerable for any "foris factura" committed by one of the ten. Over each decenna there was a chief entitled Frithborgheved or Headborrow, and, in Latin Decennarius or Capitalis Plegius. Francplege appears to be recognised in the laws of Will. (I. 25; III. 14; ib. pp. 479, 493) as one of the customs of the time of the Confessor; but there is no certain evidence, prior to the law De hundredis tenendis, Hen. I. (ib. p. 315) of all the freemen being summoned twice in the year to the court of the hundred, for the pur-

pose of ascertaining the condition of the decaniæ or decennæ, whether defective or having increased in number. The age of twelve years was that at which, under the law of Canute, as well as under the law of Hen. I. the freeman was to be in "borh," and enrolled in a decenna. The view of francplege was declared by the lawyers in the reigns of the Edwards (see Placita de quo Warranto) to be "quædam jurisdictio regalis mere spectans ad coronam et ad dignitatem coronæ domini regis;" and also "quædam justiciaria ad dignitatem coronæ regis spectans, pro conservatione pacis suæ, quam quidem justiciariam nemini licet exercere, sine speciali concessione domini regis vel ejus progenitorum" (pp. 88, 89, et alibi); but, notwithstanding these declarations, the Rotuli Hundredorum and the Placita de quo Warranto contain abundant evidence, that the lords of manors generally possessed this privilege in virtue of custom or of royal grants, but which, if prior to the Conquest, had need of confirmation; it being laid down as a principle (page 4), "quod in Conquestu Angliæ quælibet jurisdictio ad coronam regiam fuit annexa." The writers upon the "view of francplege" give no information, as to the period in which the personal attendance, of all the free tenants for enrolment in decennæ at the manor courts, or that of the "Capitales Decennarii," or Headmen at the county court, ceased to be required. There can be no doubt of its continuance to as late a period as the reign of Edw. III., the payments for view of francplege from each manor forming a part of the revenue of the Crown, which the subject frequently contrived to evade, and the exaction of which by the King's vicecomites or bailiffs was an excuse for oppression. At this period also the obligation of the ten members of the decenna to be answerable to the Crown for any "forisfactura" committed by any one of them still continued in force. Upon the numerous duties performed by the manorial courts at the time when the view of francplege took place, and which are described in the Statutes of the Realm, vol. i. page 246, it would be foreign to our purpose to make any observation; and if apology be necessary for the length of this note, it must be found in the fact, that the law and practice of francplege, as here stated and illustrated by the examples in the note below,* is one of

* Placita de quo Warranto, Com. Bedford, 4 Ed. III. 1316, p. 43.

Oliverus de Casnerle summonitus fuit ad respondendum domino Regi de placito quo warranto clamat habere visum franciplegii in manerio suo de Chalnesterne.

Et Oliverus per Henricum de Flamville atturnum suum venit et dicit, quod ipse et

many facts, which shew that the fundamental character of society in England as late as the fourteenth century was Anglo-Saxon, and that the Conquest made no essential change in the general principles of the law, or in the relation in which different classes of men stood to each other.

Page 144. *Ad scotallam præpositi.*—Scotalla, Anglicè *Scotale.* There is some difference of opinion as to the derivation of this word (see Spelman and Du Cange); but, notwithstanding the dissent of Spelman, ale-scot, *i.e.* ale-tax, appears to be its meaning. Scotalla, and Scotallum, are used to denote a Meeting, and Scotale, the beer which was brewed to be consumed or sold at the Scotalla. The "Capitula Itineris," as contained in the Statutes of the Realm, i. p. 234, and in Bracton (fol. 117), exhibit various forms of the word. Scotale, sotale, filctale, filson ale, and outlaw's ale—one Article of the Capitula being as follows: "Of inferior bailiffs which make the ale, which is called scotale, and sometimes filson ale, or outlaw's ale, that they

omnes supradictum manerium tenentes, a tempore quo non extat memoria, seisiti fuerunt de prædicto visu, tanquam pertinente ad manerium prædictum, tenendo in forma subscripta viz. quod quolibet anno, die quæ vocatur le Hockeday, omnes infra dominium suum residentes ibidem conveniant, et per eosdem inquiratur, quales et quanti residentium prædictorum qui in decenna ponendi sunt et non ponuntur, et etiam de nominibus eorum qui eodem die non comparuerunt ibidem. Ita quod de quolibet comparente unus denarius capiatur, et quod absentes amercientur; et similiter si quis ætatis duodecim annorum extra decennam inveniatur, quod tunc ille sub cujus manupastu fuerit, amercietur pro eodem; et dicit ulterius, quod ipse reddit domino regi duos solidos pro visu tenendo in forma prædicta.

Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. ii. p. 219, Com. Sussex: Hundred. de Tottenore, 3° E. I.

In a return to the Article of Inquisition, Qui pro potestate officii sui aliquos malitiose occasionaverint et per hoc extorserint terras, redditus, et alias præstationes &c. Dicunt, quod Ricardus de Pevensei, baillivus honoris de Pevensei, amerciat capitales plegios cum tota decenna, eo quod aliquis de decenna sit absens causa peregrinationis vel causa servientiæ in longinquis partibus, et ad prædictum lagheday non venerit, licet per totum hundredum testificeter bonus et fidelis, qui absens est.

The following entries of payments by the decenna appear in accounts rendered to the Exchequer by the Sheriff of Herts. Placita de quo Warranto, 4 Ed. III. p. 16.

In rotulo x° R. H. In Essex—Hertford. Vicecomes reddit compotum de dimidia marca de decenna Galfridi Clerici de Oppyng et Rogeri Parcarii pro fuga corum. Et de dimidia marca de decenna Rogeri fil' Warini fugitivi.

In rotulo xii. R. H. Vicecomes reddit compotum de 1 marca de francoplegio Richardi Pocher pro fuga Willielmi.

may extort money from the suitors of the hundred, and those subject to them; of those who make ale and gather garbs in the autumn, taking away and extorting corn from the poor." From the mention which is made of Scotalia and Scotallæ in the Forest Charters of Henry III. and in the Charter and Forest Law of Edward I. it would appear, that the Scotalla was an assembly, the proceedings of which were connected with the administration of forest law. In the Magna Charta of John no notice is taken of Scotallæ; but, since in the subsequent forest charters they are distinctly prohibited, we may conclude, that the Scotallæ were amongst the "malæ consuetudines de forestis," which, by the terms of the Magna Charta of John, were to be inquired into and done away. But it would seem that, though the great lords and their tenants desired the abolition of the Scotallæ, the foresters and bailiffs, whose pecuniary interests, or whose sports, were endangered, had influence enough to prevent their annihilation; for not only do we find, that a limited construction is put upon the prohibitory clauses of the charters, both in the English translation of the charter of Edward I. and also in the "statute of fines levied" (Stat. Re. i. 120, 126); but it is also to be remarked, that when the prohibitory statute of Edward III. 1351 (ib. p. 321), (which forbad "any forester or keeper, or keeper of forest or chace, or any other minister, to make or gather sustenance, or victuals, or other thing, by colour of their office, against any man's will,") allowed them still to take "that which was due *of old right*," it rather established than destroyed the custom. In the forest charters mention is made of "corn, lambs, and young pigs," as taken for the Scotallæ; but Fleta's "Scotales garbæ" (ii. c. 41, § 25), and the conduct of the foresters of Cranborne, as described below, would render it probable that the demands were in their time limited to what was required for making ale.*

The following payments were anciently due from the Chapter Manor of Chingford to the Half Hundred of the Abbot of Waltham: "De Dominico ad Scotallam vij.d. et de quolibet astro tenentium (from every hearth) ejusdem villæ i.d. ad Scotallam." (I. 65.)

* "Idem forestarii colligunt garbas per autumnum infra metas et bundas prædictas in com. Wiltes, et nihilominus post autumnum similiter metu extorquent communiter a populo juxta illam chaciam manente bladum trituratum ad braciandum scotalla sua, et postea per compulsionem illorum veniunt ad scotalla sua." Rot. Hund. co. Wilts, vol. ii. p. 249.

In Sumner's Essay on Gavelkind (p. 30), a charter is cited, in which mention is made of payments by tenants to the Scotalla of the Archbishop; and in the lieger book of the Abbess of Shaftesbury (Harleian MS. 61), we find the following entries:—

"Homines de Wrokesham. Quilibet debet ad scotallam, iij^{d}. ob."

"Omnes alii ibunt ad scotallum dominæ sicut ad scotallum vicinorum." fol. 86.

"Quilibet, præter libere tenentes, ad scotallum, iij^{d}. ob. vidua ij^{d}."

Besides, however, the Scotalla of the Forest, there was also a Scotalla of the Church, which we find mentioned and prohibited in the Provincial Constitutions of Archbishops Langton and Edmund in 1209 and 1236, and in the Diocesan Canons of Durham, Worcester, and Salisbury, in 1220, 1240, and 1256. From the Constitution of Edmund, which forbids the Bannum Scotallorum, or bidding to the Scotale, being made by the priest, we learn, that notice of these meetings was publicly given; and, from the description of the object of the institution, viz. the salvation of men's souls and bodies ("Scotallæ et aliæ communes potationes pro salute animarum et corporum introductæ," Wilkins, Concilia, vol. i. pp. 530 and 719), we may reasonably conjecture, that this Scotale owed its origin to, or is connected with, the Anglo-Saxon sawl sceat, soul scot, symbolum animæ, or pecunia sepulturæ, which was recognised by the laws of Athelstan, Edgar, Ethelred, and Canute, as payable to the church of the deceased at the open grave. (See the references, Laws of England, Soulscot.)

Decem truie cum verro uno.—Ten sow-pigs and one boar-pig. "Truie —La femelle du porc." French dictionary.

Page 144. *Equicium quantum volueris.*—Equitium, equorum armentum, "a stud of horses." In the Abbreviatio Rotulorum Originalium Scaccarii (vol. ii.) we find frequent mention of the "custodes equitii," or keepers of the king's stud; and also of the "custodia pullanorum et jumentorum et totius equitii" (p. 97); and of provision "ad fenum, literam, avena, et alia necessaria pro sustentatione equitii regis." (p. 160 b.) The meaning of the words "quantum volueris," as added to "equicium," are obscure; but, since Chingford adjoined the Forest of Waltham, it is probable that the lord of the manor of Chingford might have the right of depasturing within the forest any number of horses, at such times as the forest was not in "fence." We may quote in illustration chap. viii. of the Leges Forestarum Scoticæ, which is as follows:—

"Si post defensionem inveniantur equi in foresta, licitum est forestario capere prima vice pullum unius anni, secunda vice pullum duorum annorum, tertia vice pullum trium annorum. Et quarta vice totum equicium capiatur ad usum domini regis. Item de quolibet equo domito vel equitato in foresta invento quatuor denarios."

Præter Ruthehydam quam occupatam detinet Robertus de Valoniis.—Of this encroachment upon the lands of the chapter by a former member of the family mention is made in the Exchequer Domesday, vol. ii. p. 12: "De hoc manerio abstulit Petrus de Valoniis unam hidam et octo acras prati quæ pertinebant manerio T. R. E. et silvam ad quinquaginta porcorum." Robert de Valoniis was a grandson of this Peter, and, as we learn from the History of the Abbey of St. Alban's, possessed the family failing of retaining what was not his own: his unjust occupation of a wood at Northaw belonging to that abbey having given rise to a protracted suit at law, and of an appeal to the Pope on the subject, in the early part of the reign of Henry II., of which a particular account is given by Matthew Paris.

Page 145. *Summam unam ordei dederunt baillivis hundredi.*—Instances of this mode of payment of grain to bailiffs occur in the Rotuli Hundredorum, vol. ii. p. 560, "Unum quarterium frumenti quod datur baillivo per annum pro sectis hundredi;" at p. 842, "Semel baillivus de Wotton intrabit per annum ad visum franci plegii, habebit etiam duos quarterios de avena."

Una de scolanda.—The distinction here drawn between the demesne, the scolanda, and the assised land appears to denote some difference in the tenure.

Aluricus tenet unam garam.—In 1222 Gilebertus, the son of Aluricus, held this tenement by the same service, two ploughshares (see page 93). Gara is said to be a measure of land (see Du Cange); but if derived from the Anglo-Saxon "gara," an angular point of land, it would seem to denote the shape rather than the quantity of the ground.*

Page 146. *Maneriolum de Wigeleia.*—This small manor was at Weeley, in Essex, in the hundred of Tendring. It is said to have been given to the

* In Yorkshire irregular pieces of land are called "gares." See the Glossary of the Farmer's Book of H. Best, published by the Surtees Society, 1857.

church of St. Paul's in the time of the Confessor by a lady named Edgiva, but it cannot be identified amongst the lands which were held either by the bishop or by the canons in the Exchequer Domesday. In Book L. fol. 40, there is a memorandum of the grant of the manor in the time of William the Dean, which illustrates the account here given of the manor being held "hereditarie," though it is to be remarked, that the annual rent at which it was permanently granted, viz. 40*s*. fell short of the sum originally agreed upon of 100*s*. The memorandum is as follows:—

"Willielmus decanus et capitulum canonicorum S'c'i Pauli Lond' concedunt Hugoni de Inga et heredibus ejus dimidium manerium de Wigeleia petente Edgaro. Et tenebit illud jure hereditario, et reddet pro eo uno quoque anno viii. solidos Edgaro, quamdiu Edgarus tenebit Wigeliam de Canonicis. Et pro hac conventione dedit Hugo Canonicis vii. marcas argenti . . . . Et si venerit Wigelea in dominium canonicorum, si voluerint canonici, dabit eis supradictus Hugo iij. marcas argenti de garsuma et tenebit totum Wigalea cum dimidio marisco, quod modo tenet, et pro toto reddet uno quoque anno c. sol." It is remarkable that this charter is again entered with some slight variation in the next folio of Book L.

Manerium de Edburgeton.—This manor had been granted to hold as the foregoing: "ad firmam jure hereditario" for 50*s*. rent. Edburgeton (the modern Abberton near Colchester) was held by Ranulphus Piperell, or Peverell, at the time of the Exchequer Survey. We have no notice of its conveyance to the Chapter, except that which is contained in a sort of rescript addressed to the Chapter by Richard de Belmeis, Bishop of London, in the year 1108, the first year of his consecration, which recites the grant of the manor by Ranulphus Peverell (whose body was buried in the church), "ad usum luminaris ecclesiæ," and publishes an anathema against any persons who should attempt to invalidate it. A copy of the document is recorded in Book L. fol. 39; and also, at a later period, in the "Liber Pilosus," Book A. fol. 23. The respective sums of 50*s*. and 40*s*. are found receivable from Allurton and Westlee at p. 164.

Page 146. *Ecclesiarum sequitur inquisitio.*—This inquisition of the status of the Churches belonging to the manors of a capitular body is probably one of the oldest extant. That it is rightly assigned to the year 1181, or the time when Ralph de Diceto was dean, we have evidence in the mention of Richard Ruffus as firmarius of Sandon, of Belchamp, of

Thorp and of Runwell, and of William de Northale, Archdeacon of Gloucester, as firmarius of Drayton, both those persons appearing as firmarii of those manors in the list of firmarii at page 111.

Nulla ratione sustineas, &c.—The advice here given that the Manor and the Church should not be held to farm by the same person had reference purely to temporal interests. The *ecclesia*, with its fruits and profits, was to be held, not for the benefit of the priest who officiated, but for the canons amongst whom the profits were to be divided; and the manor and the ecclesia, or as we now call it the rectory, were to be separate, to prevent confusion of rights, and the loss consequent upon it. A vicar was to be employed, with the altarage only for his wages; and, if that were not sufficient, something was to be added "ad arbitrium" to make up the deficiency. The dean and the chapter were to unite in the adjustment of the vicar's stipend.

Page 147. *Quæ sit ergo dos ecclesiarum.*—There is so much variety in the endowments of the vicarages of the churches, that we have thought it advisable to exhibit the result of the Inquisition on this head in a tabular form:—

Cadendon.	Glebe, ten acres free from service.	Tithes, tertia pars garbarum a dominio S'cti Pauli; *i. e.*, as otherwise described, the third part, not of the whole produce of the demesne, but of the tithe.
Kensworth.	Glebe, one virgate of land free from service.	No tithes.
Ardleia.	Glebe, one virgate and nine acres, free, &c.	No tithes.
Sandon.	Glebe, half a hide geldabilis versus regem.	No tithes.
Belchamp.	Glebe, a virgate of arable land free and a grant of one acre and a half, a rood of land near the causeway at Clare, and three acres less one rood, "ex divisa."	No tithes.
Wicham.	Glebe, half a virgate, paying rent to the firmarius viii^{d}. and geldabilis (see page 34).	No tithes.

Waletona.	Glebe, two acres, a messuage of two acres, and a curtilagium.	Tithe, the tenth of the corn of the demesne.
Kirkby.	Glebe, ten acres liberas, in the demesne.	Tithes, all the tithes of the parish except from the land of the abbot; from that, only tithe of corn and cheese.
Torp.	Glebe, four acres in libera elemosina.	Tithe, all the tithes of the demesne and of the villata, great and small.
Tidwoldintuna.	Glebe, twenty acres before the dedication, and at the dedication ten acres of land by Hugo the Dean (circa 1160 to 1180), eight acres of wood, a messuage near the bridge, and the marsh Chirchhop; all the tenement free from service.	Tithe, none.
Tillingham.	Glebe, sixty acres.	Tithe, the third part of the tithe of the demesne, in both great and small tithes, and all the tithes of the villata.
Barling.	Glebe, twenty acres with a messuage.	Tithe, all the tithes of the villata and the third part of the tithe of the demesne, great and small.
Nastock.	Glebe, forty-seven acres of arable land and forty acres of wood, rated at fourscore acres.	Tithes, of the whole village, and the third sheaf of the tithe demesne.
Bernes.	Glebe, nine acres of arable land, one acre of meadow.	Tithes, all the tithes of the demesne and the villenagium, except hay.
Draiton.	Glebe twenty-two acres of arable and one of meadow (geldabiles), and a messuage.	Tithe, a third part of the tithe of the demesne.
Sutton.	Glebe, sixteen acres and a half of arable land, one acre of meadow	Tithe, the third part of the great and small tithes of the demesne, the like from the demesne called "Scotland thesaurarii," and from the two "villatæ" the whole tithe except hay.
Willesdon.	No glebe.	Tithe, all the tithe of the demesne and other tenements, great and small, certain holdings excepted.

The churches thus enumerated were all " in dominio canonicorum."

The two following, Runwell and Chingford, are described as not being " fundatæ in dominio canonicorum."

The condition of the revenues of Runwell was remarkable. The demesne of the canons paid to the church, instead of tithes, the produce of two acres, one of wheat, the other of oats. Of the tithes of the villata, great and small, the church had one third, the remaining two parts belonging to the demesne, in order to make up the firma payable to the Chapter, and being so appropriated " per capitulum." The rector (Persona Radulphus) rented for his personal benefit these tithes, paying for them to the Firmarius four shillings per annum. All the tithes of the demesne, and those which contributed to make up the firma, were in the hands of " Magister Ricardus," by grant of Richard the Archdeacon, and the permission of Ricardus Ruffus, the Firmarius.

The Church of Chingford was not in the demesne. The demesne lands were free from tithe, and the villata paid great tithes only, never having paid any other.

The Church of Magna Angra, (High Ongar,) is enumerated in the Inquisition because the little manor of Norton was in that parish, and paid to that church great and small tithes. The reason of the payment of a " socca " of wheat, and another of oats, to the church of Fifield, " propter vicinitatem Christianitatis," is remarkable.

The chapel of Twyford paid 12*d.* to St. Paul's for the tithes of corn, sheep, and goats. The description of this manorial chapel is worthy observation; as not being appended to any neighbouring church, and as, by the permission of the Chapter, baptizing infants and burying the bodies of any persons who died, not belonging to any church of the Bishop of the diocese.

Quid solvatur capitulo.—In the way of pension the churches were a source of revenue to the Chapter. The payments were made either "per clericos" or "per firmarium nomine ecclesiæ." The clericus does not seem to have been always the "persona," or rector, but rather an agent.

Churches.	Payments to the Chapter.	By whom.
Cadendon.	Twenty shillings.	Per manus clericorum.
Kensworth.	Twenty shillings.	Ditto.
Ardleie.	Two marks and a-half.	Ditto.
Sandon.	Five marks.	Per firmarium.

Churches.	Payments to the Chapter.	By whom.
Wicham.	Two shillings.	By the persona.
Tidwoldentun.	Twenty shillings.	Per Hugo de Lond.
Tillingham.	One mark.	Per firmarium.
Barling.	Twenty shillings.	Per firmarium.
Nastock.	Sixty shillings.	Per firmarium.
Drayton.	One mark.	Per firmarium.
Sutton.	Ten shillings.	Per firmarium.
Willesdon.	Eight marks.	Per clericum.
Twyford.	Twelve pence for the tithes.	
Waleton.	Twenty shillings.	To the firmarius.
Thorp.	Ditto.	To the firmarius.
Belchamp.	One mark.	To the firmarius.

It is to be remarked that the churches of Runwell and Chingford made no similar payments to the Chapter, and that they are said not to be "in dominio canonicorum." The church of Kyrkebi was the only church "in dominio" that made no such payment.

Quid ecclesiæ matrici jure parochiali solvatur.—The single instance of such a payment is that made to the church of Fifhyde or Fifield by the manor of Norton (see page 150), "propter vicinitatem Christianitatis," for that proximity, of which the people of Norton availed themselves, in frequenting the church of Fifield and partaking in religious ordinances.

Quid solvatur pro sinodalibus.—This payment is distinguished from one afterwards mentioned—that to the Archdeacons. By the Canon law, (De off. Jud. Ordin. c. Conquerente,) a Bishop holding a Synod was entitled to receive the sum of two shillings from every person cited to it, the payment being termed "Synodaticum;" the object of the provision being, as is stated by Barbosa (De Off. et Potest. Episcopi, p. 41, alleg. 130, n. 4), that of tempting the bishops to hold their synods; "Ut episcopi ad synodum celebrandam alliciantur." The Synodalia of the English Church appear to have a different origin, and to be connected with the ancient system of ecclesiastical justice, which existed under the Anglo-Saxon kings, by which ecclesiastical causes were tried in the court of the hundred. The separation of the ecclesiastical from the secular courts was made by the Conqueror (Carta Willielmi, Laws of England, vol. i. p. 495); but the fact mentioned by Lindwood (De Constitu. c. Quia Incontin. verb. Capitulum, p. 14), and cited by Gibson (Codex, p. 973), that Ruri-decanal Chapters were in some places held from three weeks to

three weeks, according to the practice of the manorial courts, renders it highly probable, that the ecclesiastical courts, which were formed by separation from the secular courts, continued to meet as before; and that, as the Turn of the sheriff or Shiremot was held twice in the year, the Synodus of the bishop for ecclesiastical causes was held twice in the year also. The Synodalia were payable at Easter and at Michaelmas—at the first and second synod; but in process of time the holding these half-yearly courts seems to have devolved upon the Archdeacons, who now in many places hold visitations or synods at Easter and at Michaelmas in every year. It is remarkable that Lindwood, in the passage cited above, speaks of the custom of holding chapters from three weeks to three weeks, as resting rather upon the Custom (or Common law) of England, than upon the Common law of the Church at large.

Quis colligat denarium S'cti Petri.—There can be little doubt, that Peter-pence was a grant of Alms to the Popes in the time of the Anglo-Saxon kings; the earliest date assigned to it being the reign of Ina, who became king of Wessex in 688, and after a reign of thirty-two years retired to Rome. The payment of the denarius S. Petri, or Romfeoh, was the subject of legislation by Edward and Guthrum (circa 900), by Edgar (959), by Ethelred (998), by Canute (1017), by Edward the Confessor (1043). It also forms a part of the laws of the Conqueror and of Hen. I. (See the references, Denar. S. Petri, in Spelman's Concilia, and Romfeoh, Laws of England.) Prior, however, to the Law of Edward the Confessor (§ x) the Anglo-Saxon code affords no information as to the persons from whom the Romfeoh was due; but that law, as explained by the law of William (I. xvii), acquaints us, that the possessor of agricultural stock of the value of thirty pence,* being an Englishman, and of the value of eighty pence (half a mark), being a Dane, was liable to Romfeoh, and that the payment by them of one penny acquitted their bordarii, and herdsmen, and servants. It appears also from the law of William, that a payment by

* In the Life of Offa (Matt. Paris, pp. 29, 31), it is stated that Offa's original grant was that of one silver piece from those who possessed cattle of the value of thirty silver pieces. It is also stated, that, when that monarch granted Peter-pence from his whole kingdom, he reserved the Peter-pence from the lands of St. Alban to the use of the Abbey. These lands in later times included the parishes which formed the hundred of Cashio, and the Abbatial archdeaconry of St. Alban's, in the county of Herts.

the lord of a manor was an acquittance for all who were in his demesne. The festival of St. Peter ad Vincula (August 1) was the day on which Romfeoh was due; and the Law of the Northumbrian Priests (§ 57, Laws of England, vol. ii. p. 299) enacted, that the payment should be made "at the episcopal seat, and that in every wapentake there should be named two true thanes and one priest, who should collect it and render it, so that they dare swear to it."

The Inquisition of the Churches of St. Paul's, in 1181, to which our attention is now directed, illustrates both the mode of collection and the payment of the Romfeoh a century later than the laws above recited. The question "*quis* colligat denarium S. Petri?" implies the absence of uniformity as to the collection of the tax. In six instances no return was made to the question; but from the replies which are recorded we learn, that the rural dean (*decanus loci*) collected it in Cadendon and Kensworth, the Sacerdos at Belchamp and six other places, and the Firmarius at Chingford and Sutton. Of the person, to whom the money was paid, mention is made only in two places, Cadendon and Kensworth, where the rural dean is said to have paid the money to the Archdeacon. The collection from Barnes, in Surrey, was paid at Wimendon; but in two instances, Norton and Sutton, the Firmarius, having collected the money, kept it to himself. Twelve parishes made the following payments:—

Belchamp	xvi d.	Tillingham	xvi d.
Wicham	vi d.	Berling	x d.
Waleton	xvi d.	Nortune	vi d.
Kyrkeby	xvi d.	Nastok	xxxvi d.
Thorp	xvi d.	Chingford	x d.
Tidwoldentuna	vi d.	Drayton	xii d.

The Domesday of St. Paul's of 1222 makes no mention of Peter-pence. But from the Inquisition of 1279, in Book I. we learn, that at Sutton, at Chingford, and at Norton, the persons who paid the Rome-penny were Villain tenants; that married men paid a penny, widowers and widows one halfpenny, and that the amount so received was reckoned among the profits of the Manor. At Sutton these payments were due in the 18 Edw. I. (1289), not from all the Villain tenants, but only from twenty-five of them (I. 32 b). At Chingford the sum collected from the "Nativi" was 2*s.* 6*d.*

(I. 59 b), and in the small manor of Norton, held by seven "Nativi," the sum collected was 7*d.* (I. 150 b.)

The information which we possess respecting the payment of this tax to the Court of Rome is very meagre. Inett (History of the English Church, p. 223), misapprehending the Statute of Carlisle of 35 Edw. I. (which prohibited the superiors of the monastic orders abroad from levying taxes upon abbeys and monasteries in England), states, but without authority, that Peter-pence was one of the grievances of the English nation. The amount of the tax was scarcely great enough to give it this character.

In Wilkins's Concilia (vol. ii. p. 469,) there is a papal bull of John XXII., which first recites a bull (supposed to be of Gregory VI.,) in which the sums payable as Peter-pence from each English diocese are recorded; and then states, that the three hundred mancusæ or marks, which were originally granted in 837, are just the amount of the sums due from the dioceses. This Pope, in the first year of his pontificate, directed the attention of the English bishops to the fact, that Peter-pence, though collected, were not duly paid to the Court of Rome, but, as is evident from the documents recorded in Wilkins's Concilia (*ib.*) he did not expect a greater sum to be paid than 300 marks. The Bulls on this subject are dated in the month of May, 1317, and it is remarkable, that the Chapter of Canterbury, in reply to a Breve regium of Edward II., dated 24 April of that year, had returned answer to the king the day following, that in obedience to the king's writ they had searched their records, and had found no writing relative to the exaction of this tax. This pope by his Bull appointed Rigandus de Asserio, a Canon of Orange, to superintend the business of the collection and payment of the Peter-pence. It is probable, that during the whole of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries persons were sent from time to time to England on the same business, though the only person, who is known to have resided in England as collector of the Peter-pence, was the last, namely, Polydore Vergil, an Italian of Urbino, who lived here for forty years, was archdeacon of Wells and prebendary of Hereford, and in the 4 Edw. VI. had leave granted to him to return to his own country, the profits of his archdeaconry and prebend being continued to him by patent for his life. (Strype's Memorials, vol. iii. p. 499, ed. 1822.)

Quid solvatur Archidiaconis, &c.—The Peter-pence were, in a few instances, paid to the archdeacons. In two parishes distinct mention is

made of xii d. being paid to the Archdeacon in the middle of Lent, but of the origin and purpose of the payment at that season we have found no account.

Quis ecclesiarum ornatus, diligenter annexum invenies in sequentibus.—The expectation thus held out, as respects the visitation of 1181, is unhappily disappointed. Book L. (fol. 83 to 85) does indeed contain an account of the ornaments and books of twenty churches in the city of London at that period, but the folios apparently intended for the inquisition of the Country churches are blank. It is, however, to be observed, that in the same volume (fol. 136–143) there is a record of the visitation of these Country churches in the year 1241, and that there is a fuller record still of another visitation of them in 1279 in book I.

Servit capellæ quæ est in curia, &c.—The service most probably was a Mass; its performance three days in the week is a curious illustration of attention to religion in the private oratories of the lords and great men. Chapels were of frequent occurrence in Manor houses. One at Waleton has been already mentioned. At Sutton (I. 24) there was "Una aula cum boteleria ad unum caput, cum parva capella ad aliud caput;" and also "Unum solarium cum parva capella tegulis coopertum." At Nastok (I. 79), in like manner, there was "Una aula cum camera et capella ad caput .... Item solarium tegulatum ad opus domini cum capella contigua cum scindulis cooperta;" and "Una camera cum trisantia prope capellam." At Heybridge (I. 166), also, there was "Solarium cum capella de constructione Herveii de Borham (Dean circa 1271) cum duobus caminis de plastro Paris."

Page 148. *Juxta calceiam de Clare.*—Calceia, *via strata*, a causeway, *Fr.* Chaussée. The river Stour divides Belchamp from Clare, the passage of which was probably facilitated by the causeway.

Page 150. *Socca frumenti.*—Probably the same as *saccus*, a sack.

Page 151. *Scotlande thesaurarii.*—The demesne thus described was probably the Solanda de Chyswick, within the manor of Sutton (see p. 93), forming the prebend of Chiswick, which about the year 1181 was held by Ricardus Thesaurarius (see Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 137), so called as being the king's treasurer.

De duabus villatis.—*i.e.* of Chiswick and of Sutton.

Page 152.—*De dominio magistri Nicholai et de dominio magistri*

David.—This Nicolas was probably Nicolas Scriba, who was Prebendary of Harleston, within the manor of Willesdon, in the time of the Survey. The dominium or demesne described as held by David was probably one of the other prebends within the manor of Willesdon. The name of David is not found amongst the prebendaries of that period.

Viii. acræ de la Cnolle.—Cnolle is probably the word now spelt "knoll," a small hill or rising ground. The Cnolle appears to have contained sixteen acres, and to have been at a distance from Wilsdon, in the manor of Sutton, of which Chiswick was a part. In the inquisition of Belchamp mention is made of a "communa," common or open space, called the Knoll. "Non habetur aliquid communæ in villa nisi illa strata, quæ vocatur la Cknolle." i. 106.

In tempore Wulmanni.—Wulman or Ulstan, as he is otherwise called, was the first Dean of St. Paul's after the Conquest. This account of the firmæ rendered by the manors in the original MS. follows as closely as it is here printed, and is in the same handwriting. It appears to be a transcript of a similar account on the first folio of Book I., there written in an earlier hand. We have to apprise the reader that the clause "Nastocha Aldwini duas septimanas et duos dies," is twice repeated in the original MS., as is the clause "Runwella duas septimanas." In both cases the copyist committed an error in inserting Runwell twice, and in writing "Nastocha Aldwini" instead of "Nastocha Edwini," there being two manors of that name in the Exchequer Domesday, both of them belonging to the Chapter of St. Paul's. The scribe has also made another error, writing "Tillingham *tres* septimanas," instead of *quatuor*, as in the older document.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ARTICULI VISITATIONIS MANERIORUM S'CTI PAULI, CIRCA 1290.

The date 1290 has been assigned to these Articles of Visitation, because they are found recorded in Book I. immediately following the "Redditus et Consuetudines" of the manor of Nastok, which were written subsequently to the feast of St. Michael, 20 Edw. I., 1291. These articles are preceded by a Catalogue of Evidences relating to that Manor, thirty-eight in number.

In the Statutes of the Realm (vol. I. p. 242) there is a similar set of Articles, entitled "Extenta Maneriorum," transcribed from the "Liber Horn" now in the archives of the city of London; and it is stated, that in printed copies of the Statutes these articles are inserted as a statute of 4 Edw. I. Fleta (Book II. c. lxxi.) recommends the use of such an "extension" of the particulars of a manor, and inserts Articles of inquisition, which, with some omissions, appear to be the same with those in the "Liber Horn." The "Extenta," or Articles, as here given from the St. Paul's document, the first clause excepted, are more full and complete, especially with respect to the prædial services of the tenants, than they are in the Liber Horn, or in Fleta's copy.

Page 153*. *Curtilagium.*—Defined by Lindwood (III. tit. 17, p. 200,) as the place adjoining the Court, where greens and pot-herbs (herbæ et olera) are gathered.

Vivarium.—A purely Latin word, applied equally to the park, the aviary, the fish-stew, or the oyster-bed. See Facciolati in voce.

Herbagium.—The word has two meanings: the right of cutting grass and feeding cattle, or the place where the herbage grows. It is here used in the latter sense.

Carucata.—A plough-land. We learn from Fleta (II. 72, § 4,) that the dimension of the Carucata (as denoting a quantity of land cultivated by the plough in a year,) varied, according to the number of courses of cultivation to which the land was subject. If the land lay in three courses, 60 acres being sown in winter, 60 in spring, and 60 fallowed in summer, then the 180 acres so ploughed formed the Carucata; but if the land was in two courses,

one half being fallow and the other half sown in winter and spring, then the Carucata would contain only 160 acres. Hence it would seem, that cultivated land would be measured in Carucates, and any breadth of land in general by Hides. The general idea, however, is that "Hida" and "Carucata" are synonymous.*

Quot campi sunt in dominio.—In the survey of Sutton (I. 33) 299 acres are described, as contained in seven "campi," or fields, viz. Suthfild, Breche, Hamstal, Estfild, Northfild, Westfild, Eldefild, the largest containing ninety, the smallest only nine acres. There was also another campus called La Doune, of twenty-three acres and a-half. This division and measurement were made by Fulco Lovell, a canon and archdeacon of Colchester, ob. 1287.

Qualibet seisione distinguuntur.—The seisiones or courses of the arable land in the Demesne of Nastok are thus described in I. 77:

Sunt etiam in dicto manerio tres seysones terræ arabilis, viz.

Ad unam seisonam.

In campo qui vocatur Watele xxx. acræ. In Wodecroft xv. acr. In Northfild viij. acr. In Colinessedene x. acr. In Askelmesdoune xi. acr. et dimid. In Sherdailond vj. acr. j. rod. In Surylye x. acr. In Crokereslond viij. acr. et dimid. In Parva Holihoke vij. acr. In Magna Holihoke x. acr. In Wolsebregge xv. acr. In Efelde xj. acr. Summa cxlii. acr. j rod.

Ad aliam seisonam.

In Hareford xli. acr. In Langelond xxvj acr. dimid. In Horsecroft iij. acr. dim. j. rod. In Heringeslond xxxij. acr. In Magna Doune xxvj. acr. In Corikesdene viij acr. In Sandfeld vij. acr. In Sandhegge j. acr. dim. j rod. In Blakecroft iiij. acr. In Gameneslond iij. acr. di. Summa cliij. acr. dim.

Ad tertiam seisonam.

In Brodefeld vj.^{xx} acr. dim. In Parva Doune iiij. acr. dim. In Bernfild x. acr. In Parsonecroft iiij. acr. In crofta ante portam j. acr. dim. j. rod. Summa cxl. dim. j. rod.

Summa totalis per minorem numerum cccc.xxxvj. acr. et dim. et valet quælibet acra vj. d. Summa valoris x. li. xviij. s. iij. d.

* In Book I. 135, 136, we read, "Warinus de Bassingbourne tenet unam carucam terræ continentem ix^{xx} acras terræ arabilis." And in I. 136, "Warinus de Brantone tenet unam carucam continentem vii^{xx} acras cum prato et bosco."

Item sunt in dicto manerio de prato falcabili xxxj acr. et valet quælibet acra ij. s. vj. d. Summa lxxvij. s. vj d.

Vestura.—"Vestura," as meaning any kind of produce of land, though not a classical word, is of classical origin. Terra *vestita* floribus, herbis, arboribus, frugibus. (Facciolati.)

Appruare.—A form of the later Latin word "appropriare," to apply to his own use. In Fleta, II. 73, § 1, "appruator" is applied to the agent or servant, who manages an estate to the advantage of his lord, "appruator fidelis et optimus."

Pastura forinseca.—"Item est in dicto manerio pastura forinseca, quæ communis est ad parochiam; in qua dominus potest habere L. bovettos, et valet libere deductis expensis vj. sol. In eadem pastura, cum pastura intrinsica, sc. super terram warectam, potest dominus habere cc. oves. et valet per annum xx. sol."

Page 154*. *De molendinis fullonicis.*—Fulling-mills for cleansing cloth. Fullo, *Ang.* Fuller, is a word of high Roman antiquity. (See Facciolati.) The other mills here mentioned are described according to their working power, whether water, wind, or horses.

De pesuagiis.—"Pesuagium," a form of "pannagium," connected with the Latin "pastus," and the French "paisson."

Graveris.—Pits of sand or gravel.

De liberis tenentibus qui intrinsici vel forinseci.—"Of freeholders, the which dwell without as well as within, that is to say, how many freeholders there be." In the Inquisitions of St. Paul's we do not find the "forinseci" distinguished from the "intrinsici tenentes." The object of this article of the Inquisition, as we may gather from the English translation (Stat. Realm, I. p. 242), appears to have been simply this, that whether the tenants were dwelling within the manor or not, their names and tenements should be recorded.*

Item ad quas consuetudines teneantur.—It is to be remarked, that the persons concerning whose customary services inquiry was thus made, were in the condition of the "liberi homines." If it were admitted, that anciently the freeman was not bound to any services of this kind, this article of

* It is however probable that such tenants of a manor as dwelt there, but were liable to services in other places, were termed "forinseci." In the Rot. Hund. Co. Oxon. the services due at the Court of the Hundred by lords of manors are distinctly noted, as the "forinsecum." *e. g.* Ennestan Forinsecum, fol. ii. p. 740, &c.

inquiry would testify, how frequent were the instances in which the "liberi homines" became possessed of customary or villain land from which services were due, the performance of the services not altering their free condition.

Bedhalsaker and *Bedemad.*—Read Bedehalfaker. In I. 71, we have an account of both these services, as due from tenants in the manor of Nastock. Bedhalfaker is the service of mowing half an acre, "Falcabit dimidiam acram prati pro Bedehalfaker." "Bedmad" is the service of mowing, whether as described in I. 69, "quinque acras de Bedemad," or as in I. 71, "adjuvabit ad Bedemad per unum diem."

Precariæ siccæ.—Boon-days without allowance of drink.

Cherchesed.—Churchsed (or Cyricsceat) is defined by Fleta, I. c. 45, § 28, as a certain measure of wheat, which every one offered on St. Martin's day to the Church, it being not only an English, but a British custom. Sir H. Ellis, in his Introduction to Domesday, has noticed the various passages in that record, in which mention is made of this payment, and from which it appears, that the annual payment of corn in kind had been commuted in various places for money. The law of Hen. I. (xi. 4) recognises Cyricsceat, as a payment due at Martinmas to the Bishop, under the ancient penalty mentioned in the Domesday of Worcester (fol. 174), of a fine of eleven times the amount, if the Cyricsceat were not paid on the day. Sir H. Ellis also brings to notice a payment made to the manor of Glastonbury in 1201 of sixty hens as Churchset. The records of St. Paul's do not throw any light upon this custom, but the instances which occur in the Inquisition of the county of Oxford, 7 Edw. I. (Rot. Hundr. vol. II. p. 688,) of cocks and hens paid to the lord of the manor of Iftlee by Cotarii (p. 712), by Servi at Sunecumbe (757), by the tenants denominated "Carucarii" at Wytchurch (776), by Servi custumarii at Stoke Bassett (779), by Villani at Lewknor of a quarter of wheat (782), and at Wallington by tenants of the same class of six bushels of wheat, seem to shew, not only that Cyricsceat was a tax then borne by the lower orders of tenants, but also that at the close of the thirteenth century the lords of manors had converted to their own use the payments anciently due to the Church. Had not the pope appointed his collectors, Rompeny might probably have shared the same fate.

Galunselver.—Quære, Gallinaselver, money in lieu of fowls.

Calces.—"Calces" are "Causeways." As connected with the care of sheep in marsh land, they were probably pathways of hard material.

Balneum præparando.—See note, p. 90, Quarta pars plumbi

Page 155. *Quantum dabit pro sua filia maritanda.*—The marriage of the daughters of the nativi or serfs, by removing the population from the manor, was a loss to the lord. This appears to be the foundation of the well-known payment termed "merchetum." At Belchamp (I. 106) we read, "Nullus custumarius extra villam suam filiam sine licentia maritabit. Custumarius filiam custumarii sine licentia domini accipiat in conjugem in villa. Sed custumarius maritabit filiam suam liberis *in* villa, *non* extra, sine licentia" At Sandon (I. 145) we read, "Custumarii item dicunt, quod pro filiabus suis maritandis consueverunt solvere domino ij. solidos tantum." At Wicham (I. 97), "Omnes tenentes facient finem ad voluntatem domini pro filiabus suis *extra* manerium maritandis."

Page 155*. *Qui possunt talliari ad voluntatem domini et qui non.*—Taille, Tallagium, that which is paid as a tax or excise. Any public tax was termed Tallagium, as we learn from the statute of 25 Edw. I. "Nullum tallagium vel auxilium per nos vel per hæredes nostros in regno ponetur vel leveter sine voluntate et consensu," &c. The taillage to which this article of Inquisition refers, was that which any lord of a manor might impose upon his tenants, and, as may be gathered from the wider terms in which the article is set forth in Fleta (II. c. 71, § 15), was limited by the rank of the tenant, whether "custumarius" or "nativus." The tenement of the customary tenant might be liable to yearly taillage, but the amount was such as could be paid "sine destructione et exilio (*qu.* exitio) faciendo;" but there was no limit to the demand, which the lord might make upon the servus or nativus, or upon him who, holding, according to Bracton, in pure villenage (IV. c. 28, § 5), was bound to unlimited service, "semper tenebitur ad incerta," and could be taxed at the will of the lord, either more or less, or, according to the terms of the French Chartæ, "alto et basso." Whether the lords of manors were accustomed to exercise this right of taillage without restriction, is questionable, but there is every reason to believe, that the right of taillage upon the tenants gave the lord the power of throwing the burden of any public taxation upon the cultivator of the soil, and that taillage operated in favour of the lord, like the covenants in modern leases by which the tenant engages to meet the taxation. The following extracts from the Rotuli Hundredorum, Com. Oxon. 7° Edw. I are a few of numerous instances of the right of taillage upon tenants of different ranks:—

P. 707. Villani sunt talliandi per annum ad voluntatem domini.

P. 742. Mattheus de Bluneham . . . reddet per annum loco tallagii sui ad festum S'c'i Martini vij d. ob. et non debet talliari secundum voluntatem domini quia est ad certum.

P. 751. Liberi tenentes. Johannes de Mandeville tenet unam virgatam et dimidiam de domino Comite in manerio de Bonsenton pro viij s. et debet tallagium et sectam.

P. 753. Liberi sokmanni. Walterus Morgan tenet unam hidam et debet tallagium, &c. Ib. Consuetudinarii. Debent tallagium.

P. 782. Cotarii. Debent talliari contra natale Domini ad voluntatem domini.

Page 157. *Arbores in haiciis suis extirpaverunt sine licencia.*—Hedge-row-timber was forbidden to be cut down by the tenant, as in modern leases. In the manor of Belchamp (I. 107) there was a custom, which permitted all the tenants, free and custumary, to plant trees before their own doors in the street upon their own land, and to cut at all times three kinds of trees, poplar, willow, and another kind of poplar called "abellum," but not oak or beech, except for housebote and heybote.

An nativi vendiderint vitulum, pullanum, vel bovem, de propria nutritura, sine licencia domini.—It is probable that this restriction did not prohibit generally the sale of animals bred by the tenants, but only gave to the lord the pre-option of purchase, for we read amongst the customs of Belchamp (I. 106 b.), "Licitum sit custumariis equos et boves et omnia alia animalia vendere sine licencia firmarii, nisi velit tantum dare sicuti et aliis." In some places a toll was taken by the lord upon these sales.

Page 158*. *Housebote, Ferbote, Heybote.*—The right of the firmarius of the manor to have timber for the "bote" or repair of the buildings, for the keeping-up the fences or "haias," and also for firing, is recognised in distinct terms in the later leases. The right to housebote and heybote was, however, possessed occasionally by other tenants. In the manor of Newinton, co. Oxon. (Rot. Hund. II. p. 761), thirteen villain tenants, holding each a virgate of land and performing certain services, were entitled to husbote et heybote "de bosco qui vocatur biggefrit."

Page 160. *Johannes de Middleton.*—Canon of St. Paul's and prebendary of Chamberlain Wood, 1326—1329.

William de Melford.—Archdeacon of Colchester and prebendary of Mora, 1312, obiit 1330.

COMPOTUS MANERIORUM ET FIRMARUM.

This compotus is extracted from a large volume, having on the outside the title "Statuta Majora," under a covering of transparent horn, the volume being so styled as distinguished from the "Statuta Minora," a smaller volume of nearly the same contents, but written in a much smaller hand. The writing of the Statuta Majora is of the early part of the fourteenth century. The chief value of this Compotus, as connected with this work, consists in its exhibiting the order and amount of the firmæ paid by the different manors; as the Compotus Bracini, which follows, explains the method in which the grain delivered with the firmæ was converted into bread and beer, and distributed to the members of the cathedral.

Page 154. *Ad denas et ad denum denarium.*—It has been before observed (Introd. p. xlvii.) that the meaning of these words is doubtful. Possibly the *denus denarius* may be the seven pence per week, or penny per day, in some way a tenth penny or tithe, which was paid to the almoner of the cathedral, and *denas* may be a form of *dizenas*, quasi dies-enas; but all that we know certainly of the dizenæ is, that they were money payments, made in each of the fifty-two weeks of the year, by each manor in turn (on fifty-two consecutive Sundays, commencing with the Festival of St. Faith, October 6), and that the amount from the different manors varied, the lowest amount as dizenæ being forty, the highest sixty shillings.

Page 155. *Ad defectum bracini.*—The meaning of this phrase may be deduced from observing, that the manors which made these payments, were those of Belchamp, Runwell, and Norton, which in the time of Wulmar the dean (see p. 152) provided firmæ in produce, viz. Runwell for two weeks, Norton for one, and Belchamp for eight; but since in later times Runwell and Norton furnished no firma in kind, and Belchamp only six firmæ in kind in place of eight, it may be concluded, that the payments stated to be "ad defectum" were money payments in lieu of the deficient firmæ in kind.

Ad supplementum.—This payment being generally 6*s.* 8*d.* appears to be the same with that mentioned in page 160 as the 6*s.* 8*d.*, which was paid with every firma for the supply of wood. In page 165 we read, that it was

the custom of the firmarius to give with every firma half a mark for wood, often more, rarely less, "sæpius vero plus, minus vero raro;" and from what is also there said of the firmarius paying a fine to the keeper of the brewery, and of the payment depending on the price of wood, it would seem, that this payment at last became fixed in amount, and was a commutation for some definite quantity of fuel.

Page 158. *Firma prima de Barling.*—The "dizena" and the "firma" from each manor were not paid on the same, but consecutive Sundays. On the first Sunday after the Festival of St. Faith the Church received a dizena from Belchamp and a firma from Barling, on the second Sunday a dizena from Barling and a firma from Sandon, and so on. It is to be remarked, that the number of firmæ, that is, of payments in kind, was forty-five, but the number of Sundays in the compotus at pages 158 and 159 is forty-eight, there being three Sundays, on which what is termed a "defectus" was paid by three manors in lieu of produce in kind. Money payments were made every Sunday in the year, but the delivery of corn was discontinued during the harvest month of September.

Page 160. *Per mensuram regis xvj quarteria, &c.*—The amendment of weights and measures was one of the articles demanded by the Barons, and conceded in the Magna Charta of King John, and, as respects the measure of corn, the Magna Charta of 25 Ed. I. declared, that the Quarter of London should be used throughout the realm. In the "Assisa de Mensuris" (incerti temporis), that Quarter is said to contain eight bushels, and in the "Statutum de Pistoribus" mention is made of the standard bushel, sealed with an iron seal of our Lord the King, and denominated the King's measure. The statutes of Edward III. (which are all of them later than the Compotus Maneriorum of St. Paul's now under our consideration), attest the difficulty which then existed, and which at the distance of 500 years still exists, of enforcing an uniform measure. It would seem that the King's mandate, though, as asserted in 14 Edw. III. (1340), not then obeyed throughout the kingdom, was put in force at St. Paul's at an earlier period, as early as 1283, the Compotus Bracini of that year (see p. 164) stating that the firmæ were in Quarters of eight bushels, "ad mensuram regis."

Ad bracinum, ad cameram.—The payments "ad bracinum" were received by the Custos bracini, who rendered an account of the receipts and

expenditure of the brewery, which included the bakehouse and the mill. The payments "ad cameram" were made to the Camerarius or Chamberlain, whose duty it was to provide all things required for divine service, to collect payments, and to pay the proper stipends at the appointed seasons. A member of the Chapter was appointed for this duty. (See Appendix to Dugdale's St. Paul's, p. 51.) The Camerarius was the receiver and paymaster of rents and stipends, but the Thesaurarius of the cathedral was the keeper, not of its money, but of its treasures, such as plate, vestments, books, ornaments, relics, &c. being assisted in this charge by the Sacristan and the Vergers. The value of these treasures was such as would bear comparison with the value of Crown jewels.

Page 164*. *Hæc sunt duodecim maneria, &c.*—This account of the "firmæ" rendered by the manors of St. Paul's occupies the first folio of Book I., and precedes the account of Thomas Couling, the Custos bracini in 1283. It is here inserted, as being the first document in order of time, in which the quantities of grain contained in each firma are stated; the accounts, which are prior to it, enumerating the firmæ only by weeks and days (as in p. 152), or by the whole number provided by each manor in the year, as in the inquisition of 1181 (p. 140—145). In this document the measurement of the grain, and the number of quarters in each firma, was according to an older standard, and not according to the King's measure. Each firma, as anciently delivered, contained 18½ quarters of wheat (15 of which were for bread and 3½ for beer), but afterwards 16 quarters; anciently 3½ quarters of barley, but afterwards 3 quarters. The quantities, however, of the wheat and the barley were not really different, the firma at both periods containing as nearly as possible the same number of bushels, 18½ qrs. at 7 bushels, the "mensura bracini," and 16 qrs. at 8 bushels, the King's measure, being in the proportion of 129·5 : 128.

Ad Grudum.—According to Du Cange, "grudum" is barley prepared for making beer; but wheat being here given "ad grudum" would shew, that the word is applicable to any kind of grist or meal. The St. Paul's beer was brewed from a mixture of wheat, barley, and oats.

Ad mensuram villæ.—This measure is probably that of the Country. It is to be remarked that if 15 qrs. at 7 bhls. to the quarter, equal, as here stated, 12½ qrs. of the Country measure; it follows, that the Country

bushel was larger than the Town bushel, and that the proportion of the Country to the Town bushel was as $8\frac{2}{5}$: 7.

Page 164*. *Per factum bracini.*—Factus, which is defined in Du Cange "a measure of land," was used by the Roman writers "de Re Rustica" as a measure in the manufacture of oil. (See Facciolati in voce.) It seems, therefore, to be of different origin from the Anglo-Saxon fæt or vat. Of the dimensions of this "factus bracini" at St. Paul's we have here a clear account. The 16 qrs. of oats were to be paid in eight "facti," each containing 17 ordinary bushels; the quarter by this measurement being $8\frac{1}{2}$ bhls. In 1283 this measurement of oats appears to have been no longer in use; it would not, however, have been surprising if it had continued to a much later period, since we find the Legislature in 1351, 25 Edw. III., whilst it enacted uniformity of measures, exempting the rents and firmæ of lords from the operation of the Act, and declaring that they shall "be measured by such measures as they were wont in times past."

Page 165*. *Consuevit firmarius pro buscha dare dimidiam marcam.*—We need not be surprised, that so large a sum should be paid for wood with each firma, when we bear in mind, that the quantity of fuel required was that, which would bake and brew a quantity of grain as great as 35 qrs. or 280 bhls.

Page 164. *Et de xxiiij.* (Lege xxxiiij.) *quart. de multura molendini.*—The mill of St. Paul's was probably a convenience to the citizens for grinding their corn; but, without knowing the amount of toll, we cannot ascertain, how much corn was ground in the year to produce in the way of toll this number of quarters. In 1286 the "Telonium molendini" produced the same amount (see p. 172).

Furnicium, furniata.—Words formed from the pure Latin word "Furnus," an oven—larger than the "clibanus."

Quæ faciunt xxxvj furmas (sic).—The "firmæ" here mentioned are calculated at the old rate of 15 qrs. to the "firma" instead of 16, as mentioned a few lines above.

Flacon.—Flanso, Flanto, Flato, species Placentæ. *Gallice*, Flam. (Du Cange.) From English etymologists we learn that "flacon" is a kind of dainty composed of fine flour, eggs, and butter, and that it was made for the wake-day or vigil of the church saint. (Richardson's Dictionary.) The quantity of flour used in wastel and flacon in 1283 was $8\frac{1}{2}$ qrs. and,

in addition to this, the sum of five marks was expended. Upon these occasions the bakers received eight bollæ or gallons of beer.

In wastell.—Wastel bread was the best kind of wheaten bread, as appears from the Assisa panis et cervisiæ (Stat. of Realm, f. 199), and also from the fact, that at St. Paul's it was baked only for particular occasions, such as the Festivals of St. Paul and the Rogation days, when the Canons had three wastel loaves a-day, and other members of the church in proportion. The extravagance of the Prioress in the care of her dogs is thus indicated in Chaucer's Prologue:

> Of smale houndes had she, that she fedde
> With rosted flesh and milk and wastel bread.

De quibus habuit xx. quarteria de excrescenti cancellorum.—For "cancellorum" lege "cantellorum." At p. 173 we have an account of the same profit, but expressed in different terms, "de incremento granarum xx. quarteria." Du Cange explains Cantallum, quasi quantillum, id quod supra mensuram additum est," *i. e.* the handful or shovelful thrown in after the measure is filled. In the Statutum de Pistoribus we read, "toll shall be taken by the rase and not by the heap or cantel," and "no manner of grain shall be sold by the heap or cantel except it be oats, malt, and meal." It is remarkable, that the excess of measure here spoken of, as amounting to twenty quarters, was derived from the remeasuring 720 qrs. of oats, which produced 740.

Page 166. *Præbenda equorum.*—The daily allowance of corn for the horses employed in the mill.

De fæce et hujusmodi.—All the sweepings and refuse, stable dung, &c.

De drachat vendito.—Grains from brewing. See Du Cange, Drascus, where it appears that "draines" is the more correct form of the word. "Grains," however, occurs in Ben Jonson. The horses at St. Alban's were fed with "furfur" and "drascus," bran and grains.

De carbone pistrini, et bracini.—The wood-ashes and charcoal produced in the bake-house and brew-house; Du Cange, in voce "Carbonaria," quotes the following passage from "Auctor Queroli." "Ego jamdudum apud carbonarias agere te putabam, tu de pistrinis venis;" from which we learn, that the baker might sometimes be as blackened with charcoal, as the charcoal-burner himself.

Pro sequestra unius talliæ.—The account of the delivery of bread and beer to any party was probably kept by a tally, consisting of two pieces of thin wood, hence the whole of the allowance was termed "tallia." In the case of absence or vacancy, the allowance due to the member was probably sequestered, in order to the rendering an account to the party interested.

Pitanciæ.—Allowances occasionally distributed were termed "Pittances," and the officer deputed to distribute them was termed "Pitanciarius." At Thorney Abbey the "Pietanciarius" possessed several "cotagia" attached to his office. (Rot. Hundred, II. p. 641.) According to Du Cange, the proper form of the word is not Pietantia, but "Pictantia," meaning an allowance of small value, that of a "Picta," or "Pite," which was the smallest coin of the Counts of Poitou. *Pite*, a copper coin, the farthing, or fourth of a penny. (Dictionnaire de l'Academie.)

In buscha ad toralle.—Wood for the malt-kiln. "Torrale" is the correct form of the word, from the Latin "Torreo."

In aqua ducenda.—Whence the water was drawn for the use of the brewery of St. Paul's, whether from a well or from the river, does not appear. At p 171 mention is made of the water-drawer, aquæductor, as entitled to pitances. The sum here mentioned as paid annually, fifty-three shillings and four pence, was the full amount of the wages of the "duo servientes bracini," who are mentioned at p. 171 as receiving twelve pence per week.

In pipere ad wastell.—"Pipere" is probably the name of any kind of spice.

Ferrura.—The labour of shoeing horses.

Ferramentum.—The iron for the shoes.

Passus equorum.—The horse-path at the mill, termed at p. 172 "iter," where we read, "In itinere equorum reparando."

Buletellum cum filo.—The boulting-cloth fastened with thread.

Cribra.—Sieves.

Lanc'.—Qy. the peels, of the length of lances, for drawing the bread from the oven?

Gati—Vats.

Caldæ.—Boilers or cauldrons.

Page 167. *Circuli ad dolia.*—Hoops for the casks. *Circulator*, the cooper.

In natis.—Mats.

Kemelin.—Camelinum, hair-cloth for straining the wort.

Caligæ.—Boots.

Disci.—Round dishes.

Distribuenda canonicis residentibus.—An abstract of this distribution has been given in the Introduction, p. lii.

Page 168. *Pro anima Willielmi de Sancta Margaret' Decano.*—The scribe in the original MS. has written Sancta Margaret instead of Sanctæ Mariæ ecclesiæ, as in p. 170. There were two persons, who bore the name of William de Sanctæ Mariæ ecclesia; one, who was Bishop of London and died in 1224, the other here mentioned, who was elected Dean of St. Paul's in 1241.

iij. d. ob. per ebdomadam pro pane nigro.—The scribe has here committed another error in writing three pence halfpenny instead of three halfpence, as in p. 170. It does not appear of what this black bread was made: the "assisa panis" recognises five kinds of bread, Wastel of one kind, Cocket of two kinds, Simnel, and Treet. The bread of the least value appears to have been made *de omni blado*, the loaf of which was twice the weight of the greater Cocket.

Procuria Gilberti.—The purpose of this allowance does not appear.

In stallacione ij. canonicorum.—The custom is still observed of presenting to every Canon and Prebendary a loaf of bread at his installation.

Page 169. *In duobus Festis S'ci Pauli.*—January 25, the Conversion of St. Paul, and June 29, which day is now dedicated to St. Peter alone, but formerly to St. Peter and St. Paul. These festivals are described in page 166, as the "Conversion" and the "Commemoration" of St. Paul.

Page 170. *Anno gratiæ millesimo* 250.—This account is remarkable. It would seem, that in this year the whole of the firmæ from the manors were received, and distributed not in kind, but in money. The price of wheat here recorded, as compared with that of our own times, being taken as a standard of the value of money, would lead to the conclusion that money was then fifteen times more valuable than at present. The 267*l.* received in money and produce from the thirteen manors would be represented at the present day by the sum of 4,005*l.*, and the value of the bread and beer to the thirty canons by 115*l.*

Pro exenniis.—Gifts to different persons.

Minores liberationes.—The difference between this delivery and that to

the Canons was not in the number, but the quality of the loaves. The Canons' three loaves were all white, but the "minor liberatio" to the "parvi prebendarii," or minor canons, contained one loaf of black bread. The "dimidia liberatio" to the remaining nine "parvi prebendarii" was one half of that delivered to the three.

Page 172. *In renovatione molarum et equorum* 40*s.*—The expense of mill-stones and horses averaged (as above calculated) 30*l.* per annum.

Page 173. *Fratri de ordine Carmelitarum pro lecturis.*—The Carmelites were the order commonly known as the White Friars, their house and church in London being near Fleet Street, in the place now called Whitefriars. They came first into England in 1224. The allowance to the brother for his readings in the cathedral for little less than ten months was one loaf and two gallons of beer per day.

Bartholomo Orologiario. — The clock-keepers had a loaf per day. The Willielmus de Rokewell, who is mentioned in the next page, as receiving a certain quantity, was probably an assistant who came to help.

In installatione canonicorum.—Of the Canons here mentioned as installed, Egidius Filol was Prebendary of Mapesbury, Hugo de Kendale Prebendary of Harleston, and Gilbert de Straiton Prebendary of Consumpta per Mare. The name of Johannes de Wyleby does not occur in the List of Prebendaries in Newcourt's Repertorium; but *Philip* de Wylewyby was Prebendary of Brownsbury.

Per mensuram pavimenti.—Probably the measure of the Corn-market. In the parish of St. Michael le Querne, near the west end of Cheapside, there was in ancient times a market for corn, which occasioned the church to be named St. Michael ad Bladum.

Præbenda.—Comparing the measure here given of the præbenda, as containing thirty bollæ, with what is stated of the price paid for seven præbenda of beer at p. 167, we learn that the bolla and the lagena, or gallon, were the same measure.

Page 174. *Clerico S'cti Gregorii.*—The church of St. Gregory was within the ancient cathedral of St. Paul. It is termed in p. 168 the parish church.

Talliæ vacantes.—The allowances to canons and other members whose places were vacant were sold and converted into money. By the statutes of the cathedral these "talliæ" or allowances were not to be sold to laymen.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

Page 96. *Alebedrip.*—In place of the note, *Alebedrip*, at page lxxxiv the reader will be pleased to read as follows:

The Latin form of *alebedrip* is "precaria cervisiæ," *i.e.* a boon day with ale; *metebedrip* being a "precaria carnis," or boon day with meat. It is to be observed that a custom, to which the term precaria or boon day of brewing, might to a certain degree be applied, existed at Saundon, where the Akerlings lent their utensils, when required for the lord's brewing: (I. 143,) "Item si dominus habuerit (necesse), quando braciabit de utensilibus, de utensilibus debet quilibet eorum mittere de mutuo unum *gate.*" The custumarii also on the same manor lent their vats for brewing at Christmas and at ploughing times: (I. 142,) "Item si dominus necesse habuerit, quilibet eorum debet quotiens dominus braciabit ad Natale Domini, et ad precarias carucarum, accommodare domino unum Vat." (I. 138,) "Inveniet unam *comianam* (?) ad braciandum contra Natale Domini et contra precarias carucarum."

Page 75. *Cop'onos fustium.*—In Fleta (II. c. 41) there is a very interesting document containing the Articles of Inquisition relative to the Royal Forests. In the 24th article we find the following clause, "Quis habuerit *conperones*, ceppagia et escheatas quercuum et aliorum arborum." The text of Fleta is so evidently corrupt, that no apology is necessary for the conjecture, that for co*n*perones we should read co*u*perones, and derive the word from the French *couper*, to cut.

Page 123. *Contra castella.*—In searching for the meaning of this term, and in considering whether the Chapter might not have become amenable for the offence of "castellatio," *i.e.* fortifying a building without licence, which is mentioned in the laws of H. I. amongst the "Placita quæ mittunt hominem

in misericordia regis," the terms in which this offence is described, and the comments of various authors upon it, came under notice. In the Laws of England (p. 518) we read, "castellacio trium scannorum." In Spelman (page 128) and in Wilkins's Leges H. I. 242, "castellatio trium stannorum," and in Du Cange (in voce) "castellatio trium annorum." Spelman pronounced the passage corrupt and obscure. The later reading, however, "scannorum," affords a clue to the meaning of the words and the nature of the offence, if it be accepted as a form of "scamnorum." In the language of Pliny and Columella the ridges formed by the plough are "scamna," and upon a greater scale three banks, or tiers of earth, might be termed scamna, or benches—and the surrounding a house with three such banks would make it a strong fortification, and thus be an offence against royal prerogative. There is a manor-house near Southend, in Essex, the moat of which appeared to one who lately visited it, to be surrounded by three banks, and to be an example of the "castellatio trium scannorum."

INTRODUCTION, page x. *Capitular Domesdays.*

In the Inquisition of the Manor of Sandon (I. 136), we meet with three entries, from which it appears that the ancient form of the term "by copy of court roll," was "per rotulationem," or "per rotulum Domesday." The persons described as thus holding lands were "libere tenentes."

"Willielmus Marescallus tenet xviij. acras terræ arabilis de Decano et Capitulo v'l (videlicet) per cartam Rotulacōm Domesday, quia illa terra fuit nativa, et reddit domino unam marcam ad festum S'ci Michaelis et ad Pascha pro equali portione, et faciet sectam curie de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas, et dabit relevium."

"Galfridus Capellanus tenet quinque acras terræ, et unam parvam domum, videlicet per cartam, et domum per Rotulum Domesday, et reddit xv d. &c."

"Dominus Vicarius de Sandone tenet unam acram per Domesday, et reddit ad festum, &c."

Denarius S'ci Petri.—In the account of Rome penny, (page cxvi.,) we have omitted to state, that in the Act of Surrender of the Kingdom made by King John to the Pope, the right of the Pope to this revenue was reserved (salvis per omnia denariis Petri), in addition to the annual payment of 1,000 marks to be made by the King, "pro omni servitio et consuetudine," as the Pope's feudatory. There is also a remarkable letter of the same Pope (Innocent III.) addressed to his Legate Nicholas and to Pandulfus (in whose presence the King had made his submission, and taken the oath of homage to the Pope), complaining, that the English Bishops, though they had collected Peter pence, had paid to him not more than 300 marks, and had taken a thousand or more to their own use. (Rymer's Fœdera, vol. I. p. 176, 182.)

REGISTRUM

DE VISITATIONE MANERIORUM

SANCTI PAULI LONDINENSIS

PER ROBERTUM DECANUM

ANNO DOMINI

M.CC.XXII.

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INQUISITIO MANERIORUM CAPITULI ECCLESIÆ S. PAULI LONDIN . A.D. 1222.

Inquisitō facta in mañio de kadenđ Will'o de hely existente firmario. Noïa juratoꝫ.

Gregorius filius nicholai.
Henr̃ de keneswrth'.
Rob't de anfeẏ.
Baldewinus pulaẏn.
Durant.
Joh's de clifford.
Martinus filius Will'i.
Huḡ filius ioh'is.
Will's filius ordgari.
Rad' filius Edeline.
Rob' filius Abel.
Rob' filius Gilib'ti.

hoc est veredc̃m iuratoꝫ.

Dicunt iuratores qd' mañium istud defē dit se versus regem pro .x. hidis cum boscis ⁊ essartis pret̃ duas prebēdas q̃ sūt in eadē parochia . sed in alio comitatu . ⁊ est liberū ⁊ quietum ab omi secta comi tat⁹ . ⁊ hundredi . ⁊ alioꝫ q̃ spectant ad do minū regē in capite ul' suos baillivos.

In dñio sunt circiter tresdecies .xx. acre de tra arabili. Nulla est ibi pastura nisi in boscis ⁊ viis. In duobꝫ boscis quercinis c'ca curiam ⁊ ante . circiter .xij. acre. In magno bosco forinseco bn̄ vestito de fago sūt cir citer .ccc. acre. Possūt esse in stauro decies vigīti oves ⁊ .iiij. vacce . ⁊ .xl. porci.

Wainnagiū potest fieri cū duabꝫ carucis. .viij. capitum. In dñico est molendinū ad ventū qd' potest poni ad firmā ꝑ . xx. sol'. qd' molendinū inventū fuit in im plem̃to manerii. Dicūt eciam qd' edifi cia curie det̃iorata sunt in parte . ⁊ me liorata in parte . ⁊ fc̃a compensatione

[KADENDON.]

meliorat̃onis ⁊ det̃ioraĉonis erit melioraĩo
nis sum̃a fc̃e ꝑ Will'm thesaurar̃ .ij. marc̃
⁊ dimid'. Dicūt eciā qd' nemora eiusdē vil
le det̃iorata sunt ꝑ eundē ad summā .xl.
marcaꝯ pret' debitū ⁊ necessariū sustenem̃tū
curie. It' cepit de bosco vendito ultᵃ custū novi
fossati qd' claudit magnū nemus .xiij. sol'.
⁊ ad molendinū reparandū .xx. sol'.

Isti tenent de dominico.

Baldewinus pulein dimid' virg̃ ꝑ .ij. sol'
ꝑ cartā capitl'i ꝑ empt̃onem Rob'ti puleī.
⁊ .iij. acras de novo ꝑ .xij.đ. ⁊ unū es
sartum vetᵒ ꝑ .viij.đ.
Hug' filius Rob'. dimid' virg' ꝑ .ij. sol'.
Rob' filius Walt'i dimid' virg' ꝑ .ij. sol' .vi.đ.
Rad' cl'icus .i. frusiciū ꝑ .vi.đ. Inquirend'.
Rob' fil' eve .j. quart' ꝑ .xii.đ.
Emma fil' estrilde vidue .j. qᵘrt'. ꝑ .xv.đ.
Rog' de essendene .j. quart'. ꝑ .xv.đ.
Rog' fil' ernold .j. quart' ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Walt' fil' Walt'i .j. quart' ꝑ .xv.đ.
Walt' fil' gerardi .j. quart' ꝑ .xv.đ.
Ric' fil' Godwini .j. quart' ꝑ .xv.đ.
Gunnilda fil' Rog'i de clifford dimid' virg̃
ꝑ .iii. sol'. ꝑ cartā capitl'i.
Walt' fil' osb'ti dimid' virg̃ ꝑ .iij. sol'.
Askillus fil' Reginaldi .j. qᵘrt' ꝑ .xv.đ.
Gregoriᵒ fil' Nicholai dimid' virg'. ꝑ .ij. sol'.
⁊ .iij. rodas ꝑ .iiij.đ. Id' iij. acras ꝑ iiij.đ.
Martinᵒ fil' Will'i dimid' virg̃ ꝑ .ij. sol'.
⁊ unā croftā ꝑ .xii.đ.
Ric' fil' ailrich .j. quart' ꝑ .xv.đ.
Rog' de essendeñ dimid' virg' ꝑ .ij. sol'.
Lucia fil' Galfridi dim̃ acrā oꝑar'. ⁊ metit
ij. acras. ⁊ i. rodā ad cibū suū ꝑpⁱum.
Rad' fil' edeline .j. quart' ꝑ .xii.đ.

Durand⁹ fil' durandi i. virg'. ꝑ. vi. sol'. [KADENDON.]
Ric' fil' Walt̃i longi ꝑ v. sol' unā virg'.
Hug' de dunstapele ⁊ Ric' de nortle dim̃ virg'. ꝑ. ij. s̃.
Henr̃ stonhard dim̃ virg'. ꝑ. ij. sol'.
Godefrid⁹ macun dim̃ virg'. ꝑ. ij. sol' .vi.đ.
Galfr̃ fil' Rob' ⁊ ioh's ruff⁹ dim̃ virg'. ꝑ. ii. sol'. vi.đ.
Ric' blundus. j. quart' ꝑ .xv.đ.
Moniales de bosco j. virg'. ꝑ. vi. sol'. ⁊ j.
essartum ꝑ. vi.đ.
Vnū mesagiū quondā Rob'ti fabri est in
Wasto bosci.
Henr' de Keneswrth dimid' virg'. exceptis .vii.
acris ꝑ. xxviij.đ. quondā Ranulfi suspēsi
cū una acra de essarto. ꝑ Will'm thesaur̃.
Isti predc̄i exceptis baldewino pulein ⁊
Gregor̃ fil' Nicholai debent arare bis in
qualib⁊ seisione semel sine cibo dñi alt'a
vice ad cibū dñi si dñs volũit. Debent
eciā serclare. metere ter in anno ad cibū dñi.
Isti tenēt de dn̄ico ꝑ vilenagium.
Rob't filius Gilib't faber dim̃ virg' ⁊ de
bet opari bis in ebdomada ꝑ totū
annū. exceptis Nathali. Pascha. ⁊ Pentec̄.
⁊ qualib⁊ seisione seminabili acrā ⁊
dimid' arare. ⁊ si nō ħt carucā facere ij.
opac̄ones debitas ut tenet⁽ ⁊ si aret qietu⁹
erit in illa seisione de i. ope eiusd' t̄pis
ꝑ sing'las septim̃ ⁊ aliud faciet. Pret'ea deb⁊
aratura uni⁹ diei ꝑmod' de lage erthe in
eadē seisione scil't qualib⁊ seminabili.
It' quelib⁊ virg' q̃ nō averat. deb⁊ parare
vi. quart' brasii ul' dare vi.đ'. et erit qiet⁹
a vi. opac̄one. ⁊ hr̃e focagiū a dño ad ill'd
parand'. ⁊ qui nō avr̃ant faciūt fotaver.
Will' fil' Will'i dim̃ virg' ꝑ id serviciū.
Will's fil' acerii dim̃ virg' ꝑ id' serviciū.

[KADENDON.]

Lauř fil' Rob'ti dimiđ virg' ꝑ id' serū.
Joħ fil' Giliđti dim̃ virg'. quodā Walkelini cui ñ attinet ꝑ id' serū ꝑ Willm̃ firmař ut escaetā ꝑpter furtum.
Alexandř cū hřede Rog'i Godsweini dim̃ virg' ꝑ idē serviciū.
Alicia fil' iuliane .ij. acras ⁊ debꝫ opari .viii. diebꝫ in autūpno. Rad' fil' Alexandř te net unā de istis duabꝫ
Cecilia fil' Ric̃ frend .iij. rodas ⁊ debꝫ opa ri .xii. diebꝫ in autūpno.
Will's longꝰ .i. quarť quondā Rob' de la dene cui ñ attinet ꝑ Will'm firmař ⁊ in q^a^libꝫ ebdomada ꝑ annū debꝫ opari semel ⁊ in una ebdom^a^ autūpni bis.
Reginaldꝰ fil' ordgari .i. q^a^rt' ꝑ id' serv̄.
Walt's basset .ij. acras ⁊ opari ī autūpno .viii. diebꝫ
Rad' de Watdon .j. acrā quondā hug' colema'. cui nō attinet ꝑ Will'm firmar'. ⁊ .viii. opac̃o nes debet in autūpno ⁊ pret'ea debꝫ .ij. capones in anno ⁊ ꝑ mesagio debꝫ me tere .ij. acras ⁊ unā rodam.

Isti sunt libere tenentes.

Petrꝰ loeringus dim̃ hidā ꝑ .x. sol'.
Nicholaus fil' patrik .ij. partes unius vir gate ꝑ xl. d'.
Hug̃ fil' ioh'is .j. virg̃ ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ vii. sol' ⁊ .vi. d'. ꝑ capitl'm ut dicit de tota tr̃a cuiꝰ tm̃ hēt medietatē ⁊ Alicia fil' Will'i aliā med'.
Alicia fil' eillive .j. quart' ꝑ .xv.đ.
Rob' fil' Wiburge .j. quart' ꝑ .xv.đ.
Rob' fil' Abel .j. q^a^rt ꝑ xvi.đ. ⁊ .ii. capones.
Joh' fil' Milonis .j. quart' ꝑ .xv.đ.
Anicia fil' Rog̃i .j. quart' ꝑ xvi.đ.
Rad' fil' Ric fil' Serici dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .iij. sol'.

[KADENDON.]

⁊ debet facere .j. summā brasii de blado
dñi ⁊ ducere lond'.
Abel fil' ernoldi dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .ij. sol' ⁊ ꝑ ser
viciū cum supradc̄o
Rog' fil' Ric' dim̃ virg' ꝑ .ij. sol. .vi.d. nūc
ad opac̄om cū dimid' virg' q̃ averāt.
Alicia cū hr̃de ernesii .j. quart' ꝑ .xv.d.
Anicia relicta Gilib'ti dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .ij. sol' .vi.d.
Rad' fil' aluredi .i. virg̃ ꝑ .v. sol' .vi.d.
Guido tenet medietatem uni virgate . Rad' fil'
Alexandr̃ aliā medieť ꝑ .v. sol.
Rog' de essendeñ dim̃ virg' q^o^ndā Regiñ ꝑpo
siti cui nō attinet ꝑ Will'm thesauř ꝑ .ii. sol' .vi.d.
Quatuordecī acrē uni virgate quondā David
fabri sūt in dñico ⁊ mag̃r Simō tenet .j.
quart' ꝑ .xi.d. ⁊ Gunnilda fil' Rog' .j. q^a^rt ꝑ .xv.d.
Rob' de Wint' .j. virg̃ ꝑ .v. sol'.
Will's fil' Daniel' .j. virg' ꝑ .v. sol'.
Henr̃ de Waineme .j. virg' ꝑ v. sol'. Idem .j.
quarteř ꝑ .xv.d.
Ric̄ fil' ioh'is dim̃ virg̃ ⁊ opať cū tr̃is q̃ averāt.
Rob' fil' Gilib'ti dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .ii. sol. .vi.d.
Jordanus de lond' .ii. virg̃ ꝑ .viii. sol. de
empto quondā Walt'i de estuñ
Isti debēt arare . sarcl'are . met'e in p'cariis
ad cibū dñi . Joh's de clifford .ij. acras ⁊
dim̃ ⁊ mesagiū ꝑ xiiij.d. ꝑ om̄i servic̄o
q^o^ndā Wluiue cui nō attinet ꝑ Will'm thesaur'.
Om̃s supradci debēt ꝑedc̄o m^o^ arare . sarclare.
Joh's
⁊ met'e quo hug' fil' Rob'ti sup^a^ ⁊ qui cū eo
scribūtur excepto iordano q^i^ succedit .J.
de hospitali . Isti sunt Cotarii.
Rad' fil' edeline ⁊ Warinus tenēt .j. virgatā
ꝑ q^a^ opantur a festo Sc̄i Michael' usque ad
advincula ter in om̄i ebdom^a^ exceptis nath'.
pasch' . pentec̄ ⁊ deinceps usq: ad festum

[KADENDON.]

sc̄i michael' om̄i die excepto sabb'o . debēt viii. sūmagia ꝑ annū lond' ul' alias. Reddēt eciā singl'is annis garsauese scil' .iiij.đ. ⁊ ob' de qualib⁊ virg' q̄ auerat ⁊ q̄ nō averant faciūt fotauer ⁊ si habuerīt porcos dabūt de pannagio de porco supannato sc'd cōsuet' ville ⁊ debent .vii.đ. ⁊ ob' de langabl'e ⁊ de Wdeseluer .iiij.đ. ⁊ ob' ⁊ .j. quart' de auena ad foddercorn ⁊ semē frumēti ad unā rodam.

Will's fil' ordgari dim̄ virg̃ ꝑ idē seruic̄.

Godefrid⁹ ⁊ Ric̄ fil' machtild .j. virg̃ ꝑ id' serv'

Will's fil' ordgari ⁊ Garin⁹ fil' asconis ⁊ Rob' fil' Walt'i .j. virgatā ꝑ idē seruic̄.

Rob' fil' Abel .j. quart' ꝑ idē servic̄.

Isti tenēt de novis essartis fc̄is tempore Will'i thesaurarii firmar̄.

Hug̃ fil' Rob' .iii. acras ⁊ dim̄ ꝑ .xiiij.đ.

Will's fil' Will' .iii. acras ⁊ dim̄ ꝑ .xiiij.đ.

Rob' fil' Walt' .v. acras . ⁊ dim̄ ꝑ .xxii.đ.

Joh's storensis .ii. acras ⁊ dim̄ ꝑ .x.đ.

Warin⁹ fil' azonis .ii. acras ⁊ dim̄ ꝑ .x.đ.

Rob' de linlee cū hr̄ede Rog'i de clifford .iiij. acras ⁊ dim̄ ꝑ .xviij.đ.

Will's long⁹ .i. acrā ⁊ .i. rodā ꝑ .v.đ.

Askitillus .j. acrā ⁊ dim̄ ꝑ .vi.đ.

Henr̄ fil' pet^i .iij. rodas ꝑ .iii.đ.

Rog'us long⁹ .i. acrā ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Gregor' fil' Nichol' .j. acrā ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Nicholaus pat^ik unā acram ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Martin⁹ fil' Will'i .i. acrā ꝑ iiij.đ.

Alicia relicta Alani .j. rodā ꝑ .i.đ.

Rob' fil' abel .j. rodā ꝑ .i.đ.

Joh's fil' milonis .i. rodā ꝑ .i.đ.

Anicia filia Rog'i .i. rodā ꝑ .i.đ.

Ric' fil Ailrici .j. rodam ꝑ .i.đ.

Henr̄ fil' decani i. acram ꝑ .i.đ.

al' .i. rod'.

Reginaldus ꝑposit⁹ tenuit dim̃ virg̃ trẽ in [KADENDON.]
cadendoñ lib'am ꝑ .ii. sol'. ꝑ om̄i servic̃o
⁊ de purprestura q̃n fuit bailliu⁹ .vi. nū
matū trẽ. De hoc aū tenem̃to postq^m
cessit in dies regis assisū est tenem̃tū h' m^o.
Rob' fil' Walt'i .i. quart'.
Garin⁹ fil' azonis .j. quart' de dim̃ virg' ad
opatonem sic' Will's fil' ordgari.
Will's fil' Will'i sueni ꝑ una ꝑprestura .xii.đ.
Rob' fil' Eue .iij.đ. ꝑ una placia.
Rog's de essendeñ .xv.đ. ꝑ .iij. rodis q^ondā
Will'i fil' agemūdi cui nō attinet.
Joh's Norensis .xii.đ. ꝑ .j. quart' t're.
Rob' fil' Walt'i .xij.đ. ꝑ .j. mesagio.
Garinus fil' azonis .xii.đ. ꝑ .j. mesagio.

Inquisitio fc̃a in mañio de Keneswrth Will' thesauř existente firmario.

Nomina juratoꝝ

Henř de Keneswrth
Rob' danfeẏ
Joh's holdegrim
Lauř p̃positus
Gilib' deboneire
Gregor' de anchelei
Rog'us saꝑiēs
Rob' de hokesm̄e
Rob' holdegrim
Will's de Waineme
Mauricius
Thom̃ herward

Dicunt isti quod manīum istud defēdit se vs̃us regē ꝑ .x. hidis cū boscis ⁊ est lib'm ⁊ q^ietū ab om̄i secta comi tat⁹ ⁊ hundredi ⁊ alioꝝ q̃ spectant ad dñm regem in capi te ⁊ suos baillivos. In dñico sūt duodecies viginti acre ⁊ .viij. de t̃ra arabili. de prato nich'. In bosco forī seco magno sūt quīquies vigīti acre ⁊ ī enchele .xxx. acre bñ vestite de bosco ⁊ in clauso circa curiā circiter .iij. acre. Possūt ēē in stauro quīquies .xx^ti. oves ⁊ .xxx. porci. Potest fieri Wainnag' mañii

[Keneswrth.]

cū .ij. carucis .viij. capitū cū consuetud'ib villate. Dicūt eciā quod emēdatū est manīum in .l. acris marlatis ꝑ Will'm thesauř ad summā .c. sol. It' dicūt q'd tēpore ejusdē pejorata sūt nemora in vē ditione ad summā .xx. marcař p't' ne cessariū ⁊ debitū sustinem̄tum curie.

Isti tenēt de dñico ⁊ de essarto

Gilib' tannator .ij. acras de essarto ꝑ .xii.đ.

Joh' fil' Gilib' .ij. acras de essarto ꝑ .xii.đ.

Alicia relicta Warini .vi. acras ⁊ dim̄ de essarto ⁊ dim̄ de dñico ꝑ .iii. sol.

Walkelin⁹ fil' Henř .iij. acras de frucisio ⁊ unā acrā de tr̄a edwaker . ꝑ .xxvij.đ.

Cecilia relicta Rad' .iiij. acras ⁊ dim̄ de essartis ⁊ .ij. acras ⁊ dim̄ de dñio ꝑ .iij. sol.

Alexandř fil' Gregoř ac^m ⁊ dim̄ de essarto ꝑ .ix.đ.

Simō ⁊ h'eb'tus fil' alurici .iij. acras de essarto ⁊ .i. acram de dñio ꝑ .ij. sol.

Michael fil' Galfrid' .iij. acras de essarto ⁊ .i. acram de dñio ꝑ .ij. sol.

Ric̄ fil' Galfr' .i. acram de essarto ⁊ .iij. acras ⁊ dim̄ de dñio ꝑ .xvi.đ.

Rad' fil' Alex̄ .ij. acras . ꝑ .xiiij.đ.

Maths fil' Ric' .ij. acras .j. roda min⁹ ꝑ .x.đ.

Henř fil' theodorici .ij. acras de dñio ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Rad' cl'icus .xv. acras ꝑ .ii. sol. de dñico ēpto.

Ric' yinge .ij. acras de dñico ꝑ .vj.đ.

Ric' leg. .iij. acras de dñico ꝑ .xij.đ.

Magř Simō nepos johis circit^r .xl. acras de đnio ꝑ .v. sol.

Juliana relicta henř fil' rob'ti dim̄ acrā de dñio ꝑ .i.đ.

Joh' fil' ric' carnificis dim̄ acrā de dñico ꝑ .ij.đ.

Joh' fil' ailgari dim̄ acrā de dñio ꝑ .ij.đ.

Nichol' de Stanbreg̃ .i. acrā de dñico ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Alditha relicta Wiłłi haliday .i. acrā de dñio ꝑ .iiij.đ. [Keneswrth.]
Petr⁹ fil' Riĉ vi. acras de dñio ꝑ .xii.đ.
Elyas ⁊ Wiłłs de capłła diḿ acrā de dñio ꝑ .ii.đ.
Henr̃ p̃posit⁹ diḿ acrā de dñico ꝑ .i.đ.
Gregor̃ de anchel' vendicat .iij. acras ⁊ diḿ
de dñio ꝑ .vi.đ. q^a^s Riĉ fil' ioh'is tenet.
Osegod stonhard .i. acrā de dñio ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Estrilda ⁊ Galfr̃ .i. acrā ⁊ diḿ de dñio ꝑ .iij.đ.
Isabella relicta Galfr̃ diḿ acrā de dñio ꝑ . ob.
Riĉ fil' Riĉ blundi .vii. acras de dñio ꝑ .xiiij.
đ. It' .iij. acras ⁊ .i. rodā ꝑ vii.đ.
Helyas ⁊ hug' cū hr̃dib; hunfridi .i. acrā
de dñio ꝑ .ii.đ.
Rad' long⁹ .ij. acras de dñico ꝑ .vi.đ.
Oḿs isti sunt de dunstapel' ⁊ debēt mete
re semel in autūpno ad cibū dñi.

Henr̃ de Keneswrth' .i. acrā de tr̃a joh'is
cantoc ꝑ .vi.đ.
Gilib' deboneire .vii. acras ⁊ diḿ de eadē
ꝑ .iii. sol. ⁊ .x.đ.
Gregor̃ de anchel' .v. acras ꝑ .iij. sol.
Joh's de anchel' .ii. acras ⁊ diḿ ꝑ .x.đ.
Walt̃ rutur .vi. acras ⁊ diḿ ꝑ .xiii.đ.
Joh's ruffus .ij. acras ꝑ .xi.đ.
Elyas de capłła .i. acrā ⁊ diḿ ꝑ .vi.đ.
Wiłłs cemētarius .iiij. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Rad' cl'icus .viiij. acras ꝑ xxxij.đ.
Gregor̃ carnifex .vi. acras j. roda min⁹ ꝑ .xviij.đ.

Isti tenent de tr̃a assisa.

Rob' de alfay .ij. virg'. ꝑ .x. sol, ꝑ cartā capit'
⁊ unū essartū ꝑ .ij. sol. ⁊ .i. mesag' ꝑ .xii.đ.
Joh' holdegrim .ij. virg'. ꝑ v. sol' ꝑ cartā
capitłi ⁊ .vij. acras quas aliq^a^mdiu te
nuit sñ servicio . m^o^ ꝑ .viij.đ. ꝑ cartā
capitłi ꝑ fine fc̃m c̃ decano ⁊ capitło.

[KENESWRTH.]

Eccl'ia de Keneswrth .j. virg̃ sñ servicio assig nata est p capitłm vicario.
Editha relicta joh'is ⁊ Gregor de anchel' .j. virg̃ p vi. sol'.
Gilib' deboneire .j. virg̃ p v. sol'. cū custodia he'dum thom' fil' Reginaldi
Henr̃ fil' augustini .j. virg̃ p v. sol'.
Hug̃ novus hō cū hr̃de Rob'ti sellarii dimid' virg̃ p .ij. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ.
Thom̃ fil' Rad' aliā dim̃ virg̃ p .ii. sol'. .vi.đ.
Laur̃ de hospitali .j. virg̃ p v. sol'.
Galfr̃ fil' Simōis .j. virg̃ p v. sol'.
Ric̃ yinge .j. virg̃ p v. sol' quondā Galfr' cl'ici cui nō attinet ⁊ habꝛ de empto . Itē Ric̃ .i. gravam unde assertavit circiter v. acr̃ ptinētes ad virgatā . Hugo nepos Gilib'ti .j. virg̃ p .v. sol'.
Walt'us fil' Aelberni .ij. virg̃ p .x. sol'.
Wiłłs fil' math'i ⁊ Wiłłs de Weinem̄e .j. virg̃ p .v. sol'. Matilda relicta philippi .j. virg̃ p .v. sol'.

Isti tenent dimidias virgatas.

Rob' fil' Ric̃ dim̃ virg̃ p .ij. sol'. .vi.đ.
Laur̃ fil' turstani dim̃ virg̃ p .ii. sol'. .vi.đ.
Rob' ⁊ Walt'us dim̃ virg̃ p .ij. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ.
Wiłłs fil' hug̃ .j. virg̃ p .v. sol'.
Henr̃ de keneswrth ⁊ Rob' de alfay dim̃ virg̃ p .xxviii.đ. ⁊ māsiū est in dñio ⁊ excidūt .ij.đ. p Wiłłm thesaurariū firmar̃.
Joh's rumangur de dunstaple dim̃ virg̃ p v. sol'. ⁊ .ii.đ. nłłm jus in̄ ħt.
Quilibꝛ istoꝝ debet arare inqualibꝛ saisio ne semel ⁊ sercłare et mete sñ cibo . excep tis Henr̃ de Keneswrth ⁊ Rob' daunfay ⁊ Joh' holdegrim.

Isti sunt cotarii.

Adelina relicta Gilib'ti .i. cotland p .ii. sol.
Rob' holdegrim dim̃ virg̃ p .ii. sol. ⁊ .vi.đ.

⁊ eidẽ Roƀ vet⁹ essartū ꝑ .xx.đ. [Keneswrth.]
Galfr̃ blūdus q^a^rtam partē virg̃ ꝑ .xv.đ.
Henr̃ fil' aug⁹tini .j. q^a^rter̃ ꝑ .ij. sol'.
Joh' fil' Laur̃ ⁊ Joh's hedeburg̃ dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .ij. sol'. Idē de essarto .iiij. acras ꝑ .vi.đ.
Hug̃ novus hō .j. quart̃ ꝑ .ij. sol. Idem de dominico .iiij. acras ꝑ .vi.đ.
Wiłłs de Waineme .j. quart̃ ꝑ .ij. sol'.

Isti tenent de essarto veti.

Rob' holdegrim .vii. acras ꝑ .xix.đ. ⁊ ob'.
Galfr̃ blūdus .vii. acras ꝑ .xix.đ. ⁊ ob.
Maurici⁹ fil' Regiñ .x. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ.
Rad' reisunt .x. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .ii. sol'. ⁊ .j.đ.
Osb'tus de venella .viij. acras ꝑ .xxii.đ.
Joh's rumāgur.
Alexandr̃ fil' ernesii .vi. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'.
Hug̃ novus hō .vi. acras ꝑ .xii.đ.
Laur̃ turstani .ij. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .x.đ.
Osb'tus de la lane .iiij. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Wiłłs de Waineme dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Wiłłs Walt'us ⁊ Rob' dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Thom̃ fil' Rad' dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Hug̃ novus hō dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Hug̃ fil' Wiłłi .vi. acras ꝑ .x.đ.
Walt'us fil' Walt'i .viij. acras ꝑ .xiii.đ.
Galfr̃ fil' hereb'ti .j. quart̃ ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Galf' fil' Rob' droppelime .viij. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xiiij.đ.
Matilda fil' philippi
Joh's holdegrim
Joh's fil' laur̃ .iiij. acras ꝑ .x.đ.
Galfr̃ fil' Simõ .viij. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xxii.đ.
⁊ tres sunt de dñico.
Joh's fil' andr̃ dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .ij. sol. ⁊ .viij.đ
Laur̃ de hospital' dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .xl.đ.
tres acre q^a^s tenuit laur̃ sñ servicō ĩveniri ñ possť.
Joh'a relicta Rob'ti dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.

[KENESWRTH.]

Rob' de la lane .iiij. acras ⁊ .j. rodam ꝑ .xvij.đ.
Gregor' ⁊ editha .ij. acras .j. roda min⁹ ꝑ .ij.đ.
Gilib' deboneire .iij. acras ꝑ .xi.đ.
Hug' novus hō .i. quarr̃ ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Wiłłs fil' Ade .vi. acras . ꝑ .xii.đ.
Rob' ⁊ Wiłłs de hokesiñe dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .ii. sol' .vi.đ.
Joh's ꝑm̃tarius .iiij. acras ⁊ .iiij. acras de ve
teri tenem̃to ꝑ .xv.đ.
Osb'tus de la lane .vi. acras ⁊ .j. rodā ꝑ .xii.đ.
quondā aug⁹tini cui nō attinet.
Rog̃us sapiēs .j. quarr̃ ꝑ .xv.đ.
Hug̃ novus hō .j. quarr̃ ꝑ .xv.đ.
Gregor̃ de anchele .viij. acᵒ's ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Elyas ⁊ Hug̃ .xij. acras ꝑ .ij. sol.
Om̃s isti debent arare ⁊ sarcłare semel sñ cibo
⁊ semel ad cibū dñi . ⁊ meťe semel sñ cibo ⁊
bis ad cibum dñi. Isti tenēt de novo essar
to fc̄o ꝑ heb'tum arch' cant' ⁊ ꝑ decañ ⁊ ꝑ
capit̃ ⁊ ꝑ finē fc̄m cū decañ ⁊ cap ꝑ .i. marca
Gregor̃ de anchel' .i. quarr̃ ꝑ .xvi.đ. ꝑ eund'. qᵒm solver̃t.
Gilib' deboneire .j. quarr̃ ꝑ .xvi.đ. cū h'ede
thom' in custodia . ꝑ eund'.
Alexandr̃ de astreg̃ .j. quarr̃ ꝑ .xvi.đ. ⁊ dim̃
acrā ꝑ .i.đ. It̃ Wiłłs Waineme̅ .ij. acᵒ's ꝑ .x.đ. ꝑ eund'.
Henr̃ de Keneswrth .ij. acras ⁊ .i. rodā ꝑ .ix.đ.

Essarta assisa tempe Wiłłi thesaur' firmar̃.

Henr̃ de Keneswrth .iij. rodas ꝑ .iij.đ.
Rob' daunfey .iij. acᵒ's ꝑ xiiđ. It̃ eid' .j. acrā
de escaeta ꝑ .iiij.đ. ꝑ R. serviētē thesaur'.
Laur̃ fil' turstani .ij. acᵒ's ꝑ .viij.đ.
Wiłłs de Waineme̅ dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Walt's de hokesiñe ⁊ Rob' .j. rodā ꝑ .i.đ.
Wiłłs de helum dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Rob' de hokesiñe .ij. acᵒ's .j. rodā min⁹ ꝑ .vij.đ.
Galfr̃ fil' h'eb'ti .iij. rodas ꝑ .iij.đ.
Wiłłs de foukesiñe .j. curtillag̃ ꝑ ob'.

Galfr̃ blundus .j. rodā ꝑ .i.đ.
Mauricius .j. rodā ꝑ .j.đ.
Rob' holdegrim .j. curtilag' ꝑ ob.
Guido fil' Alexandr̃ .iij. acras ꝑ .xii.đ.
Osb'tus de lane .j. acrā ꝑ xii.đ.
Augustin⁹ unchere .iij. acᵃ's ꝑ .xii.đ. de vet'i essarto.

Inquisicō̃ fc̃a in mañio de Sanduñ ioh'
de sc̃ō laurentio existente firmario.

Nomina juratoꝝ	hoc est vēdc̃m juratoꝝ
Galfr̃ fil' ermigard	Isti dicunt q'd mañi
Reginald fil' ailwini	um istud defēdit
Rad' de Storteford	se v̄sus regē ꝑ .x. hydis
Joh's p̄positus	exceptis duabus hydis de
Rob' novus hō	luffehall' ⁊ est lib'm ⁊ qⁱe
Osb't⁹ fil' Alviet	tum ab om̄i secta comi
Will's de la lee	tat⁹ ⁊ hūdredi ⁊ alioꝝ q̄
Ric̃ Bedellus	spᶜtant ad dñm regē ī
Walt's fil' Ailwini	capite vł suos baillivoˢ
Wiłłs de la Rod'	De .x. hidis p̄dcīs de sā
Joh's de luffehal'	dona dimid' hida ꝑti
Alexandr̃ de la doñ	nuit ad eccl'am q̄ mᵒ ÷

in dñico. Dicūt eciam q'd in dñico ꝫt .dc. acre ⁊ .lx. ꝑ quīquies vīgīti. De pᵃto falcabili .xx. acre. In pastura ad carucas ⁊ vaccas .xii. acre. Nulla est ibi alia pastura nⁱ in boscis. In bosco de rodewode .xxvi. acre In bosco de alegᵃve .xxvi. acre. In bosco de tichenho .vi. acre. In chalcrofte .iij. acre Dicūt q'd ista nemora mediocriter s't vestita pret' tichenho . q'd null'm hr̃ magnū arborē. Dicūt eciā isti q'd in isto mañio possunt ēē .cc. oves ꝑ sexciesvigī ti ⁊ .vi. vacce cū uno tauro. Potest ibidē fieri waiagiū cū .v. carucis quar̃ tres hñt .iiij. boves ⁊ .iiij. eqᵒs ⁊ due sing'le .vi. eqᵒs cū cōsuetudinibꝫ villate ꝑpt' dñicum

[SANDUN.]

de luffehale ⁊ alia q̃ remota sūt . q̃ tñ sūt in dispositone firmarii. Dicūt etiam q'd p⁹ pacem redditā cepit Walt's de Godardi villa in ne more ad valentiā

De villata recepto .x. marcas ⁊ dim̄. Dicūt eciā q'd emendatū est mañium tp̄e J. de Sc̄o lauſ̄ in domibꝫ fossatis clausturis ⁊ aliis ad valentiā .xv. marcaꝫ.

Isti tenent de dominico.

A scelina filia lefwini .j. acrā ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Saeva filia folinardi .j. acrā ad opacōm.
Rob' forestari⁹ .j. acrā ad opac̄onē cū. iiij. acris đnici ꝑ Ric̄ firmariū.
Joh' de surreia .iiij. acras ꝑ .ix.đ.
Walt's taillur .iiij. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Joh'i de bassingeburne cū hr̄de Wiłłi angli ci .iij. acras ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Walt's p̄positus .j. acrā ꝑ .xii.đ. quōdā ail wardi cui nō attinet ꝑ R. ruffū.
Walt's sutor .j. acrā ⁊ .i. mesuag̃ ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Anicia relicta Joh' besant .j. marā ꝑ .i.đ.
Una acra q°ndā chant'elli est in dñico.
Rob' fil' Wlurici .vi. acras ꝑ .xxvij.đ.
Steph's de Ware .v. acras ꝑ .ij. sol.
Ric̄ Bedellus .v. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Nichol' fil' Ric̄ .v. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'
Reginald⁹ miles .iiij. acras ⁊ dim̄ ꝑ .xii.đ.
Idē .v. acras ꝑ .xviij.d. Idē .i. mesag̃ ꝑ .ij. de nova purprestura.
Wiłłs carpentari⁹ .iiij. acras ⁊ dim̄ ꝑ .ij. sol. ꝑ capitłm.
Eustachi⁹ fil' sexburge .i. rodā ꝑ .xij.đ.
Walt's fil' ailwini .j. mesag̃ ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Hodierna .j. acrā ꝑ .vi.đ. ⁊ seqr̄ .iiij. ꝑca rias ad cibūm dñi.
Wiłłs de tichenho dim̄ acrā ꝑ .vi.đ.

Anno millesimo ducentesimo tricesimo .iii°. gr̄e .iii°. nōn marcii demiserī G. decan⁹ ⁊ capitłm Lond' edgaro Edgaro de storteford ⁊ h'edibꝫ suis vł assignatis ꝑ humagio ⁊ servicio suo porciunculā tr̄e fere unā acrā ꝑtinentē q^e jacet īt^a chalñcroft ⁊ domū simonis Vicarii juxta t'rā·ej⁹dē Edgarii . hiis p̄sentibꝫ . Dñis G. de Luci decano. Henr̄ . cancell'. Alexandro the saurar̄ Lond. W. Archid' lond. T. de storf̄. G. de cicest̄. W. de Lichefald. W. de p⁹lec . canonicis. Reddit ā idē E. annuatī .iiij.đ. duos d'. ad pascha. et duos ad festū sc̄i michaelis.

Ric̃ clobbere .v. acras ꝑ .xii.đ. ꝑ Ric̃ ruffū firmaſ̃. [SANDUN.]
Osb'tᵒ fil' aillede .ij. acras ꝑ .viij.đ. ꝑ eund'.
Joh's fil' Baldewini .iij. acras ꝑ .xxiii.đ.
q°ndā thurkilli cū uno curtillagio.
Elyas fil' Rob'ti .v. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Henr̃ fil' Ric̃ .j. situm molēdini ꝑ .ij. sol.
Elyas unā Brusam q°ndā ailwardi ꝑ .xii.
đ ꝑ capłm. Isti sunt libere tenentes.
Lucas fil' ioh'is .j. virg' ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xii. sol'.
Adam de Ippegrave ⁊ Joh's de Keleshell cū
filiabꝫ Wiłłi fil' Ric̃ unā virg̃ ⁊ dimid'
⁊ .v. acras ꝑ .xx. sol'.
Alanus fil' Alexandr̃ de bassingeburñ.
.iii. virg̃atas ꝑ .xx. sol. ⁊ p̃t̃ hec .x. acras
de villata ⁊ .x. de dñico ꝓpt̃ sectã sire ⁊
hūdredi q̃m m° nō facit.
Walt's de mora .ij. virg̃ ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xxii.s̃ q°ndā ham̃.
Wiłłs de mora .j. virg̃ ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xii. sol' quas
Ric̃ de Wara tenet de illo.
Ric̃ fil' osb'ti de Ware .j. virg̃ ꝑ v. sol'.
Ric̃ de sakevilla .j. virg̃ ꝑ .vii. sol. iiij.đ. ꝑ
cartā capit'li.
Joh' de bassingburñ cū hr̃de Wiłłi angli
ci .j. virg̃ ꝑ .x. sol.
Adam de Ippegrave ⁊ Joh's v. acras quōdā
turgis ꝑ xvi.đ.
Henr̃ fil' Ric' de sanduñ dim̃ hydam
q̃m avus suus tenuit tp̃e Regis Henr̃
ꝑ .xiii. sol. Id' .j. virg̃ ꝑ .ix. sol' q̃m
uxor sua disrationavit in curia sc̄i pau
li ꝑ breve regis ap'd sand'. Idē tenet dim̃
virg̃ q̃ fuit living ꝑ .iiij. sol'.
Adam palm̃ius .x. acras ꝑ .iiij. sol. Idem
dim̃ virg̃ q̃ fuit ailrici cornmonge
unde reddit .iiij. sol'.
Galfr̃ fil' ermingard .j. virg' ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ

.xii. sol. Ĩt .v. acras q̃ solent opari m° reddit [SANDUN.]
.iij. sol' ꝑ capitłm.

Ranulfus de stortef' cū filia Regnī .j. virg̃ ꝑ
v. sol'. Ĩt .x. acras ꝑ .iiij. sol'. ꝑ capłm tpre
alardi decani . postmod' tp̃e Rob' decanī ⁊
de cōsensu totius capłi s^i confirmatas.

Jacob^ꝯ .x. acras ꝑ .iij. sol'. q^ᵃs tenet Regiñ de eo.

Henr̃ fil' Ric̃ dim̃ acrā ⁊ .i. mesag̃ ꝑ .vi.đ.
de empto p̃decessoris sui.

Felicia fil' duzamur .j. virg̃ ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xi.s. .vi.đ.

Garinus fil' Garini .j. virg̃ ⁊ dim̃ q̃ fuit
patris sui ꝑ .xii. sol'. Id' tenet dimid'
hydam ꝑ viij. sol.'

Lucas fil' Joh'is .x. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ. quas pat'
suus disrationavit in curia de sanduñ
ꝑ breve dñi regis.

Beatrix relicta ioh'is fil' Ric' dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .iij.
sol'. It' .v. acras ꝑ .xviij.đ. cū .j. curtilagio.

Lucas fil' ioh'is .x. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'. quas lucas
p̃decessor suus disrōnavit ꝑ breve dñi reg̃.

Ric̃ fil' Wiłłi .x. acras ꝑ ij. sol'.

Om̃s isti arant semel in hyeme semel in
x^ᵃl. metūt in autūpno . plaustra prestāt
⁊ hoc totū ad cibum dñi.

Regiñ de su fil' ailwini dim̃ virg̃ cū ꝑti
nētiis ꝑ dim̃ marca ꝑ om̃ibꝫ serviciis.
Ĩt .j. rodā in augm̃tū q̃ fuit matill' sine
servīcō. Id' mesag' quondā Matiłł.

Anicia relicta joh'is besant .x. acras lib'as ꝑ
cartam capłi ꝑ .iij. sol.

Isti tenet dimidias virg̃ ad opac̃oem.

Wiłłs de la lee tenet dim̃ virg̃ ⁊ .i. acrā ꝑ
.xii.đ.

Elyas fil' Rob' fil' Ailwardi dim̃ virg̃.

Matilda relicta Warini dim̃ virg̃.

Martin^ꝯ fil' Baldewini dim̃ virg̃.

Wiłłs fil' Wlurici dim̃ virg̃.

Omꝫ isti debent portare Lond' singłi .xxv. [SANDUN.]
sumas cū ꝑpio custamto ⁊ .arare ꝑ annū .ix.
acras . ⁊ h'ciare .vi. acras .⁊ ꝑt'ea arare .j. rodā
⁊ seminare de ꝑpio frumto . ⁊ singul' septim
a festo sc̄i michael' usq; pentec^e .ij. opac^o
ni ierint Lond'. Deinde usq; ad vincła .iiij.
opacōs omi sept'. Deinceps usq; ad festū
sc̄i michael' .v. opacōnes omi sept'. Ad Wde
seluer .viij.đ. Ad maltselū .xiij.đ. In na
thali .ij. gallinas . ad pascha .xv. ova.
Pannagiū de porco supañato ob'. de nō
supānato q^a. pret'ea Wiłłs de la lee ⁊
elyas fil' Rob' debet uꝫq; eoꝫ cū maltselv̄
.j. stricam avene. It' omꝫ oparii dim vir
gate debent invenire vasa ⁊ utēsilia
ter in anno ad braciandū.

Isti sunt operarii .x. acrarum.

Matiłł filia Asketilli tenet .x. acras ⁊ debꝛ
unā stricam avene.
Ric' fil' Wifast .x. acras ꝑ id' servic' ⁊ debꝛ
.j. stricam avene sic̄ matiłł.
Osb'tus .x. acras ⁊ debꝛ .j. stricam.
Ric̄ novus hō cū filia Wlurici .x. acras. Id'
.j. acrā ꝑ .xii.đ.
Ric' burgeis .x. acras ⁊ debꝛ .j. stricā.
Rob' de la lee .v. acras ⁊ debet .j. hoppā. It.
idē .v. acras de t'ra osb'ti kehel ꝑ servic̄ō
.x. acraꝫ.
Ric' fil' Aluredi .x. acras ⁊ debꝛ .j. strikam.
Wiłłs fil' Osb'ti fil' Godwini .x. acras ⁊ debꝛ
unā strikam.
Wiłłs novus hō .x. acras.
Thomas fr̄ Rob'ti .x. acras.
Baldewinus fil' Rob'ti .x. acras.
Ascelina vidua .x. acras ⁊ debꝛ .j. strikā aveñ.
Ric' bedellus .x. acras.

Walt's ⁊ Walt's .x. acras quar̃ .v. averant .v. nō . [SANDUN.]
⁊ debent .j. strikam avene.
Rad' Nechebur .x. acras.
Omns isti oparii .x. acrar̃ opantur hoc mo
unusquisq; eoꝝ exceptis .v. acris supius ex
ceptis in pximo debet portare .xvi. sumas
⁊ t̃ciam ptem uniꝰ sume Lond' cū ppio custam̃
to . ⁊ debet arare p annū .vi. acras exceptis
p̃cariis. Debēt eciam venire ad p̃carias ara
re . ⁊ pximo diē pꝰ p̃cariam debet unaquaq;
caruca arare dim̃ acrā m̃suratam . ⁊ a festo
sc̃i michael' usq; pentec' debēt bis opari in
duabꝫ septim̃ ni fiūnt in av̄agio . ⁊ t'cia sep
timana nich'. A pentec̃ usq; ad vincła
debet in ebdomᵃ .iiij. opac̃ . due ad cibum
dñi . A festo sc̃i peti ad vincła usq; ad festū
sc̃i michael' p singłas septim̃ .iiij. opac̃ .
duas ad cibū dñi . ⁊ p̃t' hoc venire ad unā
p̃cariam sē t'cio . ⁊ si bladū dñi nō fūit
collectū in Nativit̃ beate marie debꝛ unꝰ
quisq; in pximo die veñis mete dimid'
acrā. Debꝛ eciā unꝰquisq; arare t'ciam ptē
dim̃ acre . ⁊ seminare de ppio semine . sclt de
frum̃to. Ad Nathal' .ij. gallinas . ad pascha
.x. ova . pannagiū ut supᵃ si porcos habuīt .
ad maltselv̄ .viij.đ. ⁊ ob' . ⁊ ad Wdeselver
.v.đ. ⁊ ob.

Isti sunt oparii quinq; acrarum.

Rog' fil' ailmer leg tenet .v. acras .
Emma vidua .v. acras .
Margareta vidua .v. acras.
Felicia filia duꝫamur .v. acras set mo est
ad denar̃ p firmarios.
Omns isti debēt opari a festo sc̃i michael' us
q; ad pentec̃ bis in ebdomᵃ . ⁊ deinceps usq;
ad vincła .iij. opac̃ in ebdom̃ unā ad

cibum dñi. A festo sc̃i petri ad vincła usq; ad festum sc̃i michael' .iij. dim̃ acras metē . ⁊ ad p̃carias venire . ⁊ hr̃e .j. garbā de ip̃o blado ⁊ .iij. acras arare ꝑ annū. In Nathali .j. gal linā . ad pascha .v. ova . ad malteselū .vi.đ. pā nagium si porcos hūerit. Debet eciā portare ⁊ minare . p̃stare saccū ⁊ dare obłm ꝑ sacco in redditu sacci . ⁊ dare .vi.đ. ad braciand' ad .iiij. terminos . ⁊ quoties ded'it, erit q^i^et^ꝯ^ ab ope.

Isti sunt cotarii.

Rog' fil' rad' de Nuers .j. acram.
Sæva vidua .j. acram.
Galfr̃ fil' Wiłł parlepot .j. acrā.
Walt's p̃positus .j. acrā.
Theobaldus .j. acram.
Walt's fil Rob' de ho .j. acrā.
Joh's fil' Baldewini .j. acrā.
Om̃s isti debēt oꝑari semel om̃i ebdom^ᵃ^ a festo sc̃i michael' usq; penteē. Deinceps usq; ad vincła; bis in ebdom^ᵃ^ . semel ad cibū dñi. A festo sc̃i pet^i^ ad vincła debēt ter oꝑari in ebdom^ᵃ^ . ⁊ om̃i septimana hr̃e .j. garbam. q^i^cquid faciant . ⁊ singłi debēt .i. ovū. De bent eciā portare ⁊ chaciare
Ric̃ fil' Wiłłi fabri tenet .j. acrā ⁊ debet facere unū ferram̃tum uni^ꝯ^ caruce.

Hoc est mañium de luffēhale.

Mañium de luffehal' defēdit se v̄sus regē ꝑ .ii. hydis ⁊ est lib'um ⁊ quietū sicut sandon̄. In đnico sūt .Lij. acre t're arabil' ⁊ in prato .iiij. acre.
Gilib' fil' osb'ti .j. acram ⁊ dim̃ cū aliis .viij. acris ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .iiij. sol'.
Dionisia fil' muriel .j. acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .vi.đ. ead' dim̃ acrā ꝑ (.vi.đ.) ꝑ ioh' de sco lauŕ.
Agnes relicta Ailwini .v. acras ꝑ .ii. sol'.

Walt'us fil' Eustachii recepit bordā añ curiā reddendo inde annuatī .vi. denar̃ añuatī q^ᵃ^m bordā tenuit añ Ricardus bedellus ꝑ .iiij. denar̃.

de tra opat 7 p .ij. gallinis 7 .xv. ovis 7 [LUFFENHALE.]
seqr .ij. pcarias.
Rog fil' Ailwini dim virg p .iii. sol'.
Joh' fil' Osb'ti .iij. acras p .xv.d.
Wilts fil' Warini de Walkern .iij. ac^a^s p .xviij.d.
It idē .j. acrā de p^a^to p .xij.d. iure hēditar.
Rog fil' Wlfredi .iij. ac^a^s p .x.d. p J. de sco laur.
Quatuor acre q^o^ndam Galfr ppositi n s't in dnico.
Joh's fil' osb'ti .j. acrā q^o^ndam haliday. It' .ij. ac^a^s
de dnico p .xij.d. p J. de sco laur.
Sæva relicta Willi .j. acram 7 dim p .ix.d.
7 seqr .ij. precarias.
Wilts fil' Rog' .vi. acras p .ij. sol'. 7 seqr .ij. pcarias.
Lucas .vij. acras p .ij. sol'. 7 .ij. precar.
Gilib' fil. Ailwini .j. acrā p .vi.d.
Tres acre q^o^ndā Willi fil' Sigari sūt in dnico.
Wilts fil' agnetis .j. acrā 7 dim p .viij.d.

Isti tenent de hida assisa p odonem.

Rog' fil' Wluredi dim virg de t'ra opar p .iij.
sol'. p decanū 7 p capłm p finem fcm cū
ipsis tēpore inquisitonis.
fr'.
Alured^o^ fil' Rogi .x. acras . opar p .ii. sol'.
Alexandr fil' Wluredi .x. ac^a^s opar p .ij. sol'.
Osbt^o^ fil' muriel .x. acras. It' .v. acras quōdā
Rob' fil' sueni p .iiij. sol. 7 dat .ij. gallinas
7 .xv. ova. 7 seqr duas pcarias.
Joh' fil' Osb'ti dim. virg opar. p .iiij. sol'.
.iiij.
Rog' fil' Ailwini .v. ac^a^s p .iiij.d. quar tres
sunt oparie 7 una de dnico.
Iste tre debēt opacones cum opariis de san
don excepto averagio.

Isti tenent de purpresturis de Sandune.

Matill' fil' Aillive .j. mesag p .iiij.d.
Wilts fil' lieveve .j. curtillag p .j.d.
Wilts novus hō .j. curtillag p .iij.d.
Maurici^o^ fil' Baldewini .j. curtillag p .j.d.

Inquisiĉo fĉa in mañio de ardeł. theobaldo archid' essexsie existēte firmario. [ERDELEYE.]

Nomina juratoꝫ.
Galfrid⁹ mariot.
Simõ cuntreweg̃
Rob' fil' fulconis
Ang'us fil' osb'ti.
Godefr̃ fil' alani
Wiłłs bedellus.
Rob' fil' Jeronimi
Godulfus
Hug' bruning
Turstanus.

h' est vēdcm̃ juratoꝫ.
Isti dicunt qd' mañi
um istud defendit
se v̄sus regē ꝑ .v. hidis
p̄t̄ dñicum . ⁊ est libe
rū ⁊ quietum ab om̄i
secta comitatu⁹ ⁊ hūndre
di . et alioꝫ q̃ sp^c^tant ad
dñm regē in capite ⁊ suos
baillivos . Id' dicūt
q'd sunt . in dñico de tr̄a

Lib'i

arabili .cccc.lx. ⁊ .xii. acre ꝑ q̃nies vigīti
⁊ .viij. acre prati . pastura nulla n^i^ in boscis.
It̄ in parco circa curiā .lx. acre cū .viij. ac^ꝫ^s
de t'ra tenēcium quas escābiavit ꝑ totidē
de dñico . ⁊ cum .viij. acris de dñico . ⁊ in
bosco forinseco ñ vestito .xl. acre . ⁊ in alio
bosco incluso vestito de Rifflei ⁊ virgis .x.
acre . ⁊ grossiori robore . pot̄ Wainagiū f'i
cum .iij. carucis .viij. capitū cū cōsuetu
dinib3 villate . possūt ēē ibi in stauro .vi.
vacce cū uno tauro . ⁊ .cc. oves . ⁊ lx. porci.
It̄ in dñico est unū molendiñ ad ventū q^o^d
pot̄ poni ad firmā ꝑ .xx. sol'. p̄t̄ custam̃tū
annuū q^o^d requirit q^o^d fecit Ric̄ de stapel
ford . ⁊ dedit Rad' fil' Wiłłi . dimid' acrā in
escambiū de dñico ꝑ situ loci ejusdē mo
lend'. It' dicūt q^o^d em̃datum est mañiū
in t'ris marlatis ⁊ molendino novo ⁊ do
mib3 cōstructis ꝑ Ric̄ de stapelford ad
summā .v. marcar̄ .set nemora pejora
ta sūt tēpore ejusdē ⁊ tēpore pacis ad sum
mā .xl. sol'. tēpore aū theobaldi archid' essex̄
em̃datū est mañiū ad summā .vi. marcaꝫ.

Isti tenent de dominico. [Erdeleia.]

de crawn'ie
Rad' fil' Willi ⌒ .iij. acras ꝑ .xii.đ.
Rog' fil' ailwini .vi. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'.
Galfr̃ fil' ioh' de cruce .vij. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ .iiij. d'. It̃ .viij. acras ꝑ .xxxii.đ.
Odo fil' Willi .viij. acras ꝑ .xxxii.đ.
Will fil' Godwini .iij. acras ꝑ .xii.đ.
Q^a^tuor acre qu^a^s tenuit Ric̃ nou^o^ hõ st̃ ī dñico sup^a^.
Michael fil' ade .j. acrā ꝑ .ij.đ. quas Nichol' canonic^o^ dedit ei in augm̃tum. It' .j. rodā ꝑ .v.đ. ꝑ R. de stapelford.
Will abel dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ. cū filia blidewini.
Ric̃ stokkere .j. acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .vi.đ.
Godulfus de bruera .xij. acras ꝑ .iiij. sol'. ꝑ Rad' de diceto decanū . Idē .ij. acras ꝑ .xij.đ. ꝑ R. de stapelford ⁊ .ij. caponis
Hug̃ bercari^o^ dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .v. sol'. ⁊ .ij. ~~gallinis nis ⁊ .xv. ovis~~.
Ric̃ de bruera .vij. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .ij.s. vi.đ.
Rad' fil' Will de crauiñe .v. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'.
Margar̃ relicta Willi fab^i^ .iij. rodas ꝑ .vi.đ.
Serlo fil' Rob'ti .j. acrā ꝑ .vi.đ. quondā Wi nemeri ꝑ R. de Stapelford.

Isti tenent ad censum.

Walt's de mora cū nepte ⁊ h'ede hamonis dim̃ hidā ꝑ qua solꝫ aquietare mañiū de secta sire ⁊ hūdredi q^a^n mañiū ill'd deb'at.
It' dim̃ virg̃atā ꝑ .ij. sol'. .vi.đ. q̃ fuit Rob'ti frāceis quā p̃decessores sui habuer̃t ꝑ magistrū Albericū. It' .j. virgatā ꝑ .iij. sol. ꝑ clamore de t'ra de Wlpet unde h̃t cartā capitli sn̄ aliquo teste. It .j. acrā de vile nagio ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ Nichol' Archid' huntēd'. Idē .j. acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .iij.đ. ꝑ magr̃m here vicū m^o^ reddit ꝑ om̄ib3 istis t'ris ⁊ aliis infra .xiiij. sol' ⁊ .xi.đ.

Simō cultreweg .j. virg̃ ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .vii. sol'. ⁊ debet arare in qualibꝫ saisione .ij. acras sic̃ pat̃ suus juravit. set ip̃e negat. Id' .j. acrā ꝑ .ij.đ ꝑ ma gistr̃ hug̃ de lond'. Id' .ix. acras de essarto ꝑ .xxiiij.đ. quar̃ .viij. hũit pat̃ suus ꝑ tolle rancią archid' . ⁊ iste sim̃ .j. acrā ꝑ S. de clai ꝑ .iiij.đ. ⁊ .ij. acras ꝑ .xij.đ.

Galfr̃ mariot .xvi. acras ꝑ .iij. sol'. ꝑ om̃i ser vicio ꝑ cartā capłi. Id' .j. acrā ⁊ .j. mesag̃ ꝑ .xii.đ.

Rob' fil' fulcoñ dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ. ꝑ om̃i servic̃o ⁊ .iiij. acras ⁊ dim̃ de essar to ꝑ .xviij.đ.

Godefr̃ fil' Alani .j. virg̃ ꝑ .v. sol'. ⁊ debꝛ arare q^{a}li bet saisione .ij. acras. Id'. .iij. ac^{a}s ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xvi.đ.

Galfr̃ fil' Odoñ .j. mesag' ꝑ .vi.đ. ⁊ .vi. ac^{a}s de assarto vet'i ⁊ novo ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ .ij. ac^{a}s .j. roda min^{o} ꝑ .vij.đ. ꝑ quieti clamācia dim̃ virg̃ q^{a}m tenuit ad censū . m^{o} tradita est alii ad opatõem. Ir̃ .j. mesag̃ de essarto novo ꝑ .R. de stapelford ꝑ .ij.đ. ⁊ .j. capone . ⁊ ꝑ escambio t're cuiusdā incluse in parco.

Isti tenent de essarto veteri.

Joñs cū nepte Wlimardi tenet dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .iij. sol. Id' .iiij. acras ⁊ .j. rodā de essarto ꝑ .xvii. đ. ⁊ debet arare .iij. acras ꝑ annū . ⁊ semel falcare ⁊ levare fenū . bis met'e in autūp no ad panē ⁊ cervisiā. In nathali .ij. galli nas. In pascha .xv. ova. Id' tenet .j. rodam ꝑ .iij.đ. ꝑ . R. de Stapleford. Id' .iij. rodas ꝑ .iij.đ.

Galfr̃ mariot .vi. acras quas emit de ħede er noldi ꝑ .xxv.đ. ⁊ debet bis met'e in autūp no ⁊ .j. gallinā . ⁊ .vi. ova . falcare ⁊ fenū le vare. Ir̃ .iij. acras de novo essarto ꝑ .ij. soł. ꝑ R. de Stapelford. Ir̃ parvã placią ꝑ .j. capone.

Mariota .iij. acras ꝑ .xii.đ. ꝑ . Nichoł . Archid'.

Galfr̃ tropinel .vi. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xxvj.đ.

ꝑ id' servic̃ . Iť .j. acram ⁊ .j. rodam ꝑ .xx.đ. Iť [ERDELEIA.]
.iij. acras ꝑ .xii.đ. ꝑ cartam capti.
Hug' bedellus .iiij. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xviij.đ.
⁊ ꝑ id' servicium.
Anger⁹ .xi. acras ⁊ .j. rodam ꝑ .iij. sol' ⁊ .vii.đ.
ꝑ p̃rem suū qui emit ea de h'ede pagani car
pentarii ꝑ id' serviciū.
Joh̄ fil' Witti .ix. acras ꝑ .iij. sol'. ꝑ id' serviciū.
Id' dimiđ rodā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Witť fil' Baldewini .ij. acras ꝑ .viij.đ ꝑ id' s'vic'.
Witts Bedellus .vi. acras ⁊ .j. rodam ꝑ .xxv.đ. ꝑ id'
servic' . q°ndā Rađ cui nō attinet ꝑ S. de clay.
Joh' fil' heb'ti .j. acram ꝑ .iiij.đ. Iť ꝑuū aug
mentū ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Rob' fil' eadm̃di .j. acrā ꝑ .iiij.đ. Iť ꝑuum aug
mētum ꝑ .j.đ.
Rog' fil' Rob' .iij. acras ꝑ .xii.đ.
Godulf⁹ .v. acras ꝑ .xx.đ. q°ndam Rob'ti
.xx.d. & p'
Witts tropinel .v. acras ꝑ ⌒ om̃i servic'. It' dim̃
rodam ꝑ .ij.đ.
Witts fil' Witti .iiij. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Kueneva ⁊ Edelina filie Gilib'ti .iiij. ac^a^s ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Rob' fil' Ric' Koterel .viij. acras ꝑ .xxxij.đ. ⁊
debet metere ⁊ p̃carias facere.
Joh' fil' Witti Stiuur .iiij. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Cristina relicta Witti fil' Edwardi .vij. acras
ꝑ .xxviij.đ.
Turstanus fil' Semeri iiij. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Walt's carpentari⁹ .iij. acras ⁊ .i. rodā ꝑ .xiij.
đ. quas emit de Ric' le Cuꝑe.
Gilib't faber .j. acrā ⁊ .i. rodam ꝑ .v.đ. It'
.ij. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ ~~.v.đ.~~ .x.đ.
Isabella relicta ioh'is fil' Ranulfi .ij. acras ⁊ .j.
rodā ꝑ .ix.đ. Iť .ij. acras ꝑ .viij.đ.
Rad' fil' Witť de crauiñe unā placiā juxta
parcū ꝑ .iij. caponib3.

Galfr̃ de fonte .j. acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .vi.đ. [Erdeleia.]
Ric̃ de ponte dimid' acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Rob' fil' Rog'i fil m̃catoris .j. acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .vi.đ.
It' ꝑuum augm̃tū ꝑ .j.đ.
Anger⁹ fil' Osb'ti .ij. acras ꝑ .viij.đ. de empto p̃de cessoris Geve q̃ illas emit cui⁹ filiā h̃t . Ist ortū ꝑ .ob.
Wimmer⁹ fil' pet^i .ij. ac^a's ꝑ .viij.đ . Ist dim̃ acrā ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Rob' Gerelini cū filia Juliane .ij ac^a's ꝑ .viij.đ.
Juliana fil' Ailwini .ij. ac^a's ꝑ .viij.đ. ⁊ ꝑuum increm̃tum ꝑ .iij. ob'.
Walt's de la more .iij. ac^a's ꝑ .xij.đ. q^ondā Galfr̃ plumbarii cui ñ attinet ꝑ Nich' Archid'.
Wiłłs fil' Godwini .j. acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .vi.đ.
Hug' fil' Hug' brunild .j. quart̃ ꝑ .xviij.đ. ⁊ .viij. acras ꝑ .xxxii.đ. Ist .ij. acras ꝑ .viii.đ. ꝑ capłm . Ist .i. acram ⁊ .j. rodā ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .xii.đ. ꝑ Ric̃ de stapelford.
Ric̃ fil' hug' .vi. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .iij. sol'.
Osb'tus fil' Walt'i .v. acras ꝑ .xx.đ. Ist dim̃ acrā ꝑ .viij.đ. ꝑ Ric̃ de stapelford.
Simō cult'weg .ij. ac^a's ꝑ .viij.đ. ad quē reṽse ſt . Memorand' . juratores debēt ~~debēt~~ de hoc pleni⁹ inquirere . ⁊ certificare capło.
Joh's cū matilde fil' hug' de la more .iij. ac^a's ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xiiij.đ. Ist .ij. ac^a's . ⁊ .j. rodā ꝑ .xviij.đ.
Walt's de mora .xiiij. ac^a's ꝑ .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .viij.đ. q^ondam elvine cui ñ attinet cui⁹ ingress⁹ ignorat^r.
Hildemar⁹ fil' theodorici .j. quart̃ ꝑ .xviij.đ. ⁊ .iij. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xiiij.đ. Ist .j. acram ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Walt's de mora dim̃ virg' ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ. q^i eam disrationavit cōtra Osb'tum in comitatu.
Wimarch .iij. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xiiij.đ. ⁊ .iij. rodas ꝑ .viij.đ. ꝑ Ric̃ de stapelford.
Rob' carpent' .i. acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .vij.đ ꝑ eund'.
Anger⁹ fil' Rob' .j. mesag̃ ꝑ .ij.đ. ꝑ R. ⁊ T. f^imarios.
Rad' dudde .j. mesag' ꝑ .ij.đ. ꝑ Ric̃ de Stapelf^r.

Ric̃ karectariᵒ .j. mesag̃ ꝑ .ij.đ. ꝑ eund'. [Erdeleia.]
Lucas fil' ꝑsone .j. curtillag̃ ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ eund'.
Gilib' p̃sbr .j. mesag̃ ꝑ .ij.đ. ꝑ eund'.
Alditha tropinel .j. plateā ꝑ .ij.đ. ꝑ eund'.
Godefr̃ de tokintoñ .ij. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xi.đ.
⁊ ob'. ꝑ J. de hospitali ꝑ cartā capłi. Iť dim̃
acrā ꝑ .iii.đ. ⁊ ob'. ꝑ R. de stapelford. Iť .iij. acᵃ̃s
⁊ dim̃ qᵒndam Winemeri casun ꝑ .xiiij.đ.
Agnes Writele .j. acram ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Margareta textrix .j. acram ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Wiłłs fil' Godefr' de fonte .j. rodam ꝑ .i.đ.
Walt's de mora dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ. ꝑ J. de hospita
li ⁊ .j. ortum ꝑ .j.đ. Iť dim̃ acrā cōtra essartū
Galfridi mariot ꝑ .iij.đ.
Rob' king .j. rodam ꝑ .i.đ.
Geva relicta Wiłłi tikehorn.

Isti sunt ad operaťonem.

Galfr̃ fil' hamonis tenet dim̃ virg̃ . ⁊ debet de
wdeselver .viij.đ. ⁊ de maltselv' .iij.đ. ⁊ aru
ram .ix. acrarū ꝑ annū . ⁊ ħciare .iij. acras
si seminetʳ ad ħciandū in hyeme . ⁊ ad p̃ca
rias carucar̃ arabit .j. rodam scił q̃rtā ꝑtē
acre sine cibo . ⁊ due rode sic arate cōputabūtʳ
integre virgate ꝑ .j. ope . ad pascha .xv. ova
⁊ portare sum̃agiū .ix. sūmaꝛ Lond' . ⁊ cō
putabitʳ eis ꝑ .j. ope . ⁊ duas opac̃oes in ebomᵃ̃.
exceptis festis . ⁊ singul' ebdomad' in autūp
no .ij. p̃carias.
Wiłł abel cū filia Blithewini dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ id' serv'.
Galfr̃ fil' Wiłł de bruera ꝑ id. serv̄ dim̃ virg̃.
Wiłłs bedellus fil' Ric̃ carpentar̃ dim̃ vⁱg̃ ꝑ id' s'.
Arnoldᵒ fil' ħeƀti dim̃ virg' ꝑ id' servic'.
Rob' fil' G'mani ⁊ Wiłłs niger dim̃ virg' ꝑ idē
serv̄ ⁊ p̃tēa inveniūt in autūpno .ij. hoĩes
ad p̃carias p̃ť đcm servic'.
Qᵃ̃tuor acre de dim̃ virg̃ qᵒndā Rob' ⁊ Winem̃i

sūt in đnico . ⁊ .x. acras de ead' hť huğ fil' Geve [ERDELEIA.]
ꝑ cartā capłi ut dicit . Iť .v. acras de essarto ad ꝑ
ficiendā diḿ virğ ꝑ qua reddit .iij. sol'. Iť
.ij. acras ꝑ .viij.đ. ꝑ S. de clay. Iť .j. acra ⁊
diḿ de grava ꝑ J. de hospitali ꝑ .vi.đ.
Geva mať hugo' .ij. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'. ꝑ R. de stapelf'.
Rob' fil' eadmūdi diḿ virğ ꝑ id' servic'.
Hug' fil' ioh' diḿ virğ ꝑ id' servic'.
Rob' blundꝰ diḿ virğ ꝑ id' servic'.
Michael fil' Adam diḿ virğ ꝑ id' servic'.
Rič fil' turstani diḿ virğ ꝑ id' servic'.
Ric' de pōte ⁊ huğ brunild diḿ virğ ꝑ id' serv'.
Serlo fil' Rob' diḿ virğ ꝑ id' serv'.
Roğ fil' rob' diḿ virğ ꝑ iđ servic'.
Wiłłs bedellus fil' Rađ diḿ virğ ꝑ id' serv'.
Godardꝰ diḿ virğ ꝑ id' servv̄ q°ndā Odonis.
Gilib' fil' Aluredi fabri diḿ virğ ꝑ f'ramtis
curie faciendis . ⁊ debet arare .iij. acras ad
unāq̄mq̄ seisionē. Iđ tenet .j. quarť ꝑ .xxvi.đ.
de Cranmere
Rad' fil' Wiłł diḿ virğ ejusdē s'uicii ꝑ .iij. sol'.
ꝑ Rob' serviētē Nichol' Archid'.

Isti sunt cotarii.

Due acre q°ndā ailwini st in d'nico ⁊ unā h't Geva.
Wiłłs fil' Baldewini .iij. acras.
Due acre q°ndā Wiłłi sūt in manu Simonis
cultreweg ꝑ N. f^i^mar̄ . ⁊ una inclusa in parco.
Adam bercariꝰ .iij. acras q°ndam Aldive.
Isti debēt singłis diebꝫ lune unā opacōem
⁊ portare ⁊ fugare porcos lond' . singłi debēt
unā gallinā ⁊ .iij. ova . ꝑ .iij. acris ⁊ q̄libꝫ
coteria debet met'e diḿ acrā ꝑ ope.

Inquisiťo fča in mañio de Beauchāp Wiłło
de burnham existente firmario.

Nomina juꝫ
Ric̃ de prewineshal'
Thom̃ archer.
Ric̃ fil' h'eb'ti.
Witts brunus.
Ankitillus.
Rob' fil' Wlfruni.
Reginald⁹ forestar'.
Henr̃ de sc̃o andr̃.
Stonhardus.
Edricus.
Athelstanus.
Witts de Grenestede.

hoc est vc̃dc̃m juꝫ. [Beauchamp.]
Mañium istud defēdit se
v̄sus regē ꝑ .v. hidis sꝫ
ꝑtibꝫ v̄sus decanū ⁊ capłm cū
op⁹ fu'it . est aū lib'um ⁊ qietū
ab om̄i secta comitat⁹ ⁊ hun
dredi ⁊ de similibꝫ q̃ spctāt
in capite ad regē vł bailli
vos suos. In dñico tā de Wa
inagio vet'i qam de novo
essarto .dc. ⁊ .lx.xvi. acre
t're arabil' ⁊ de prato .xviij.
acre ⁊ de pastura .viij. acas.
⁊ in magno bosco bñ vestito quīquies .xxti. ace.
⁊ in duabꝫ gravis dorile ⁊ langele .xvi. acre.
Ist̃ in dñico est unū molend' ad ventū q'd pot'
poni ad firmam ꝑ .i. marc̃ deductis expēsis . Di
cūt eciā qod Wainagiū pot' fieri cū .iiij. caru
cis .x. capitū in qualibꝫ ⁊ duobꝫ h'ciatorib⁹.
possūt ibi ēē in instauro .iiij. vacce ⁊ .c. oves.
Ist̃ juratores dicūt qod mañium istud melio
ratū . ē . t̃pe Witti firmar̃ in t̃ris marlatis ⁊
similibꝫ novis domibꝫ ad sūmā .xviij. libꝫ
⁊ dicūt qod t̃re tradite util'r ⁊ ad com̃odum
capłi Lond' tradite sunt.

Isti tenent de dominico.

Ric̃ de prewineshal' .xxx. acras in escambiū .xxx.
acrarū q̃ sunt in dñio de Wluinedon̄ . Id .j.
morā .iij. acrar̃ ꝑ .xiiij.đ. Id' in northale
.ij. acras de pastura ꝑ .viij.đ.
Sawalus textor .ij. acas ꝑ .xvi.đ. scil' St̃awineslōd.
Gilib' fil' thom̃ dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .iiij. sol'. Id' .v. acas ꝑ
.xvi.đ. Ist̃ unā acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .vi.đ. de for
land ⁊ postq̃m t̃ra sua fuit mēsurata aug
mētat⁹ est census ad .x.đ. p̃t̃ ꝑmissa.
Ric' fil' rog̃ .i. acram ꝑ .iiij.đ. Id' pasturā ꝑ .viij.đ.

Mabilia relicta Ric̃ ruffi .j. acram ꝑ .iiij.đ. [Beauchamp.]
Witts fil' Ric̃ .v. acras in Steringe ꝑ .xiij.đ. Id' .v. ac^{a}s in bradefeld ꝑ .xv.đ. ⁊ ob'. Idē .v. acras in Wlme reslond ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Rob' fil' Wkuruni .j. acram ꝑ .iij.đ. Id' .iij. rodas ꝑ .ij.đ. ultimū nō est de dñico.
Roeisia relicta Reginaldi .v. acras ⁊ .iij. rodas ꝑ .xxiij. đ. Id' q^{a}ndam pasturā ꝑ .v.đ.
Joh's pellipari^{ꝯ} .j. acram ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Rob' de westende dim̃ acram in augm̃tū t're ꝑ . W. firmariū cū t'ra q^{o}ndam Lamb'ti.
Ric̃ fil' heb'ti .j. acrā ⁊ .iij. rodas de pastura ꝑ .vij.đ.
Rob' burnevitt .ij. acras ꝑ .xij.đ.
Henr' duk .j. croftam ꝑ .xii.đ.
Witts fil' absolon .xxv. acras ꝑ .v. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ. quas tenuit Randđ p̃posit^{ꝯ}. Iđ .j. acram ⁊ .j. rodam ꝑ .v. đ. Iđ h't ingressū ꝑ Basiliā relictā Witti fil' Wlurū ⁊ ꝑ Gerard' q^{e}ndam extraneū qui eā dux̃ viduā.
Gilib' faber .v. acras ꝑ .xx.đ. quas tenuit alanus fil' algari . nō reddit denar̃ set facit ferra curie ꝑ illis ⁊ ꝑ .x. acris opariis.
Relicta rad' ⁊ rob' livingi .j. acrā in augm̃tum t̃re q^{a}s tenuerūt Godwin^{ꝯ} ⁊ thedric^{ꝯ}.
Rob' de langetoth .v. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ. ⁊ pasturā ꝑ .vi.đ.
Gilib' le suir .j. acrā in augm̃tum t're ⁊ opatur quociēscunq; op^{ꝯ} fu'it in curia singuł dieb^{ꝯ} ꝑ ob' . ⁊ cōredio.
Henr̃ fil' Rad' .j. acrā in augm̃tum t're.
Rob' fil' Stonhard .ij. ac^{a}s in colecroft ⁊ opatur.
Witts brunus aspeheg scil' .iiij. ac^{a}s ꝑ .iiij.đ. ⁊ stratam ꝑ .vi.đ.
Rog̃ fil' Goldstoni .iiij. ac^{a}s ꝑ .xvi.đ ⁊ . unā pastu ram ꝑ .vi.đ.
Gilib' de toddesho .ij. acras ꝑ .viij.đ. q^{a}s tenuit hereve^{ꝯ} ⁊ unā pasturā ꝑ .vi.đ.
Rog̃' fil Aluredi .j. acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .vij.đ.
Witts fil' Rob' tenet holemad ꝑ .xij.đ.

Roesia relicta reginaldi de bosco .j. rodā p^{a}ti ꝑ .ij.đ. [Beauchamp.]
Cecilia relicta alani chanterel .v. acras ꝑ .xx.đ.
quas tenuit huḡ de bosco.
Rob' fil' leufrici textoris .j. mesaḡ ꝑ .iiij.đ. ⁊ pa
sturā ꝑ .viij.đ. q^{a}m tenuit Gladewinus.
Gladewin^{9} fil' Wlwiniman .j. mesaḡ ꝑ .vi.đ.
Philipp^{9} .j. mesaḡ ꝑ .ij.đ. ob'. q^{o}d tenuit Godhuge.
Joh' de meandoñ diṁ acrā sñ s̄vic'o ⁊ dubitat^{r}.
Wiłłs de runewell .j. acrā ⁊ .j. rodā p^{a}ti ꝑ .xij.đ.
Maurici^{9} egelini .iij. ac^{a}s ꝑ .xii.đ. q^{a}s tenuit Salomō.
Henr̃ de sc̄o andrea .ij. acras ꝑ .x.đ.
Matiłł relicta philippi lamb .ij. ac^{a}s ꝑ .viij.đ.
Wiłłs de b̄renestede .iij. acras ꝑ .xij.đ. q^{o}ndam
Rob' ruffi cui ñ attinet ꝑ W. firmar̃
Ric̄ de pitewineshal' .j. mesaḡ ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ W. firmar̃.
Ric' fil' Rad' divitis .j. acrā ⁊ diṁ ꝑ .viij.đ.
Thoṁ archari^{9} .v. ac^{a}s ꝑ .xvij.đ. quas tenuit
Rob' Godhuge ⁊ fuit oparia.
Alicia relicta ailwardi .j. mesaḡ ꝑ .xij.đ.
Fulco de vallib3 .ij. ac^{a}s de novo essarto ꝑ
.viij.đ. ꝑ Alardū decanū firmar̃.
Wiłłs brun^{9} .iij. ac^{a}s de novo p' .xii.d'. ꝑ eund'.
Wiłłs carpentari^{9} .j. acrā ꝑ .viij.đ. ꝑ W. firmar̃
Henr̃ pictor .j. mesaḡ ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ Alard' decañ f^{i}mar̃.

Isti sunt libere tenentes.

Ric̄ de pitewineshal' circit' .L. ac^{a}s ꝑ xiij. sol'. Idē
Garle ⁊ Bradefeld circit^{r} .xxx. ac^{a}s ꝑ .iiij. sol'.
Id' Wlṁeslond .xv. ac^{a}s ꝑ .iiij. sol'. Id' Edṁeslond
.xv. ac^{a}s ꝑ .iiij. sol'. Id' edricheslond .x. ac^{a}s ꝑ .ij.
sol'. Id' .ij. ac^{a}s in halk ꝑ .ij.đ. Id' Wlueuelond
.j. virḡ ⁊ diṁ ꝑ .xij. sol'.
Joh's de meandoñ .ij. virḡ ꝑ .xx. sol'.
Ric̄ fil' Roḡi diṁ virḡ ꝑ .iiij. sol'. q^{o}ndā abelote
cui nō attinet ꝑ W. firmar̃.
Thoṁ arkari^{9} .iiij. virḡ ꝑ .xxviij. sol'. ⁊ de
bet facere sectam sire ⁊ hundredi.

Rog' curtpeil .xv. acras ꝑ .iiij. sol'. [Beauchamp.]
Wiłłs brun⁹ .ij. virg̃ ⁊ .v. acras ꝑ .xx. sol'. ⁊ .vii.đ.
ꝑ cartā capłi quas tenuit Hug̃ Wind.
Basilia vidua tenet t'ciam ꝑtem eiusdē tr̃e q̃ de
bet reṽti ad ip̃m Wiłłm ea defūcta sub s'vīcō
.xx. sol'. ⁊ .vii. sol'. sic̃ carta ipsius testatʳ.
Maurici⁹ egelini dim̃ virg̃ q̃m tenuit Hug̃
Wind ꝑ .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .i.đ. cui⁹ medietatē Basilia
disrationavit ⁊ tenuit ⁊ defēdit v̄sus dñm
tp̃e inquisitonis . Id' mauricī⁹ aliā dim̃ virg̃
qᵒndam hug̃ ꝑ denar̃ set mᵒ oꝑatur.
Rob' de langetote .x. acras ꝑ .xxxii.đ.
Wiłłs fil' Rob' .j. virg̃ ꝑ .viij. sol'.
Gladewin⁹ fil' Wlwini .x. acras ꝑ .xxxij.đ. ⁊ .vij.
ac̃s ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ metit .j. acrā frum̃ti
in autūpno ad cibū suū ꝑpium.
Liefric⁹ .vij. ac̃s ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ metit .j. acrā
eodē mᵒ quo Gladewinus.
Beatˡx ancelini .j. virg̃ ꝑ .viij. sol'. ꝑ firmar̃.
Cecilia relicta alani chant'el .vij. ac̃s ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ
.xxv.đ. ob. q̃s tenuit hug̃ de bosco.
Asketillus .j. virg̃ . cui⁹ medietas fuit oparia.
medietas ad censū . mᵒ reddit .viij. sol'. ꝑ Ric̃
ruffū . Id' .vi. ac̃s ꝑ .xxviij.đ.
Wiłłs fil' absolon .v. ac̃s ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Matiłł relicta philippi de lamb .viij. ac̃s ⁊
dim̃ ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ metit .j. acrā ut Gladewin⁹ ꝑ R. ruff'.
Ric̃ fil' h'eb'ti dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .iiij. sol'. ꝑ eund'.
Ric̃ canonic⁹ .xxij. ac̃s ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .vi. sol'.
Wiłłs de runewell .x. acras ꝑ .xxxij.đ. qᵃs
tenuer't Wiłłs tᵃvers ⁊ Guñilda uxor Alwini.
Gilib' le suir .v. acᵃs ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Ric̃ morel .v. ac̃s ꝑ .xxi.đ. qᵃs Wiłłs lāce.
Cecilia relicta Gilib' carpētar̃ .v. ac̃s ꝑ .xx.đ.
Gilib' trippe .vij. ac̃s ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xviij.đ. ⁊
metet sicut Gladewinus.

Ric̃ fil' Witti molendinar̃ dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .iiij.s̃. .iij.d̃. [Beauchamp.]
Rob' piver .v. acras ꝑ .xvi.d̃.
Gilib' fil' thom̃ .j. stratã ꝑ .v.d̃.
Rob' fil' Wlurun dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .iiij. sol'. ꝑ R. ruff.
Witts fil' lamb'ti . dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .iiij. sol.
Om̃s isti lib'e tenentes metūt ⁊ arant ad p̃
carias dñi ⁊ ad cibūm ei⁹ sine forisfc̃o.

Isti tenent tr̃as operarias.

Rob' piver dim̃ virgatam.
Joh' de Wicham dim̃ virg̃ qᵃm tenuit stōhard.
Henr̃ duk dim̃ virg̃.
Asketillus dim̃ virg̃ qᵒndam rad' fil' Ailina
ri qⁱ damnit⁹ fuit ꝑpt̃ mortē hoĩs.
Witts fil' Ric̃ dim̃ virg̃.
Basilia fil' lamb'ti dim̃ virg̃ qᵃm tenuit
Lamb'tus fil' Ailinari.
Rob' fil' Wlurini dim̃ virg̃.
Samann⁹ fil' Wlurini dim̃ virg̃.
Roesia relicta Reginaldi dim̃ virg̃.
Alicia relicta lamb'ti dim̃ virg̃.
Ric̃ fil' Rob' dim̃ virg̃.
Witts de runewell dim̃ virg̃ q̃ fuit oparia
mᵒ reddet .vi. sol' .iiij.d̃.
Witt turnator fil' Rob' dim̃ virg̃.
Maurici⁹ egelini dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ A. decanū.
Walt's travers dim̃ virg̃ qᵃm hũit Witts tra
vers ꝑ Wittm firmar̃ s; Witts traṽs qⁱ eā
adqⁱsivit escætā tp̃e Ric̃ ruffi eā reddidit.
Alicia relicta Witti de Waletuñ dim̃ virg̃ de
ead' t'ra Witti travers ꝑ .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .iij.d̃.
Istar̃ tr̃arum opar̃ singte virgate debent
.iij. opac̃ in qualibꝫ septim̃ a festo sc̃i mi
chael' usq̧ ad vincta cū crem̃to inf'iori.
⁊ sciend' q'd a festo sc̃i michaet usq̧ ad
Nathat debēt arare .vi. acras ad cibū
suū ꝑpⁱum ⁊ unā dimid' ad cibū dñi.

a Nathal' usq; ad .xij. septim̃ añ pa^scha . [BEAUCHAMP.]
debēt .iiij. opac̃ . in ebdomada . ⁊ unā p̃cariā
q̃ dicitur bñ ad cibum dñi . ⁊ ẽe quiet⁹ ab ope.
a pascha usq; ad . xij. septim̃ añ festū sc̃i pet^i ad
vincła .iiij. opac̃ in ebdom^a. Deinde usq; ad vī
cula .iij. opac̃ ⁊ .vi. acras de arura. Deinde usq;
ad festum sc̃i michaeł .viij. opac̃ in ebdom^a. Si
festum dieb; opariis supveñit q^ieti st ab ope
⁊ av̄ant quotiēs op⁹ fu'it p ope diurno si p
totū diem abest in av̄agio ex necessitate ⁊ p
seq̃ntem noctē. Singłe virgate debēt p annū
de landgable .xv.đ. ⁊ debent de Gavelsed .iij.
m̃suras quar̄ .vii. faciunt m̃surā de Colcestr̄.
⁊ ea die q^a portant erūt quiete de opac̃ ⁊ ad
Nathal' debent .iij. gallinas ⁊ gallū. Ad pas
cha .xxx. ova . ⁊ .vi.đ. de maltselv^r ⁊ erūt
quieti de .xii. opac̃ ⁊ debēt pannagiū ⁊
quieti sūt ab ope in ebdom^a pasch'. Nathal'. Pent'.

Inquisiĩo fc̃a in mañio de Wichã Ric̃ de sta
pelford existēte firmar̄ . hoc est vẽdc̃m iuratoꝫ.

Noĩa juratoꝫ.
Wiłłs forestarius
Galfr̄ fil' petri
Simō fil' Wiłłi
Colemann⁹ de strata.
Ailmar⁹ fil' Aldredi.
Wiłłs de fraxino.

Mañium istud defē
dit se v̄sus regē p
trib; hidis .xxx^ta. acris min⁹.
⁊ est lib'um ⁊ quietū ab
omī secta comitat⁹ ⁊ hū
dredi ⁊ alioꝫ q̃ spectant
ad regē in capite vł suos
baillivos. In dñico sunt .ccc. acre t're arabilis
⁊ .v. acre prati . In parco clauso st .c. acre de bos
co bñ vestito . ⁊ extra parcū de bosco forĩseco
circit' .lx. acre . ⁊ possunt ẽe in stauro sexcies
vigīti oves ⁊ .iiij. vacce . Itē est in dñico unū
molendiñ ad ventū q°d fecit Ric̃ firmarius.
⁊ pot' poni ad firmã p .xviij. sol'. salvo
custam̃to . Wainagiū curie pot' fieri cū du
ab; carucis .xvi. capitū cū cōsuetudinib⁹ villate

Dicunt q°d em̃datum est mañium a tp̃e q° cepit [WICHAM.]
Ric̃ ẽe firmari᜻ in t̃ris marlatis . boscis . clausis .
fossatis . ⁊ novis domibʒ ad sūmā .xx. mar
caʒ p̃t̃ molendiñ q°d supius notatum est.
Nemora eiusdē ville peiorata s̃t a tp̃e eiusd'
ad summā .x. marcarum.
Memorand' qd̄ molendinū p̃dc̃m ⁊ dom᜻
curie cōstructe sūt de bosco in eadē villa.
[b]. De dimidi' virg̃ q^a^m tenet eccl̄ia .viii.d̄. reddūt[r]
[a]. Galfr̃ fil' Will̄i tenet dimidiā virgatā ꝑ .iii. sol'.

Isti tenent ad operationem.

Petr᜻ fil' herewardi .j. virg̃ t̃re ⁊ .iiij. acras
ꝑ .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .i.d̄. ⁊ opabitur singl̄is .xv.
diebʒ .iij. opatōes n[i] festum cōtig̃it die op̄
abili . ⁊ arabit a festo sc̃i michael' usq̄ ad
Nathal̄ .iij. acras . ⁊ quelibet acra cōpu
tib[ur] ꝑ .iiij. opac̃ . seminabit ⁊ h̄ciabit
⁊ a purificatōe usq̄ ad pascha q°libet
mēse unā acrā . ⁊ ꝑ dimid' mēse si ita
cōtigerit dimid' acrā . ⁊ p̃t̃ hac h̄ciabit
in .xl[a]. denā acram ꝑ uno op̄e . ⁊ p̃t̃ea ve
niet ad unā p̃cariam h̄ciaʒ sine cibo do
mini . set h̄ebit tres pugillatas avene
ad equū suū . It̃ Warectabit dimid' acrā
añ ad vincl̄a . ⁊ erit quiet᜻ ab op̄ac̃ sept̃ añ
ad vincl̄a . ⁊ vigilabit circa curiā dñi
una nocte Nath̄ . ad cibū dñi . ⁊ lavabit
⁊ tondebit oves . ⁊ dat unā gallinā ad
Nath̄. ⁊ .xxiiij. ova ad pascha . facit
.xii. averagia firmar̃ ꝑ annū . ⁊ ꝑ quolibꝫ ave
ragio quiet᜻ erit ab una op̄ac̃ ⁊ dat ꝑ in
tegra virgata .vi.d̄. de maltselver.
Henr̃ fil' Will̄i sigar .j. virg̃ ꝑ .xliiij.d̄. ⁊.
facit p̃dc̃as op̄ac̃ . ⁊ .vi. averagia . ⁊ dat
.xl. ova.
Walt̃ Aldredi dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .viij.d̄. q°ndā
Alrici cui n̄ attinet ꝑ Walkelinū f[i]mar̃.

[WICHAM.]

⁊ facit opac̃ ⁊ avãgia sic̃ ꝑ dim̃ virg̃ ⁊ dat
.xx. ova
Rog̃ de bosco dim̃ virg̃ . ⁊ .vi. acras q°ndã
turstani cui nõ attinet ꝑ Ric̃ firmar̃ ꝓpt̃
pauꝑtatẽ h̃rdis ꝑ .xx.đ. ⁊ fac̃ opac̃ ⁊ ave
ragia sic̃ ꝑ dimid' virgata.
Steph's fil' ailmari dim̃ virg̃ . ⁊ .i. acrã ꝑ .ix.
đ. q°ndam Witti de Netherstrete cui nõ at
tinet ꝑ Ric̃ firmar̃ ⁊ opatur ut supᵃ.
Dimid' virgata q°ndam Wlgari q̃ reddit
.viii.đ. ⁊ opac̃ supradc̃as fuit in manu
firmarii tp̃e inquisit̃onis . medietas p̃
modũ tradita est Walt'o fil' Rad'.
Colemã fil' Aldredi dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .viii.đ.
⁊ ꝑ id' serviciũ . Id' dim̃ acrã ꝑ .vi.đ.
⁊ .j. gallina ⁊ .j. ovo.
Galfr̃ fil' petⁱ dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .viij.đ. ⁊ ꝑ p'dc̃a opa.
Henr̃ heilok fil' Witti heilok dim̃ virg̃
ob;
ꝑ .viii.đ. ⁊ ꝑ p'dc̃a opa . Id' .iij. acᵃs ꝑ .ij. soccis.
Ailmar̃ fil' Aildredi dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .viij.đ.
⁊ ꝑ predc̃a opa q°ndam ailwini cui nõ
attinet ꝑ Walkelinũ firmar̃.
Witts coc̃ ⁊ Joh's herde dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .viij.đ.
⁊ ꝑ supᵃdc̃a opa q°ndam Ailwini ⁊ Rad'
quib3 nõ attinet ꝑ Witm firmar̃.
Hug̃ de holiñe ⁊ Rad' le herde dim̃ virg̃
ꝑ .viij.đ. ⁊ ꝑ p̃dc̃a opa q°ndam Ailwini
Radulfi ⁊ Walt̃i.
Hug̃ Godmã ⁊ Rad' le herde dim̃ virg̃
ꝑ .viij.đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' servic̃.
Witts clicus dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .viij.đ. ⁊ ꝑ p̃dc̃as
opac̃. cui̇ medietas q°ndam Aldredi ⁊
alt'a herewardi ⁊ Alurici quib3 nõ
attinet ꝑ Ric̃ firmar̃.
Simõ fil' Witt dim̃ virg̃ q°ndam Rob'ti
Akermañi ꝑ .viiij.đ. ⁊ ꝑ p̃dc̃a opa . ⁊ ei

ñ attinet ꝑ Wiłłm firmaſ̃. [WICHAM.]
Wiłłs de fraxino .v. acras ꝑ .ix.đ. ⁊ dat .j.
gallinā . ⁊ .v. ova . ⁊ seq^{ꝫ}r unā p̃cariā . ⁊
invenit .j. hominē ad fenū.
Matildis fil' Gerardi .ij. acras ꝑ .viii.đ. ⁊
metit duas ac^{ꝫ}s ad cibum dñi . ⁊ dat .j. gal
linā . ⁊ .ij. ova . ⁊ adjuvat ad fenū.
Galfr̃ fil' Rad' pm̃taſ̃ .iij. acras ꝑ .xvij.đ.
⁊ metit ut ꝑxim^{o} sup̃ . ⁊ .j. gallinā . ⁊ .v. ova.
Id' .j. acrā ꝑ uno socco.
Alicia fil' Rad' textoris .iiij. acras ꝑ .xv.đ.
⁊ facit .ij. averagia ⁊ dat .j. gallinā ⁊ .v.
ova . ⁊ seq̃r .j. p̃cariam.
Wiłłs forestari^{o} .xv. acras ꝑ .xxxiiij.đ. ⁊
metit .ij. acras . ⁊ invenit .ij. homīes ad
duas magnas p̃carias . ⁊ .ij. gallinas
⁊ .ix. ova . Id' .iij. ac^{ꝫ}s ꝑ .vi.đ. de t̃ra Galfr̃ fil' pet^{i}.
Aluric^{o} carpētarius .ij. ac^{ꝫ}s ꝑ .xii.đ. ⁊ .i. gal
linā . ⁊ .v. ova . ⁊ .j. hominē ad p̃carias.
Wiłłs de fraxino .vij. acras ꝑ .xiiij.đ. ⁊ .j.
gallinā . ⁊ .vi. ova . ⁊ .j. hominē ad p̃caſ̃.
Machilda serreue .j. acrā.....
Alicia hubbe .j. acram Iste due singu
lis diebꝫ lune faciunt .ij. opac̃ . ⁊ dāt .ij. gal
linas ꝑ annū ⁊ .iiij. ova . ⁊ seqūnt^{r} p̃caſ̃.
In đnico s̃t .vi. acre q^{o}ndam alurici cōpu
tate in đnico sup^{ꝫ}.
Isabella soror templaſ̃ .j. acrā ꝑ .ij.đ. ⁊
facit id' serviciū q'd due ꝑredc̃e.
Rad' fil' pet^{i} .j. mesag' ꝑ .ij.đ. . ⁊ .i. gallina
⁊ .j. ovo. Albreda .j. mesag' ꝑ .i. socco . ⁊ .i. galliā . ⁊ .ii. ovis.
Roesia .j. mesag' ꝑ idē serviciū.
Sumā cū deñ de maltselv̄ .xxxv. sol'. .vij.đ.

Tenentes t̃ram de essarto assisam tempore
Ric̃ firmaſ̃.

Rob' de bosco .xlviij. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .x. sol'.

[WICHAM.]

ꝑ cartam capitli.
Juliana vidua .iij. acras ꝑ .iij. sol'.
Witts forestari⁹ .iiij. acras ꝑ .xxiij.đ.
Martinus .j. rodam ꝑ .iij.đ.
Wlvin⁹ faber .j. rodā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Beatix vidua dim̃ acrā ꝑ .v.đ. cū fabro.
Sim̃ de latye dim̃ virg̃ t̃re ꝑ .ix. sol'. .v.đ.
Witts de fraxino .iiij. acras ꝑ . ij. sol'.
Galfr̃ .j. rodam ꝑ .vi.đ.
Witts fil' peti dim̃ acrā ꝑ .viij.đ.
Maurici⁹ ⁊ m̃cator dim̃ acrā ꝑ .xii.đ.
Ric̃ de bosco .v. acras ꝑ .iij. sol'. .iiij.đ.
Aluric⁹ .j. rodam ꝑ .iij.đ.
Alicia relicta templar̃ .iij. acas . ⁊ .j. mesag̃ ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ .ij.đ. ⁊ p⁹ decessū ei⁹ Walt's fil' Rad'.
Galfr̃ le herde ꝑuū ortum ꝑ .j.đ.
Rikelot .j. rodam ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Rog̃ de bosco dim̃ acrā ꝑ .iij.đ.
Ailric⁹ .j. acram ꝑ .ix.đ.
Juliana de bosco .j. acrā ꝑ .xii.đ.
Witts cticus .iij. acras ꝑ .ii. sol'.
Ailida relicta hamonis qendam ortū ꝑ .viij.đ.
Reginald⁹ fil' Witti .vi. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'.
Henr̃ sigar qendam ortum ꝑ .j.đ.
Witts fil' joh' .iij. acras ꝑ .xij.đ.
Sum̃a .xliij. sol'. ⁊ .iij.đ.
Sum̃a sūme toti⁹ reddit⁹ cū .xviij. sol'. de molē dino .iiij. libr̃ .xvi. sol'. ⁊ .x.đ.
Et dicūt juratores q'd t̃re iste utilr̃ ⁊ ad como dū ecclie sc̃i pauli tradite sunt.
Memorand' q'd tota villata debet pañagiū fodere t̃ram ad linū . ⁊ linū collig'e ⁊ . ī aq mittē . ⁊ extrahere . ⁊ ad domū portare . ⁊ nuces collig'e ꝑ tres dies festos de singul domib̃ singlos homīes . ⁊ om̃s qui tenēt t̃ras opa rias debēt falcare p tum si dn̄s volūit . ⁊ . si

Joh'es fil' Witti le forestr tenet .iij. acas ꝑ .xxiij.đ. ⁊ .vij.đ de cremēto.
Rog'us Sigor .iiij. acas . ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .xij.đ. ⁊ v.đ. de crmento.
Joh'es filius Ailmr .j. acm . ⁊ i. rod' ꝑ .ix.đ. ⁊ .ij.đ. ⁊ q. de crmento.
Henr' Sigor .j. gavam ⁊ .ij. acs ꝑ .xviij.đ. ⁊ .ij.đ de cmento.
Reginaldus filius W. forestr .iiij. acs .ij. sol'. ⁊ .xvi.đ. de cmento.
Witts filius Joh'is .ij. ꝑ .xii.đ. ⁊ .viii.đ. de cremento.
Witts de fraxīo .iij. acras .ij. sol'. ⁊ .i.đ. ⁊ .v.đ. de cremento.
Henr̃ de Sum̃cote .iiij. acras ꝑ .iij. sol'. ⁊ .iiij. de cremento.
Gilb'tus filius Otō .vi. acras .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .xii.đ. de cremento.
Cristina relicta . S. de .L. .xv. acs ꝑ .viij. sol'. ⁊ .iij.đ. ⁊ de c⁰ .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .iij.đ.
Ī t̃ .v. acras ꝑ .xij.đ. ⁊ .iij. sol'. ⁊ .ij.đ. de c̃m̃to . Et has t̃ras tenet sine waranto . ⁊ īo t̃m ad vitā suā tenebit . ⁊ tn̄c rev'tentur ad capīm.

c̃cordat cū al'

falcent debꝫ quisq̨ falcanciū hr̃e panē
⁊ dim̃ ⁊ unū caseū in cōmuni ⁊ multo (*sic*)
tonē bonum.

Inquisitio facta in halemoto de Thorp Willo de Burnā existente firmario.

Nomina juratoꝫ

Rad' fil' Steph'i
Andr̃ fil' Steph'i
Joh's fil' clici
Rob' fil' sagari
Henic⁹ de hida
Hamelin⁹ palmari⁹
Wills de la done
Aluric⁹ de la W'degate

Hoc v̄edc̄m iuratoꝫ.

Mañium de edulues nasse defendit se p .xxvij. hidis cū duab⁹ hidis ⁊ dimid de p'ben da de sneting' sic̄ olim fuit ⁊ est lib'm ⁊ quietū ab om̄i secta comitat⁹ ⁊ hundredi ⁊ alioꝫ que spᶜtant ad regem ī capite vl baillivos suos.

In dñico sūt apd torp circiter novies .xxᵗⁱ. acᵉ de t'ra arabili . ⁊ possunt ibid' ēe in stauro .c. oves ⁊ .vi. vacce exᵃ parcū . Wainnagiū pot' fieri ibid' cū una caruca .x. capitum cum cōsuetudinibꝫ eiusdē villate.

Dicūt eciā isti q'd emendacō domoꝫ ī curia ⁊ parci clausi est ad valēciā .iij. marc̄ ⁊ dim̃.

Isti tenent de dominico.

Hamūdus ⁊ eilmar⁹ nepotes henr̃ tenēt .xv. acras ꝑ .xx.d ⁊ .ij. acras ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .iij. ob'. Id' unā rodā in escambiū t're sue ꝑ via sua inclusa in parco.

Joh's ⁊ ioh's .x. acras quondā Willi fil' Godive ꝑ .xii.d.

Mabilia relicta Walt̃i fabri .ij. acras ꝑ .ij.d. eadē .vij. acras ꝑ .xvi.d. eadē .viij acᵃs ꝑ ferramētis curie sustinēdis.

Godwinus fil' Willi .ij. acras ꝑ .ij.d.

Hub'tus de Grava .v. acras ꝑ .v.d.

Rad' fil' Steph'i situm uni⁹ molēdini ꝑ .ij. sol'. apd landim̄ ꝑ Alardū decanū.

Joh's forman .v. acras ꝑ .j. opatōne qᵃlibet

[THORP.]

septĩ ⁊ averat Lond' ad cibū dñi . q'm dñs
jubet . ⁊ si ꝑ ebdomadā abest quiet⁹ erit
ab una opac̃ sin añ opabit^r. ⁊ furē cap
tū in curia custodiet ⁊ iudicatū suspen
det . ⁊ sparget fenū ad cibum dñi.
Thom̃ fil' emme .viii. acras de forland ꝑ
.iii. opac̃ sing̃lis .xv. dieb; . ⁊ ꝑ id' servic'
q^od ioh's forman ꝑ firmarios.
Editha vidua relicta turb'ti .v. acras de
forland ꝑ id' servic' q'd ioh's . ead' .i. rodā
prati ꝑ uno mallardo . ead' tenet .viii.
acras ꝑ .xvi.đ. q^ondam liveve cui ñ atti
net ꝑ Alardū decanū . ead' .xv. ac^a^s ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Adreas fil' steph'i .v. acras de forland ꝑ
Alardū decanū q^ondam ioh'is sac'dotis ꝑ id' s'vic'.
Rad' fil' fulconis acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Adr̃ fil steph'i .v. acras ꝑ .viii.đ. de dono
steph'i pr̃is sui . qui illas hūit ꝑ f^imar̃.
Wiłłs fil' hereward .viij. acras ꝑ .xij.đ
Joh's fil' Wiberni .iiij. acras ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Turb'tus fil' Godrici acrā ⁊ dim̃ q^ondam
alurici ⁊ briani ꝑ metēdis .iiij. acris.
Thom̃ ridel .xiij. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'. ꝑ Alard' decañ f^r.
Steph's fil' turb'ti .viij. ac^a^s ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Rob' fil' sagari .j. curtillag' ꝑ .j.đ.
Heremann⁹ Wrench .v. ac^a^s ꝑ .x.đ. Idē .iij.
acras ꝑ .vi.đ.
Thom̃ de torp .v. acras q^ondam hug' cotere
ꝑ .ij.đ. ꝑ Alardū decanū.
Id' thom̃ fil' Godrici .v. acras q^ondam briani
in bancroft cui nō attinet ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ eund'.
Id' .xii. acras ꝑ .xii.đ. Id' tenet .v. acras ꝑ
.xiiij.đ. Id' .ij. acras ꝑ .ij.đ. Id' tenet .viii.
acras ꝑ .xii.đ. Id' t'ram Erunch . scił .v. ac^a^s
ꝑ .xii.đ. Idem .vi. acras ꝑ .vi.đ. Id' .i. acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Gervasi⁹ fil' hamelini .i. acrā ꝑ .v.đ. Id' .x. ac^a^s ꝑ .x.đ.

Joh' fil' Wiłłi cłici diñ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ. [Thorp.]
Rađ de lendimare .xij. acras ꝑ .xij.đ.
Rog' de stigel .v. acras ꝑ .v.đ.
Herevic⁹ fil' Godemar .ij. ac^a^s ⁊ diñ ꝑ .ij.đ. ob'.
Rad' de ecclia cum filia estrilde .v. acras ꝑ .v.đ.
Huğ spendluve .v. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ. q^o^ndā alueue.
Alicia hemingi .j. mesagiū.
Gūnilda relicta thoñ pott'e .j. mesağ.
Hereuic⁹ fil' Wlurici .j. mesag' ꝑ .ij.đ.
Wiłłs briani .j. mesag'.
Huğ king .j. mesag'. Id' aliud mesag' q^o^ndā ediue.
Rob' fil' hereuici .j. mesağ.
Isti .vij. predc̃i faciūt .iiij. opac̃ semꝑ in
alio sabbato exceptis .iij. Sept̃. Nath'. pasch'.
⁊ pentec̃ . si sabb'm opabile cōtingat in ill'.
⁊ tondēt agnos . ⁊ metūt insimul .vi. ac^a^s.
⁊ levant fenū . ⁊ sarculat de quolibet
mesagio unus h'o ter usqꝫ ad t'ciam.
Simō de sneting' .v. acras q^o^ndam Ailmari
cui nō attinet ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ Ric' ruffū.
Ric' fil' Ailmari .iiij. acras ꝑ iiii.đ.
J⁹stina filia Aug⁹tini p̃sb'ri diñ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
q^o^ndam ioh'is p'sb'ri ꝑ Ric' ruffū.

Isti tenent de essarto.

Andr̃ fil' steph'i .viij. acras ꝑ .viij.đ. q^o^ndā
briani cui ñ attinet. Id' .xij. acras ꝑ .xij.đ.
q^o^ndam joh'is sac'dotis cui nō attinet.
Thoñ fil' Godrici .xxij. acras ꝑ .xxij.đ. c⁹
medietas q^o^ndam steph'i cui nō attinet
set hēt eam ꝑ Ric' firmar̃.
Steph's cū filia Godwini .j. acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Heremann⁹ Wrench .xviij. ac^a^s ꝑ .xviij.đ.
Hermūdus blūdus .j. rodam ꝑ .ij. gallinis
vł .j.đ. sic' firmarius volu'it.
Rad' fil' steph'i .xvi. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ.
Ric' fil' Godwini .j. curtilag' ꝑ .i.đ.

Emma fil' steph'i .j. curtillag' ꝑ .i.đ. [THORP.]
Rad' fil' steph'i .xliiij. acᵃ's ꝑ .v. sol'. ꝑ alarđ decañ.

Isti sunt hydarii de torph.

Wiłłs Geldeford cū relicta Riĉ fil' Alueue tenet
dimid' hidam ꝑ .x. sol'. ꝑ omi̅ s̄uiĉo ab ātiqᵒ siĉ dicūt.
ſ Rad' de landuneř fil' Riĉ .j. hidam.
ſ Rad' fil' steph'i .xx. acras qᵒndā Brichteve cⁱ ñ attinꝛ.
Godricus fil' edrici .x. acras.
Rog's ⁊ Brianus .xxx. acᵃ's qᵒndā Alueue ⁊ edrici.
Andř fil' steph'i dimid' hidam.
ſ Riĉ ⁊ Walt's ⁊ Rog's .xxx. acras.
Hamūdus blundᵒ .xxx. acras.
Emma .xv. acras qᵒndam Godwini duk cⁱ nō
attinet . tenet tñ de empto sic' dř.
Riĉ fil' lieueue .xv. acras.
Justina neptis ioh'is sac'dotis .v. acᵃ's ꝑ alard' dec'.
Hermannᵒ Wrench .v. acras.
Rob' demon .vii. acᵃ's ⁊ diḿ.
Simō de snetiñ .v. acᵃ's qᵒndam Ailmari cⁱ nō
attinet . sꝛ emit ꝑ Riĉ ruffū.
Turb'tus fil' Godrici .vii. acᵃ's ⁊ diḿ.
ſ Rog's Batz ⁊ Gerarddus .xxx. acras.
Rob' fil' edive ⁊ Wiłłs fř eius .xxx. acᵃ's.
Gerardᵒ Ailmarᵒ ⁊ aimūdus fil' martini .xx. acᵃ's.
Hug' fil' Rob' .xx. acras.
Wiłłs de la dune .xx. acras qᵒndā Godrici.
Rad' fil' steph'i .xxx. acras qᵒndā ednothi cui
ñ attinet ꝑ Riĉ ruffū.
Rob' sagari ⁊ Rosanna relicta fřis sui .xxx. acᵃ's.
Joh' fil' Wiberni .xx. acras.
Riĉ sarp cū relicta Jussel .xv. acᵃ's.
Steph's de bancroft cū filia Godwini .xxv. acᵃ's.
ſ Rad' fil' aimund .xx. acᵃ's.
Hug' de campo .x. acᵃ's.
Saledᵒ cū fil' lefwardi .xxx. acᵃ's.
Gervasiᵒ fil' hamelini .xl. acᵃ's.

Rad' fil' Ric̃ .v. acras. [Thorp.]
Emma relicta hereuei fil' edive .v. acras.
Thom̃ fil' emme .v. acras.
Hug' de campo fil' Ailmari .v. acras.
ſ Hereueus fil' Godermanni .xlv. acras.
Thom̃ fil' emme .xv. acras.
Hemming fullo .xv. acras.
Rad' de ecclia .xx. acras.
Hug̃ de campo .x. acras.
Thom̃ fil' steph'i .xv. acras q°ndam sailde.
ſ Godwinus fil' Willi .xx. acras.
Hamelin⁹ cū filia ade textoris .xx. acras.
Hamo campe cū filia Willi koter .xx. acras.
Alaric⁹ fili⁹ turkilli . ⁊ Rad' fil' fulcōis .xxx. acras.
Hamelin⁹ ⁊ Juliana .xxx. acras q°ndā stãburge.
ſ Ric' Guldenheued dim̃ hidam.
Ric' fil' Ailmari .xx. acras.
Thom̃ fil' emme .xx. acras.
Hub'tus de Grava .x. acras.
Rob' Wlgor .x. acras p Alard' decanū.
ſ Editha relicta turb'ti .xv. acras.
Rad' fil' steph'i .xv. acras.
Wills Geldeford .xv. acras. cū herede Ric̃.
Sáledus cū relicta Ric̃ .v. acras.
Mabilia relicta Walt'i fabri .v. acras.
Hamelin⁹ ⁊ Juliana .v. acras q°ndā stanburg̃.
Joh' fil' Willi clici .xxx. acras.
Sum̃a reddit⁹ de torp .xlix. sol'. ⁊ .ix.d.
Quelibet istaʒ hidaʒ debet arare .viii. acras.
.iiij. in hyeme ⁊ .iiij in .xlª. ⁊ similr her
ciare ⁊ seminare de semine dñi . a pentec'
quelibʒ dom⁹ de hida debet ter sarclare . ⁊
metere .iiij. acras .ij. de siligine ⁊ .ij. de or
deo ⁊ avena . ⁊ .j. carrū cū duobʒ hominib⁹
ad portandū durū blad' . ⁊ aliud ad por
tandū molle blad' ⁊ . utrūque plaustrum

[KIRKEBY.]

hēbit .j. garbam. Quelibꝫ dom⁹ de hida de bet metere .iii. dimid' acras. Quelibꝫ dom⁹ de hida debet p̃stare .j. hominē usq; ad t'ciā ad metendū si quid remāserit . Quelibꝫ dom⁹ de hida ⁊ de dñio assiso debet p̃stare va lenciorē hominē quē ħt ad p̃carias dñi in autūpno ad cibum dñi bis in die. Om̃s v° homīes ⁊ hide ⁊ dñii debēt p̃stare carucas suas ad p̃carias dñi ad cibū dñi ⁊ q'libꝫ hida debet v'berare semē ad seminādas .iiij. acras p⁹ festū sc̃i michael'. Om̃s hide iste debent v'berare tm̃ semē q°d sufficiat ad totū dñium uni⁹ caruce in hieme ⁊ in .xL^a^. ⁊ q̃libꝫ dom⁹ toti⁹ ville debꝫ gallinā ad nathal' ⁊ ad pascha ova . Iste .x. hide debēt reficere ⁊ refectas cōservare istas domos in dñico . scil' Grāgiam . boveriā ⁊ bate riam. Quelibꝫ istaſ̃ hidaſ̃ debꝫ duas dod das avene in medio marcio . ⁊ ad mescī gam .xiiij. panes ⁊ quēlibꝫ cōpanagiū. Quelibet hida debꝫ .v. sol'. ꝑ annū . ⁊ q'libꝫ hida debet facere de bosco dñi .iiij. cleras ad faldam de virgis.

Isti sunt hydarii de kirkebi.

Lucia filia edwine tenet .xxx. acras.

Rob' fil' lucie . ⁊ h'eward⁹ fil Gunnore .xxx. acras q°ndam ailmari . Iſ̃ id' rob' .xv. ac^cs^ quondam Gunnore.

Oger⁹ fil' Wib'm .xxx. acras q°ndam aldine cui ñ attinet set emit.

Galfr' fil' Rad' .xv. acras.

ſ Savar⁹ herward .xx. acras q°ndā Wluuardi cui nō attinet set emit.

Rob' fil' lucie .xx. acras.

Joh's fil' david .xv. acras.

Hereward⁹ fil' eudonis .xL. acras.

Id' .xv. acras q°ndam alicie. [Kirkeby.]
Rob' cłicus .v. acras.
Alicia herewardi .v. acras.
℣ Hug̃ fil' erneburge .xlv. acras.
Steph's fil' turb'ti .v. acras.
Damian⁹ ⁊ Rob' filii h'ewardi .lxx. acras.
℣ Steph's fil' turb'ti .xxx. acras q°ndā Wlwardi
cui nō attinet set emit.
Ediva relicta ailmari .xxx. acras.
Thom̃ de la hathe .lx. acras.
℣ Thom̃ de la hathe .xv. acras.
Edward⁹ de la dale .xxxv. acras.
Editha relicta Witłi .xl. acras.
Ric̃ ⁊ Joh's fil' Godwini .xv. acras.
Suenilda relicta Galfr̃ .xv. acᵃ̃s q°ndā Wigori.
℣ Joh's p̃sbr̃ fil' Augustini .lx. acras invētas in
manu sua t̃pe Rob' decani . ñ tñ h'editarie
⁊ eod' m° dimissas ad vitam suam ꝑ eund' ⁊ ca
pitłm salvo jure cuiuslibꝫ.
Turstan⁹ fil' ailmari .lx. acras.
℣ Lucas de la hathe .xxx. acras.
Rob' cłicus .xxx. acras.
Sim̃ fil' steph's ⁊ Rob' avunc̃l' suus .lx. acᵃ̃s.
℣ Ogerus fil' steph'i .xv. acras.
Rob' savarus ⁊ thom̃ de slo .xlv. acras.
Thom̃ fil' Ric̃ .xxx. acras.
Rob' ailmar⁹ ⁊ alured⁹ .xv. acras.
Ailmar⁹ fil' herevici .xv. acras.
℣ Adam fil' Rob'ti .x. acras . q°ndam Ric̃ fil' sawini
cui ñ attinet ꝑ Alard' dec' . ⁊ W. firmar̃.
Alicia relicta Gilib'ti .l. acras.
℣ Thom̃ aug⁹tini .xv. acᵃ̃s q°ndā Ric̃ cui ñ attinet.
Gerard⁹ cuherde .xv. acᵃ̃s q°ndā Godithe cui ñ attinet.
Alicia relicta herewardi .xl. acras.
Witłs savarus et Rob' fil' Dring̃ .vii. acᵃ̃s ⁊ dimid'.
Joh's fil' Godwini .xlii. acᵃ̃s ⁊ dimid'.

Isti tenent ad denaz. [HORLOCK.]

Fulco fil' savarici .LX. acras p .x. sol'. 7 defēdit
vsus regem cū aliis.

Witts augustin⁹ 7 damian⁹ .LXX. acras de haring
hida p .ix. sol'. 7 .iiij.d.

Rob' cticus .xx. acras p .xxxii.d.

Sabina vidua .xx. acras p .xxxii.d.

Sicilia relicta savari .x. acras p .xvi.d.

Hug' fil' erneburge .ij. acras p .iiij.d.

Hereward⁹ fil' eudonis .ij. acas p .iiij.d.

Hereward⁹ 7 Rob. fil' Guñore .iij. acas p .iiij.d.

Rob' fil' Gunnore dim acram p .i.d.

Isti sūt hidarii de kirkebi 7 de horlock.

Noīa juratoz

Gerard⁹ fil' Wib'ni.

Sawgel' fil' estrilde.

Thom de la hathe.

Simō fil' steph'i.

Oger⁹ fil' Wib'ni.

Witts fil' Galfr.

Saled⁹ Witts 7 hugo .LX. acas.
q°ndam Galfr 7 Witti coci.

Ric 7 Alexandr fil' Reigni .xxx. acas.

Alveva de marisco relicta
Alex .xxx. acas q°ndā Walt'i.

Thom de marisco .xxxvii. acas.
7 dimid' q°ndā alvithe.

Rob' cticus .xxxvii. acras 7 dim q°ndam aluithe
ad vitā suam q reventr ad h'edes Ric fil' alueue.

Rob' de torp 7 Alicia hamelini .XLV. acras q°n
dam Witti del perer.

Hug' fil' edwini cū hrdibz Ric fil' herewardi
.XL. acras.

Thom fil' Godrici .v. acras. Id' .xv. acas q°ndā
sewgel quas emit de hrdibz eiusdē.

Sabina filia Godwini .XLV. acas.

Witts Galfr .iiij. acas 7 dim p servicō bedellerie.

Ric 7 Alex fil' reigni .x. acras.

Alueua relicta Alexandr .ij. acas.

Sawgele .iij. acas . q°ndam Baldewini.

ſſ Edward⁹ textor .xv. acas q°ndam sawgel.

Ric fil' rob'. milo fil' joh'is 7 Alicia Godwini .xv. acas.

Sauugele .xv. acras.

Edward⁹ ⁊ sauugel .xv. acras. Id̄ .ij. sexacras ꝑ .iiij. đ. extra hidam. [Horlock.]

Ric̄ fil' sconi .xv. acras.

Rob' fil' xp̄iene .xx. acras.

Cecilia relicta savari .xx. acras.

℣ Lieueua de fraxino .xxx. acras.

Sauugele fil' Estrilde .xxx. acras.

Simō de spina .xv. acras q°ndam Alfilde. Idem .xv. acras quondam Rob'ti.

Andr̄ fil' Osb'ti .xv. acras.

Matilda relicta Gerardi .xv. acras q°ndā theodulfi.

℣ Guthild ⁊ Juliana .xxx. acras q°ndam rob'ti pb̄ri.

Eedem .xxx. acras q°ndam beat^i^cis.

Beat^i^x ⁊ Juliana .xxx. acras q°ndam samanni.

Edwardus ⁊ sauugel . Thom̄ ⁊ . elyas .xv. acras.

Rob' fil' Gunnore .xv. acras.

℣ Alicia . Guñilda . ⁊ . Sabina filie Galfr̄ .xxxvij. acras ⁊ dimid'.

Wiłłs ⁊ Rob' Wiłł fil' Wimarch .xxxvij. acras ⁊ dim̄.

Wiłłs . Saled⁹ ⁊ hugo .xv. acras.

Eadmūdus de la done .xv. acras.

Gerard⁹ venator .xv. acras.

℣ Thom̄ ⁊ Simō fil' h'ewardi .xxx. acras.

Rad' fil' leflede .xx. acras . Id' .j. acram saxacrā ꝑ .ij.đ. extra hidam.

Dionisia relicta Rad' cłici .xx. acras . Eadem .j. acram saxacrā.

Hamo fil' Eudonis .x. acras.

Wib'nus fil' Walt'i .x. acras.

Eadmund⁹ fil' Wiłłi .x. acras.

Cecilia relicta Andr̄ .vii. acras ⁊ dim̄.

Rob' de fraxino .ij. acras ⁊ dimid' . Id̄ tenet .ij. sexacras ꝑ .iiij.đ. extra hidā.

Gerard⁹ fil' Wib'ni .x. acras.

Iste due hide s̄t libē.

Helias de viliers .ij. hidas ꝑ .xx. sol'. de antiqa ħeditate. Iste due sūt Geldabiles ad auxiliū

regis cū aliis hidis. [HORLOCK.]
Picot fil' freb'ni dim̃ hidā ꝑ .viij. sol' .ix.đ.

Hec sunt consuetudīes dc̄aꝫ hidaꝫ.

Singłe hide debent arare .iij. acras ⁊ flagel
lare semē de frum̃to ⁊ ventare ad horre
um dñi . ⁊ in campū portare . ⁊ semina
re ⁊ h'ciare q^{a}ntum sufficit ad .ij. acras
set nō flagellabunt semē ad .iij. acram
set seminabūt ⁊ h'ciabunt . ⁊ debēt ara
re tres acras in .xl^{a}. ⁊ seminare ⁊ h'ciare
set nō flagellare semē . ⁊ falcare unā acrā
p^{a}ti ⁊ levare ⁊ domū portare . ⁊ dñs dabit
eis duos multones meliores exceptis .iiij.
⁊ ad sarcłandum p̄stare ab unaq^{a}q^{ꝫ} do
mo .j. hominē usq^{ꝫ} ad t'ciam ad cibū
suum ꝑp^{i}um . ⁊ flagellare .xxiiij. doddas
scilt .xxvij. q^{a}rter' de colocestr' . unā partē
de frum̃to . aliā partem de fab'. t'ciam
partē siliginis ⁊ ordei . quartā de avena.
scilt duas m̃suras ꝑ una . ⁊ tondere oves
⁊ ħre Wambelokes . p̄terea debet ħida
portare .iiij sum̄as ⁊ dimid' ꝑ totum ab hor
reo dñi usq^{ꝫ} ad navē ter in anno divisim.
⁊ dare dño de ꝑp^{i}a avena .ij. doddas q̃ conti
nēt .iiij. sum̃as frum̃ti de colcestre in m̃se marcii
⁊ dare .xiiij. panes cū companagio porta
torib^{z} bladi . ⁊ metere in autūpno .iij.
acras .j. frum̃ti . aliam ordei . t'ciam oro
avene . ⁊ p̄ter hec unaqueq^{ꝫ} domus hide de
bet metere .iij. dimid' acras avene . ⁊ colli
gere unū sellionē fabar̃ . ⁊ deb^{z} hida īve
nire in autūpno .iij. carros . scilt trib^{9} vicib^{9}
unū ad frum̃tū . aliū ad fabas ⁊ alt'ius
modi bladi . ⁊ qualib^{z} vice cariabit duo
plaustrata . ⁊ dñs inveniet .j. hominē ad
levādas garbas . ⁊ debet invenire de sīgul'

domibꝫ .j. hominē ad pⁱmā pʳcariam . ad sc̄dā [HORLOCK.]
duos . utrūqꝫ ad cibum dñi . ⁊ de singłis do
mibꝫ ad Nathal' .j. gallinā . ⁊ ad pascha
ova ad honorem dñi . Quelibꝫ eciā hida
debet portare clausurā de parco . ⁊ claud'e
.vi. ꝑcatas circa curiā de Waletoñ . ⁊ hr̄e
sepem ve t̄em . ⁊ debꝫ quelibꝫ hida dare ad
censū .vi. sol'. ad .iiij. t̄minos . scił in capi
te jejunii . in rogatōnibꝫ . in festo sc̄i jaco
bi . in festo sc̄i mich'. It̄ de maireno dñi q'd
cindent ⁊ ꝑabunt . ⁊ cariabūt ap̄d torp
innovabitur granariū apd' Waletuñ . ⁊
habebūt vet⁹ ut dicunt. Om̄s hide debent
predc̄as cōsuetudines . ⁊ censū predc̄m. Itē
debēt facere bovariā ad suū cibū ꝑpⁱum sñ
culacio ⁊ dñs faciet culaciū. It̄ singła
hida comodabit semel in .xlᵃ. .j. equū usqꝫ
ad horam tc̄iam ad h'ciandum ad suū cibū ꝑpⁱum.

Nomina juratoꝝ ap̄d Waletoñ

Joh's blench
Otuelis
Eudo ꝑgⁱnus.
Brunmann⁹
Sawgel burgeis
Walt'us de stroda

h' est v'edc̄m juratoꝝ.
Isti dicūt qd' in dñico sunt
sexcente acre ꝑ sexcies vigī
ti ⁊ pot' fieri Wainagiū cum
tribꝫ carucis .x. capitum scił
in qualibꝫ .viii. boves . ⁊ .ij.
equi cū cōsuetudinibꝫ villate . ⁊ in grava
de Waletuñ sūt circit' .xxx. acre de bosco bñ
vestito . pastura est ibi in marisco . ⁊ in tr̄a
susenna ad quadringētas oves cū suis
fetibꝫ . est ibi pastura boum circiter .xx.
acre . ⁊ possūt ibi ē̄e .vi. vacce . ⁊ de prato
circit̄ .x. acre . edificia curie sūt in statu
satis bono sicut ea recepit . ⁊ meliorata
ad summā .iiij. marcar̄. molendinū est
ibi in dñico . posset poni ad firmam ꝑ
viginti solidis.

Isti tenent de dominico. [WALETONE.]

Thom̃ pb'r ⁊ thom̃ fil' eudonis .x. acras.

Una acra q°ndam eadmūdi fab^i est in dñico.

Thom̃ . ⁊ . eadmund^9. Simō .vi. acras q°ndā Włłi coci cui nō attinet ꝑ .xij.đ. ꝑ W. firmaſ̃ q°n dā reddidit .ij. sol'. s; p̃p Wastū maris decidit reddit^9.

Alicia relicta iordani kebbel .ij. acras ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Henſ̃ sipmā .ij. ac^a's ꝑ .xij.đ. ꝑ Alard' deč.

Isti tenent sexacras.

Edmund^9 brūman .ij. acras ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Gunnilda vidua .ij. acras ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Walt̃ tubbing .j. acra ꝑ .ij.đ.

Joh's blench .j. acram ꝑ .ij.đ.

Thom̃ pb'r ⁊ thom̃ fil' eudonis .ij. ac^a's ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Isti tenent Lodlond.

Eudo ꝑeg^inus .xv. acras ꝑ .iij. sol'. ꝑ W. firmaſ̃.

Dionisia relicta Rad' cl'ici .xlv. acras ꝑ .ix. sol'. ⁊ . de sexlond .ij.đ.

Isti tenent tam ad censū q^am ad opationem.

Alicia relicta Jordani kebbel .xx. acras ꝑ .iiij. sol'. ⁊ viij.đ. ⁊ seq̃r p̃carias . t̃ra ista fuit oꝑa ria usq̃ ad tp̃s huğ de runewełł servien tis Ric̃ arch' qui p^imo posuit eã ad denaſ̃.

Richold relicta eudonis . ⁊ Rand' .j. mesağ ꝑ .iiij.đ. q°ndam saeve.

Salerna relicta Rob' .j. mesağ ꝑ .ij.đ. ⁊ ad iu vat ad fenum.

Brunmā sawgel ⁊ edward^9 .j. mesağ . ꝑ .vij.đ.

Thedilda ⁊ machtilda .j. mesağ ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Ric̃ crisp^9 .j. mesağ q°ndam alicie ꝑ .iiij.đ. ⁊ adiuvat ad fenum.

Walt̃ fil' sewgel .ij. mesağ ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Gerard^9 de stroda .j. mesağ q°ndā olavi ꝑ .viij.đ.

Joh' blench .j. mesağ ⁊ metit .iij. dimid' ac^a's in autūpno . ⁊ adjuvat ad fenū . ⁊ dat .j. gallinā.

Eudo ꝑeg^inus .ij. ac^a's ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .vi.đ. q°ndam

savari colieř cui ñ attinet ꝑ W. firmař. [WALETONE.]
Rand' textor .ij. acras ⁊ diḿ ꝑ .x.đ. ꝑ eundē
firmař de ťra eiusdē. Operarii.
Eadmund⁹ brūman tenet .x. acras.
Eudo ꝑegrin⁹ .x. acras q°ndam tovi cui ñ atti
net s3 ꝑ frēm suū qui illas hūit de Riĉ ruffo.
Henř sipman .v. ac^a^s eiusdē tovi cui ñ attinꝛ
s3 ꝑ přem suū qui illas hūit de eod' Ric'.
Iť eudo ꝑeg^i^nus .v. acras q°ndam saburge cui
ñ attinet set emit de herede.
Iđ .v. ac^a^s q°ndam Alabasti cui ñ attinet set
emit eod' m°. Id' .x. acras q°ndam edwini prat
eod' modo adquisitas.
Huğ. Rob'. Edwin⁹. Walt' filii david .v. ac^a^s.
Gilib'tus ⁊ ioh's .x. acras q°ndam annilde.
Riĉ crisp⁹ .v. acras q°ndam baldewini.
Walt' tubbing ⁊ Alicia vidua .v. ac^a^s ꝑ Riĉ ruff'.
Gunnilda relicta Edwardi blanch .xv. acras.
Sawgele burgensis ⁊ huğ .x. acras . ⁊ t'ciam
partem .v. acrarum.
Alicia vidua .vij. acras q°ndam sawgeł.
Muriel relicta ogeri ⁊ . Walť tubbīg .x. acras.
Sawgel parvus .v. acras.
Alditha cū .iiij. sororib3 filiab3 Wiłłi scarlet .x. ac^a^s.
Alicia relicta Rob'ti fil' Wiłłi .vi. ac^a^s ⁊ .i. rodam.
Gocelinus bunde .vi. ac^a^s ⁊ .i. rodam.
Jordan⁹ cum relicta Joh'is Wlmari .x. acras q^a^ř
quiq̧ fuerunt sedefled.
Alicia jordani .x. acras q°ndam Sawgel cui ñ
attinet . set emit.
Ainilda vidua .vi. acras ⁊ .i. rodam.
Muriel relicta .xpīani .vi. ac^a^s ⁊ .i. rodam.
Rand' ⁊ Richold .xx. acras.
Walt's ⁊ Turstan⁹ .xv. acras.
Eadmund⁹ ⁊ hugo .xv. ac^a^s.
Turstan⁹ ⁊ Alicia .x. acras.

Rand' fil' Aldredi .v. acras.
Walt̃ de stroda fil' lieueue .v. ac$^{\alpha}$s.
Gūnilda . basilia . Machtilda fil' Ainilde .x. ac$^{\alpha}$s.
Lidulf$^{\circ}$ fil' Brichtwenne .xxi. acrā ⁊ .i. rodā.
Henr̃ sipman fil' Ric̃ .x. acras.
Otuel$^{\circ}$ ⁊ edward$^{\circ}$ .x. ac$^{\alpha}$s ⁊ t'ciā ꝑte .v. acraṙ.
Hug̃ tetilda . edwinus . Rob' ⁊ Walt's .xv.
acras q^{o}ndam Aldithe.
Walt's ⁊ eadmund$^{\circ}$ .v. acras.
Om̃s isti tam oparii q$^{\alpha}$m censarii debēt de
pastura .v. ovium in estate dare .j.đ. ⁊ in
hieme ꝑ .x. j.đ. ⁊ de singul' animalib3
.iij. ob' ꝑ annū si ad pasturā dñi vene
rīt . simiłr de equis ⁊ de singul' porcis .j.
đ. ꝑ Garsavese . ⁊ isti debent hr̃e stip'lam
frum̃ti p$^{\circ}$ festum sc̃i martini . ⁊ avene
p$^{\circ}$ festū sc̃ī michael' sine p̃cio. Om̃s eciā
qui tenēt .v. acras debēt .j. opac̃ singul'
sept̃ ꝑ annū. exceptis festis dieb3 Nathal'
pascha ⁊ pentec̃ . ⁊ in istis duab3 sept' scił
Nathal' ⁊ pasch' comodāt .ij. homines
ad aliq^{i}d faciend' . ⁊ om̃s alii similr̃ opa
buntu^{r} sive plus teneant . sive min$^{\circ}$ ꝑ raťo
ne .v. acraz. Debēt eciā arare .j. acrā in
hieme ⁊ aliā in estate . quadragīa p't'
opatōes ebdomodarias . ⁊ h'ciare sil'r . ⁊ p't'ea
qui eq^{o}s hñt comodāt illos dño . una die
ad h'ciandū . ⁊ unā p̃cariam ad sarcłaťo
nem in ebdomada pentec̃ sñ cibo . ⁊ in
autūpno ꝑ sing'las domos debēt met'e
.iij. dimias ac$^{\alpha}$s p't' opac̃ predc̃as . ⁊ collig'e
.j. sellionē fabar̃ . ⁊ ad Nathal' .j. gallinā
⁊ ad pascha ova ad libitū tenētium . ⁊ ad
honorē dñi. Om̃s isti debēt communiť ad
festii sc̃i michael' .v.đ. de censu . ⁊ debēt ton
dere agnos dñi . ⁊ recipe ab eo .iiij. denar̃

[WALETON.]

⁊ p̃t̃ hec .ij. p̃carias in autūpno ad cibum dñi q^a^rum p^i^ma sine c'visia . ⁊ totam istā t'ram defendunt ꝑ duabꝫ hidis ⁊ dimid' de iniquis ⁊ injustis exaccionibus. De t'ris Akermannoꝯ.

Terre akermānoꝯ quas dñs pot' capere in manu sua cū vult sñ injuriis heredita rie successionis.

Rand' textor .v. acras
Sagarus sipman .v. acras
Ailmar^ꝯ^ fil' herevici .v. ac^a^s
Joh's m̃cator .v. acras
Alicia relicta jordani .v. ac^a^s
Walt's ⁊ eadmund^ꝯ^ fr̃es .v. ac^a^s.

Inquisiĩo fc̃a in mañio de tidwoldintuñ Ranulfo de Bisanc̃ existente firmario.

Nomina juratoꝯ

Lefchild de marisco.
Walterus de mora.
Rogerus sprot.
Wiłłs de fonte.
Edmūdus de marisco.
Vnguin^ꝯ^ de buherde.
Jordanus de bosco.
Wiłłs stonhard.

H' est vẽdc̃m juꝯ.

Mañium istud cō tinet .iij. hidas q^a^rum due sūt in do minico tam in bos cis q^a^m in tr̃is arabi libꝫ . pratis ⁊ pascuis ⁊ est lib'um ⁊ quietū ab om̄i secta comita tus ⁊ hūdredi ⁊ auxiliis vicecomitū.

In dñico sunt .ccc. acre ꝑ quīquies vigīti cum tribꝫ virgatis ⁊ .x. acris tr̃e escae te q^o^ndam assise ⁊ opabilis ⁊ censualis ī parte . pret̃ hec .xii. acre in holin cum una virgata terre de tr̃a molēdini.

Due g^a^ve de havecho ⁊ bromhee ⁊ alia hai cia vestita bosco continēt ꝑ estimatõem .x. acras. forinsecū nem^ꝯ^ vestitū bosco cō tinet circit' .xv. acras . ⁊ de bosco nō ves tito circit' .xl. acras. In marisco sunt .lx. acre . ⁊ possunt sustinere duodecies

.xx. oves q̃ faciunt .cc. p̃cium cuiuslibꝫ scil' [Hegb'.]
cētenarii si poneretʳ ad firmā .xl. sol'. In pᵃ
tis sunt ibi .xxviij. acre falcabiles ⁊ .xl.
acre in pastura de holin . possunt ẽe ibi in
pastura .xxx. vacce cū suis tauris ⁊ fetibꝫ
⁊ .v. sues cum suis verris ⁊ fetibꝫ . Wainna
gium dñici pot' fieri cum duabꝫ carucis
bonis cum .xx. capitibꝫ . scilꝫ cum .x. equis ⁊
.x. bobus . ⁊ duobꝫ equis herciatoribꝫ . ⁊ est
ibi molendinū sup aqᵃm dulcē qᵒd potest
poni ad firmam p .xl. sol'.
Idē dicunt qᵒd emendatū est mañium ī
summa .iiij. marcar̃. in molēdinis domi
bꝫ ⁊ fossatis . detimentum nl̃m sciūt in
eodē. Dicunt eciā q'd t̃re de dñio de novo tᵃ
dite satis util'r tradite sunt.

Inferius notati tenēt de dñico

Junguinᵉ de buher tenet .vii. acras p .xxviij.
đ. qᵒndam Godefridi cui ñ succedit h'editarie.
Quīque acre qᵒndam Ordgari s't in dñico com
putate supius.
Aldetha relicta Walt'i .v. acras p .ij. sol'. qᵒn
dam edwini cui nō attinet.
Quinq̃ acre Gilib'ti herward sunt in
dñico computate supius.
Decē acre in estcroft sūt in dñico siml'r.
Hugo de novilla rat̃one uxoris sue p .v.
acris qᵒndam mauricii de totham reddit
.xii.đ. Idem .ij. acras ⁊ dimid' p .viij.đ.
Idem p exitu hominū suoꝝ sup t'ram sc̃i
pauli .viij.đ. Id' .ij. sol'. set eos nō solvit.
Gilib'tus herward .vij. acras qᵒndam Rob'ti
de suttuna p .iiij. sol'. p P. de hebrege
quondam manerii firmariū.
Idem dimid' acrā in frutectis p .iiij.đ.
Idem .iij. acras p .xij.đ. de eodem.
Gilib'tus de grava .v. acras p .ij. sol'. qᵒndam Godive ⁊ Beaticis.

Joh's snok .v. acras ꝑ .xxxii.đ. [Hegb'.]
Maǧr Alexandr̃ .v. acras ꝑ .iiij. sol'.
Idē maǧr tenet unū locum ad unā grāgiā.

Subscīpti sunt feffati de pastur̃ ⁊ frutectis usq; ad titulū ī ꝓxim̃.

Lefchild de marisco .iij. acras ⁊ dimid' tam ī gravis q^{a}m in t̃ris arabilib3 ꝑ .xx.đ. ꝑ Wiłłm grossum sac̃dotem ⁊ petrum firmarios.
Moniales de clerkewell .ij. ac^{a}s ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ R. ruff'.
Rog'us sprot unū curtilaǧ ꝑ .ij.đ.
Alicia vidua .ij. acras ꝑ .xii.đ.
Edwardus pistor .ij. acras ꝑ .vi.đ.
Wiłłs cobbe duas acras ꝑ .xij.đ
Wiłłs stonhard tenet duas acras in frutectis pro .iiij. denar̃.
Ric̃ sawgel .j. acram ꝑ .vi.đ. Idem .ij. ac^{a}s ⁊ dimid' pro .xij.đ.
Wiłłs novus homo .j. acrā ꝑ .iiij.đ ī frutecti^{s}.
Henr̃ piscator .iiij. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'.
Pagan^{9} de heselep .j. curtillaǧ ꝑ .j.đ.
Hawesia relicta Huǧ .j. acrā .iiij.đ.
Walt's de mora .j. acrā t̃re ⁊ .j. prati ꝑ .ij. sol'.
Idem .iiij. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ metit .j. acrā ad p̃cariam cervisie . ⁊ dat ova ⁊ galli nam . ⁊ adjuvat ad navē ⁊ ad stagnū.
Jordanus de bosco dimid' acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Acra ⁊ dimidia q^{o}ndā bricii sunt in dñico.
Egelina de la hale .j. curtilaǧ ꝑ .j.đ.
Rog's dives .ij. acras ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .vi.đ. per magr̃m Ranulfum.
Thom̃ de totham .j. acram ꝑ .xij.đ. ꝑ petr̃ firmarium sñ capło.

Isti sunt libere tenentes.

Rog's dives cum filia hamonis tenet .xxxv. acras pret̃ p^{a}tum q'd dicit ad illas ꝓtinē ab antiquo ꝑ .iiij. sol' .viij.đ. ⁊ sequitur in autūpno .j. siccam p̃cariam ⁊ aliam ad c̃visiam cum duob3 hominib3 . ⁊ debet

ligare q'd metit ad suum cibū ꝑpⁱum [HEGB'.]
⁊ invenit dimidiū carrū vł unā carec
tam ad carriand' bladum dñi . ⁊ seq̃r p̃ca
rias carucaʒ duas scił unā in hieme ⁊
aliam in XLᵃ . ⁊ cum villata ad firmā por
tandā lond facit q"ntum requiritʳ de .xx.
acris ⁊ dat .iiij.d. de maltselver in tʳmi
nis tⁱum firmaʒ . ⁊ .xxxv. ova ad pascha
⁊ unā gallinā ad nathale . ⁊ invenit .j.
hominē ad stagnum molēdini ad dig
nerium sine cibo dñi . ⁊ alia die .j. homi
nē ad cibum dñi si opus fūit scił ad dig
nerium . ⁊ debet falcare in cumed ad
cibum dñi si dñs voluerit.

Dimidia virgata quā qᵒndam tenuit Gili
b'tus ꝑ secta sire hūdredi est in dñico
suꝑius computata.

Ric' fil' Wiłłi tenet dimidiā virg̃ qᵒndam
Gilib'ti cui nō attinet ꝑ .iij. sol' ⁊ ꝑ id'
servicium quod rog'us.

In dñico est una virgata q"m qᵒndam te
nuit Gilib'tus cl'icus nepos decani.

Itē dimidia virg̃ q"m qᵒndam tenuit lesce
lina est in dñico cōputata suꝑius.

Isti tenent ad censum .ꝛ ad operat'onem.

Hawisia relicta hugonis de atreham tenet
.j. virg̃ ꝑ .ij. sol' ⁊ fuit edwardi ꝑm̃tarii.
⁊ qualibꝛ septimana ab ad vincła usq̧ ad
festū sc̃i michael' debet .ij. oꝑa . ⁊ p̃terea seq̃r
p̃carias . ⁊ carriat bladum dñi cū dimidio
carro . dū fūit carriand' ⁊ a festo sc̃i mich'
usq̧ ad advincl'a singul' .xv. dieb3 facit
tⁱa oꝑa exceptis septimanis. Nathal' . pas
che . ⁊ pentec̃ . ⁊ ꝓxima septimana añ fe
stum sc̃i michael' ⁊ ead' septimana debet
collig'e quater vigīti garbas de stipula

ad grangias coopiendas . ⁊ arare .j. acrā in [Hegb'.]
hieme ⁊ .j. in xl^a . ⁊ seminare ⁊ herciare ⁊
cōputabuntur ei ꝑ .iij. opibꝫ ⁊ sarclare ꝑ
dimid' diem ad cibū suum ꝑpium . ⁊ como
dare .j. hominē ⁊ unū equum ad h'ciandū.
ꝑ dimid' diem . ⁊ si ñ habuerit opabitur
in gragia flagellando stricū ⁊ dimid' . ⁊
dat .iiij.đ ⁊ ob' de maltselver . ⁊ adjuvabit
ad firmā ducendā ⁊ stagnū molēdini pa
randū . ⁊ in qualibꝫ firma ducēda quieta
erit de opibus .xv. dierum ⁊ dat .xxx. ova
ad pascha ⁊ .j. gallinam ad nathal' ⁊ cum
villata ꝑticipabit in uno mullone feni
int' ipsos dividēdo . ⁊ dat .ij.đ. ⁊ ob' de landga
vele ⁊ iiij.đ de Wdepeni ⁊ debet met'e dimid'
acram ante q^a mlibꝫ precariam.

Beatix vidua .j. virg̃ ꝑ .ij. sol' ⁊ ꝑ id' servici
um in omnibus.

Wiłłs de fōte unā virg̃ ꝑ .ij. sol' ⁊ ꝑ idem
servicium quod beatix.

Isti tenent dimidias virgatas.

Jordanus ⁊ paganus tenēt dimid' virg̃ ꝑ idē
serviciū in opibꝫ de maltselver . landgavel
⁊ Wdepeni . Id' tenēt .v. acras ꝑ .viij.đ.

Wiłłs stonhard dimid' virg̃ ejusd' servicii ꝑ
.iij. sol' ⁊ .viij.đ. set ꝑ firmarios.

Rog's sprot dimid' virg̃ ꝑ id' serviciū.

Alicia vidua dimid' virg̃ ꝑ id' serviciū.

Wiłłs cobbe dimid' virg̃ ꝑ id' servicium.

Gilib'tus herward dimid' virg' q^ondam Wot
gari cui nō attinet ꝑ idem servic̃.

Gilib'tus de grava dimid' virg̃ ꝑ id' servic̃.

Siric^ꝯ fil' edrici dimid' virg̃ ꝑ id' servic̃.

Edmund^ꝯ filius lefwini dimid' virg̃ cum
Batholomeo ꝑ id' servic̃.

Decē acre q^ondam Gilib'ti herward oparie sūt
in dominico.

Edward⁹ pistor tenet .x. acᵃ̃s ꝑ .ij. opibꝫ qualibet [Hegbr'.]
septimᵃ . exceptis .iij. septimanis supᵃ̃dc̃is ⁊ dat
.iij.đ. de maltselver . ⁊ ad p̃carias autūpni ⁊
carucaꝫ facit idē q°d beatⁱx . ⁊ ad stagnū molē
dini parand' . ⁊ ad stipulam ⁊ falcabit.
Junguin⁹ .x. acras q°ndam Godefridi cui nō atti
net ꝑ idem servicium . Isti duo Edward⁹ ⁊
Junguin⁹ debēt arare .iij. acᵃ̃s . ⁊ tassare bladū.
Eggelea de la hale .x. acras ꝑ ij. sol' ⁊ unā opac̃.
qualibꝛ septimana in autūpno . ⁊ ad p̃cariaˢ
.ij. homines ⁊ tassabit blad' . ⁊ colliget stipłam
⁊ dat .j. gallinam ⁊ .x. ova ad pascha.
Barthołs faber .x. acras ꝑ ferram̃tis carucar̃
faciēdis ⁊ debet .ij. homines ad p̃carias cer
visie ⁊ unū ad siccas ⁊ met'e dimid' acram
⁊ dat .i. gallinam ⁊ ova ad pascha.
Joh's snok tenet .v. acras ⁊ dat qualibꝛ septi
mana unū op⁹ . exceptis septimanis p̃dc̃is.
⁊ invenit .j. hominē ad qᵃ̃mlibꝛ p̃cariam ⁊
metit dimid' acrā sicut alii ⁊ dat .iij. qᵃ̃ de
maltselver ⁊ ad navē facit ut alii scd'm qᵃ̃n
titatem tenem̃ti ⁊ dat gallinā ⁊ ova ⁊ venit
ad stagnum ꝑandum.
Steph's fil' Godrici .v. acras ꝑ idē serviciū . addito
q°d dat .iij. ob'. de maltselver.
Wiłłs novus hō .v. acᵃ̃s ꝑ id' servic̃ q°d steph's.
Gilib' herward .v. acᵃ̃s ꝑ id' serṽ q°d steph's.
Lefchild fil' sprot .v. acᵃ̃s ꝑ id' servic̃.
Ric̃ sewgel .v. acᵃ̃s ꝑ id' servic̃.
Lefwinus edrici .v. ac̃ᵃ̃s ꝑ id' servic̃.
Alexandr̃ fil' lefsi .v. acras ꝑ id' servic̃ pret̃ q°d
quiet⁹ est de dimidia acra metēda ad siccas
p̃carias . nᶜ dat maltselṽ ⁊ om̃s isti .v. acrar̃
debēt tassare bladū . ⁊ alii supiores siłr .x. acᵃ̃ꝫ.
Gūnilda vidua tenet .i. mesagiū q°ndam ed
wardi fullere ꝑ .xij.đ. ⁊ sequitʳ .j. p̃cariam

⁊ metit dimid' acrā ⁊ dat .j. gallinam. [Hegbr'.]
Locus ubi grangia eccl'ie est debet .x.đ. quod fuit q°ndam mesagiū magri hugonis.
Ric̃ le turn^r .j. mesagiū ꝑ .xii.đ. ꝑ idē serviciū quod Gunnilda.
Joh's ꝑmentari^9 .j. mesagiū ⁊ .j. curtillagiū ꝑ .xvi.đ. ⁊ idem servicium.
Petr^9 de cruce .j. mesag̃ ꝑ .xii.đ. ⁊ id' servic̃.
Anicia filia Rog̃i .i. mesag̃ ꝑ .iiijđ. set nō dat gallinam.
Editha tenet .iij. acras ꝑ .xl.đ. ꝑ petrum de hebrege ⁊ ꝑ id' servicium quod gunnilda ⁊ dat ova ad pascha.
Maurici^9 ꝑ dimid' acra ⁊ uno resset .xviij. đ. ⁊ ꝑ idem servicium.
Samann^9 .ij. acras ꝑ .xviij.đ. tantum.
Galfr̃ fil' orgari .iiij. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'. It̃ dimid' acram prati ⁊ facit quod Gunnilda.
It' tenet .iiij. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'.
Sciendū q°d Rog'us devis debet tond'e oves.

Inquisiṭo fc̃a apud tillingehā ꝑ eosdē Rob'to de cano existenti firmario.

Nomina juratoꝝ	hoc est vēdc̃m juratoꝝ.
Ricard^9 fil' Wiłłi.	Maneriū istud defē
Godefr̃ fil' pagani.	dit se v̄sus regem
Joh's passavant.	ꝑ .xx. hidis cum .vi. hi
Rog's godsaule.	dis t^ium solandaꝝ ⁊
Edwardus rex.	est quietū ab om̄i secta
Reiner^9 fil' baldewini.	comitatuū ⁊ hundred'.
Wiłłs passavant.	auxiliis vicecomit̃. . Ward
Wiłłs hunfredi.	peni ⁊ similiū q̃ sp^ctant
Ricard^9 de fonte.	in capite ad regē vel bail

livos suos. In dñico sunt de tr̃a arabili .ccc. ⁊ quat̃ viginti ⁊ .xiij. acre de tr̃a arabili ꝑ quiquies xx^ti. cum .xxx. acris vilenagii tr̃e opabil' ⁊ p̃t̃ .xl. acras ⁊ dimid' q̃ sunt in dñico eccl'e.

[TILLINGHAM.]

⁊ sunt ibi .ix. acre in prato . nō est ibi pa
stura n^i cum quiescit dñicum ꝑ Wain
nagiū. Iť dicunt q^od poť fieri Wainna
giū cum duabʒ carucis .xx. capitum . scilť
cum .xii. bobus ⁊ .viij. equis . possūt ibi ẽe
.iiij. sues cū uno verro ⁊ suis fetibʒ ⁊ .iiij^or.
vacce cum suis fetibʒ si quiescūt pasture
đnico alťnatim . In marisco sunt .iiij.
bercarie . quaꝛ una vocat^r howich ⁊ poť
sustinere novies .xx^ti. capita ꝑmiscui sex^9
alťa vocatur middelwich ⁊ poť sustiñe sexcies
.xx^ti. ⁊ .x. capita . ťcia vocatur doddeswich
⁊ poť sustinere sexcies .xx^ti. ⁊ .xii. capita
quarta vocat^r pirimers ⁊ poť sustinere
quīquies .xx^ti. ⁊ .x. capita ⁊ consuevit ẽe
p̃cium sexcies .xx^ti. ovium ꝑ singłas ber
carias ꝑ annū .xl. sol'. manente sēp in
stauro. Item pastura susenna possūt ẽe
inť ťras arabiles quīquies .xx^ti. capita
ovium . est ibi molendinū in mariscis
q^od posset poni ad firmā ꝑ veredc̃m jura
toꝛ ꝑ .xx. sol'. ꝑ annū deductis impēsis circa sustē
tationē ejusdē molēdini faciendis . Idē
dicunt q^od melioratū est mañium a tē
pore quo fuit firmari^9 Rob'tus decan^9 in
melioraťone Wallaꝛ marisci ⁊ emēdaťo
ne molendini ⁊ fossatis ⁊ edificiis curie
novis ⁊ reparatis ad summā .xvi. marcaꝛ.

Isti tenēt de dominico antiquit^9 assiso.

Alfilda relicta Wiłłi tracere tenet .xv. acras
q^ondam Wlwardi ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ debet sequi
p̃carias ut alii infra . ⁊ metere dimidiā
acrā . ligare ⁊ ducere.

Odo fil' Wlwardi fil' Godivi .vii. acras ꝑ
.xii.đ. ⁊ ꝑ idem serviciū.

Alicia relicta baldewini fil' Sirro .xiiij.

acras ꝑ .xvi.đ. ⁊ ꝑ idem serviciū. [TILLINGHAM.]
Rad' le hore .ij. acras q°ndam alueue ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Godefr̃ grom fil' algari .ij. acras ꝑ .viiij.đ.
Thomas fil' adgari tenet unā pasturam
in via ꝑ uno socco.
Due acre q°ndam Galfr̃ iugel sūt in dñico.
Gilib'tus sort ⁊ Warinus dote cū filiabꝫ Wl
lurici .vii. acras q°ndam Wlurici ꝑ .xxvi.đ.
Ric' fil' Wiłłi cum filia Cristine .v. ac^a^s ꝑ .xij.đ.
Idem .xv. acras ꝑ .xxx.đ. ⁊ mariscū ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Ric̃ passavant .ij. acras cum uno mesuagio
q°ndam edive ꝑ .xij.đ. Idem unā hopā
de marisco ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ metit ⁊ ligat cū
ꝑtinentibꝫ dimidiā acram in autūpno ⁊ seq^i^r p̃carias ī aut^o^.
Ric̃ Wot .xiij. acras de t̃ra arabili ⁊ unum
mariscū .x. acraꝫ ꝑ .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .x.đ. ⁊ per
cartam capituli . Idem .j. acram ꝑ .ij.đ. ⁊
debet metere dimid' acram ad ꝑp^i^um suū
custum vł facere equivalēs serviciū.
Odo de la ho .ix. acras t̃re arabił ⁊ .ix. in ma
risco ꝑ .xxx.đ. ꝑ cartam capitłi ⁊ metet in
autūpno dimidiā acrā ⁊ ligabit.
Oswardus claud^o^ .j. mesag̃ ⁊ unā rodā ꝑ
.vi.đ. ꝑ adam de plesseto servientē capitłi.
Roesia lot^i^x .j. curtillag' ꝑ .iiij.đ. ꝑ eund'.
Ric̃ de fonte .j. acram pasture cū ꝑva via
ꝑ .xij.đ. ꝑ R. decanū firmar̃.
Walt's fil' Wiłłi .j. brock ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Adā de plesseto .vii. ac^a^s ꝑ .xviij.đ. ꝑ car. cap̃.
Ric̃ del perer reddit .j.đ. ꝑ quodā hoko ma
risci dato sibi in escambiū ꝑ marisco suo
peiorato ꝑ trāsitū canonicoꝫ ad marisco^s^ suo^s^.

Isti sunt tenentes de dominico eccl'ie.

Henr̃ herward tenet .v. ac^a^s ꝑ .xii.đ.
Adā ꝑmentari^o^ .j. acram ꝑ .ij.đ.
Godrich purte .j. acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.

Sweno tenet .vi. acras ꝑ .xij.đ. [TILLINGHAM.]
Siward⁹ textor .iiij. acᵃ̃s ꝑ .x.đ.
Regiñ ridel .v. acras ꝑ .xviij.đ.
Vicarius ħt .v. acras de eod' sine servicio ad vi
cariam . residuum est in dñico.

Inferius notati tenent ad censum.

Riĉ del perer tenet .j. hidam ꝑ .xx. sol'. ⁊ sequitʳ
p̃carias cervisie in autūpno bis . si fūit ne
cesse ad cibum ⁊ potum dñi . ⁊ una die ca
riabit .v. plaustra ad cibum dñi . ⁊ ħebit
.ij. garbas . ⁊ metet dimid' acram in autūp
no . ⁊ ligabit si una fūit p̃caria . si ā due
fūīt p̃carie metet duas dimidias acᵃ̃s ad
cibū suum ꝑpⁱum . ⁊ alia die cariabit qᵒd
messueřt p̃carie ut supᵃ̃ continetʳ.
Godefř fil' pagani .j. acrā hidam ꝑ .xx. sol'. ⁊
.ij.đ. ⁊ ꝑ serviĉ quod Riĉ.
Riĉ fil' Witti cum filia cristine .LX. ⁊ .xv. acᵃ̃s
ꝑ .x. sol'. ⁊ .viij.đ. ꝑ theodoꝛ ⁊ Riĉ archid'
firmarios ⁊ ꝑ id' serviĉ.
Thomas fil' Sigari .xi. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ facit
serv̄ quod Riĉ. Si ān nō habeat averagia
ad carriagiū in autūpno allocabit blad'
in grāgia vł faciet aliqᵒd op⁹ equivalēs.
Gilib'tus sort ⁊ Warin⁹ cum filiabꝫ Wlurici
dote .xv. acras ꝑ .XL.đ. ⁊ facit id' serv̄ qd' Riĉ.
Theodor⁹ fil' Rob' ote .v. acras ꝑ .x.đ.
Beatⁱx uxor Galfř de campo tenet .x. acᵃ̃s ꝑ .xx.đ.
Regiñ fil' pagani .ij. acras ꝑ .vi.đ.
Alfwin⁹ fil' estrilde .v. acras ꝑ .x.đ.
Relicta Wlurici cok. .viij. acᵃ̃s ꝑ .xvi.đ. uterq
istoꝛ inveniet .j. hominē ad .ij. p̃carias
siĉ Thomas fil' Sigari supradĉs.
Henř Herward .ij. acras qᵒndam Wlgari ꝑ
.iiij.đ. ꝑ capłm ad t'minū.
Reiner⁹ fil' baldewini de gora .xx. acᵃ̃s ꝑ .iij. sol'.

⁊ facit idem servic̃ qd' thomas fil' sigari. [TILLINGHAM.]
Galfr̃ fil' Ailwini .x. acras ꝑ .xx.đ.
Wiłłs fil' Rad' fil' Edwardi .xvij. acras ꝑ .xLii.
đ. ⁊ ꝑ servic̃ in omnibꝫ q'd thom̃ fil' sigari.

Inferius notati sunt oparii.

Godefr̃ grom tenet .v. acras q°ndam Algari
⁊ debet qualibꝫ septimana ꝑ annū duo
opa exceptis septim̃ . nathał . pasche . ⁊ pē
tecostes in quibꝫ quiet᷑ erit de opibꝫ . ⁊ se
quitur p̃carias in autūpno ⁊ metit
dimidiā acrā ut notati oparii supius.
Rad' le hore .v. acras ꝑ idē servic̃ ⁊ preterea
defendit eas v̄sus regem.

Isti faciunt magnas opaťones.

Ailleva filia adulfi tenet .xxx. acras ꝑ
.xx.đ. ⁊ ob' . ⁊ dat .iiij.đ. ⁊ .iij. q^{a} de malt
selver ad pentec̃ ⁊ debet arare acram ⁊
dimid' in hieme ⁊ t̃m in .xL^{a}. ⁊ flagellare
semē dñi ad illas seminādas ⁊ semina
re ⁊ herciare ⁊ sarclare ⁊ metere ⁊ ducē
in grangiā dñi . ⁊ pretēa semel in hieme
⁊ semel in .xL^{a}. arare sine cibo dñi ⁊ in sep
timana q̃n ita arat quieta erit de ali
is opibꝫ . Quod si boves ñ habuerit vel
animalia ad arand' facit aliud op᷑
quid jussa fuerit ⁊ educet .x. plaustra
ta de fimo post pascha ⁊ habebit digne
rium de dño ⁊ infra hundredū porta
bit unū plaustrū vł duas carectatas
de busco ⁊ debet colligere stip'lam ⁊ co
opire domos de dñio ⁊ mundare fossā
circa curiā ⁊ repare dimid' ꝑcatam
⁊ debet ad natal' .j. gallinā ⁊ ad pasch'
.xx. ova vł sine numero ad honorem
dñi quot voluerit . ⁊ ad quamlibꝫ de
.iiij. p̃cariis unde due sunt sñ c̃visia

[TILLINGHAM.]

inveniet .ij. homines ad cibum dñi . ⁊ ad
quamlibꝫ debet metẽ dimid' acram
ligare ⁊ ducere sñ cibo.
Beatix relicta thom̄ del slo tenet .xxx.
acras q°ndam ailwini fabri ꝑ idem
servicium in omnibꝫ.
Roḡ godsaule .xxx. acras ꝑ id' servic̃.
Wiłłs fil' hunfridi ⁊ odo fil' Wlwardi .xxx.
acras ꝑ idem servic̃.
Thom̃ fil' edgari .xxx. acras ꝑ id' servic̃.
Henr̃ herward .xxx. acras q°ndam Wigori
de broco ad t̃minum ꝑ capitulū ⁊ ꝑ
idem servicium.
Rad crucsi .xxx. acras ꝑ id' servic̃.
Galfr̃ bosse tenet .xxx. acras ꝑ id' servic̃.
Beatix relicta Galfr̃ .xxx. acras ꝑ id' servic̃.
Rimer cum filia sproti .xxx. acras ꝑ id' s̃vic̃.
Reginald fil' pagani .xxx. acras ꝑ id' servic̃.
Simō ⁊ serlo passavant tenēt .xxx. acras
q°ndam baldewini ⁊ edrichi Wot ꝑ id' s̃vic̃.
Alan brid ⁊ editha vidua .xxx. acras ꝑ id' s̃vic̃.
Theodoric otc .xxx. acras ꝑ id' s̃vic̃.
Edward rex .xxx. acras ꝑ id' servic̃.
Wlric brid ⁊ Wiłłs passavant .xxx. acras q°n
dam Wiłłi raven ꝑ id' servic̃ ⁊ illas tenet
ꝑ edelinam.
Rad' pache ⁊ Joh's blare tenent .xxx. acras
q°ndam thom̄ mercatoris ⁊ defendūt eas
ꝑ xv. ꝑpt̃ pauꝑtatem tr̃e ⁊ Wluric Wid
stert .xv. acras ꝑ id' servic̃.
Ric̃ de fonte .xxx. acras q°ndam matildis ⁊
thome ꝑ idē servicium.
Joh's faber ⁊ Walt̃s del ho ⁊ Joh's passavāt
.xxx. acras ꝑ idem servic̃. Id' ioh's faber
tenet .xv. acras ꝑ ferramentis q°ndam
gun̄ilde ⁊ fuerūt ad denarios sñ s̃vic̃o.

[TILLINGHAM.]

Oms isti tenentes predcas .xxx. acras debēt flagellare .iiij. firmas ⁊ portare Lond' ꝑp^io custamto suo ⁊ ꝑicto cum uno ser viente de curia ad cibum dñi ⁊ debēt falcare pratum ⁊ collig'e ⁊ levare ⁊ do mi portare ⁊ habebunt a dño . unū mul tonē sine pelle . ⁊ .xii. panes ⁊ farinā ⁊ sal ⁊ .iiij.d. ad singulas firmas putā das vt danningam . ⁊ ad singulas .xxx. acras unū onus de stramine a curia ad .iiij. firmas ⁊ debent carriare blad' dñi cum ꝑlaustris totius villate.

In manerio isto sexcies .xx. acre faciunt hidam . ⁊ .xxx. acre faciunt virgatā.

Item in dñico sunt oms decime garbar totius ꝑochie excepta tcia garba de do minico quā habet vicari^o ⁊ tricesimū agnū . purcellū ⁊ caseum. de lana dñici nihil habꝛ neq; de tota parochia.

Noīa juratoꝛ.

Witts fil' anketil.
Ric de la Wgelate.
Ailred^o le bunde.
Adam faber.
Witts de la ponde.
Rob' fil' simonis.

Inq^isicō fca in mañio de berling . Walt' de ber ling existēte firmar.

Isti dicunt q^od maneriū de Berling defendit se vsus regē ꝑ .ij. hidis ⁊ dim hida continet sexcies vigī ti acras .iiij. virgate faciūt hidam ⁊ .xxx. acre faciunt virgatam. Reddunt aū iste due hide ⁊ dimid' singut annis ꝑ hidagio baillivo hundredi de Reilee .xxxi.d. ⁊ .xiii.d. de Wardpeni de quibꝫ dñicum reddit de .xx. acris .ij.d. ⁊ ob' ꝑ hidagio ⁊ .ij.d. de Wardpeni. In dñico sunt quīdecies viginti acre tre ara bilis ⁊ est ꝑvus mariscus qui pot cum susenna pastura sustiñe quīquies .xx. oves cū mascul' . Non est ibi pastura boū.

Iť dicunt q°d Wainagiū totius dñici arabil' [BARLING.]
poť fieri cum duabʒ carucis cū .xvi. capi
tibʒ . medietas equoꝝ ⁊ medietas boū cum
cōsuetudinibʒ villate . Iť dicunt qđ ma
neriū emēdatum ꝑ W. firmař in domibʒ
⁊ Wainagiis in .L. sol' . Det'ñtū nłłm sciūt.

Inferius notati tenēt de dñico.

Wiłłs fil' anketiłł tenet .v. acras ꝑ .xij.đ. qᵃs
pater suus tenuit.

Wiłłs nepos Wiłłi cłici .xi. acras ꝑ .iij. sol' ⁊
.iiij.đ. ⁊ .i. socco . ⁊ venit ad ꝑcař čvisie.
⁊ ante quālibꝛ metit .j. rodam ⁊ lavat
oves ⁊ tondet.

Tres acre q̃ fūnt supbi st' in dñico ꝯputate supᵃ.

Anicia vidua tenet .j. mariscū de dñico ꝑ
.ij. sol' ꝑ Ric̃ archiđ.

Ric̃ nepos Wrtheve vidue tenet .j. acrā in
augm̃to tr̃e sue qᵃm defendit infra.

Wiłłs fil' Wiłł parm̃tař dimid' acrā ꝑ .vi.đ.
⁊ seq̃r ꝑcarias čvisie ⁊ facit ligatoria ad ꝑcar'.

Thom̃ fil' Wateman .j. acram ꝑ .xv.đ. ⁊ se
quitur ꝑcarias sic̃ Wiłłs.

Una acra qᵃm q°ndam tenuerūt akermāni
in augm̃tum tr̃e sue est in dñico simł
cum .v. acris tr̃e sue q̃ sunt in dñico nō
cōputate supius in dñico.

Unū mesagiū q°ndam Godhug̃ traditum
est Walt' traigor eccl'ie firmař ꝑ W. firmař ꝑ .xij.đ.

Math's fil' alani tenet .j. mesag̃ alani ꝑris
sui ꝑ .xij.đ. ꝑ eund' firmař ⁊ satis util'r
ut dicunt jurati.

Isti tenent alia tenementa.

Wiłłs fil anketill' tenet .L. acras ꝑ .xviij.
sol' ⁊ debet invenire .iiij. homines ad ōs
ꝑcarias čvisie ⁊ ante qᵃmlibꝛ ꝑcariam
debet metere dimid' acram.

Avicia vidua scd'a uxor Walt'i blundi tenet [BARLING.]
.XL. acras ꝑ .j. marca.
Riĉ de la Wogelate ⁊ pavia nepotes osb'ti bi
tonis tenent .xxx. acras q°ndam osb'ti bri
tonis ꝑ .xi. sol' ⁊ .vi.đ. ⁊ inveniūt .iiij. ho
mines ad p̄carias . ⁊ metūt siĉ Wiłł fil' anket.
Beatix relicta osb'ti basse .v. acras ꝑ .xx.đ.
ꝑ omni servicio.
Regiñ fil' Walt'i capłłani tenet .xv. acras ꝑ
dimid' marca ꝑ Riĉ juniorē quas roḡ fa
ber tenuit cui nich' attinet . fuit q°ndā
oparia set ꝑ cartam capitłi est ad denar.
⁊ mittit .j. hominē ad p̄carias arature.
⁊ ad apiendos selones ad aque ductum
sive aliud opus ad cibum dñi.
Tres acre q°ndam Wiłłi Wem sunt in dñi
co pret' dñicum supradc̄m.

Isti tenent tr̄as operarias.

Beatrix relicta osb'ti basse tenet .xv. ac^a^s
⁊ a festo sĉi michael' usq̧ ad vincła q^a^li
bet septim̄ . debet .iij. opac̄ n^i^ festū impe
dierit . q°d si festum feriabile eveñit in
sept̄ die lune ⁊ aliud die m̄curii . unū
festū erit ei utile . aliud dño. Q°d si festū
eveñit eadē sept̄ die veñis . addito alio
festo in alia sept̄ veniēte . dividētur illi
duo dies int̄ dñm ⁊ oparium ut supra
dc̄m est. Ab ad vincła usq̧ ad festū sĉi mi
chael' om̄i die opabitur p̄t festa feriabi
lia. It̄ ad om̄s p̄carias veniet tam siccas q^a^
madidas inveniet .ij. hoīes . ⁊ añ q^a^mlibꝛ vł
post ad jussū baillivi metet dimid' acrā
pret̄ opa supradc̄a ⁊ inveniet dimid' car
rū cū .j. homīe ad carriand' blad' ad curiā
dñi ad cibum dñi. ⁊ h'ebit dimid' garbā
sero de blado q°d ducūt ultimo . ⁊ arare acrā

[Barling.]

7 dimid' in hyeme 7 prefea .j. Garsacrā eo
tpe 7 in xl^a .j. acram 7 dimid' . 7 h'ciabit
acrā 7 dimid' q^am arat in hyeme . 7 quiet^9
erit de .ij. opib3. In .xl^a. nō herciabit quod
arat nisi p opib3 . 7 tondet oves 7 dat .vij.
d. 7 ob' de maltselv̄ in trib3 tminis f^imar̄.
7 dat .ij. gallinas ad nath' . 7 .xv. ova ad
pascha 7 p quolib3 porco q̄m habet in sti
pula dabet .j. pullum galline . 7 debet por
tare ad navē cum suis pib3 firmā ducen
dam lond' . 7 cum pp^io custo ducere Lond'.
set dn̄s inveniet navē 7 rectorē navis suo
custo . set iste oparius erit quiet^9 de opib3
suis dum fuit in itiñe illo . It' idem debet
hre stipłam unius acre de frum̄to 7
dimidie de avena.

Walt̄s de opintoñ .xv. acras q^ondam Ailwi
ni cui nich' attinet p id' svic̄ q^od beat^ix.

Rob' fil' Simoñ longi .xv. ac^as p id' . servic̄.

Ric̄ de Wogilate .xv. acras p id' servic̄.

Quindecim acre ejusdē servicii q^ondam
Burgilde sūt in dñico pt̄ sup^adc̄m dñiū.

Wilts fil' Asketilli junioris tenet .xv. ac^as
p idem servicium . modo Walt' pavey p decañ 7 capłm.

Isti sunt minores operarii.

Wateman fil' simoñ tenet .iiij. acras 7 p
totū annum singul' duab3 sept' .ij. opac̄
7 ad singłas pcarias inveniet .j. homi
nē ad cibum dñi 7 añ q^amlib3 pcariā
metet .j. rodam 7 adjuvabit tassare
bladum ad cibum dñi dū fuit tassand'.
7 dat .j. gallinā ad nath' 7 .iiij. ova ad
pascha 7 .iiij.d. 7 ob'. de maltselv̄ in
.iij. tminis firmar̄ . 7 h'ebit stipłam
unius acre frum̄ti 7 tondet oves 7 car
riat bladū ad naves . set ñ ducit Lond'.

Rog's siere cū nepte q°ndam Wlgari .iiij. ac^{a}s [Barling.]
ꝑ idem servicium.
Ric̃ nepos Wrtheve tenet .v. acras ⁊ om̃i sept̃
faciet .ij. opac̃ . nłło festo cōputato ⁊ in singu
lis sept̃ in autūpno inveniet .j. hominē
ad cibum dñi ⁊ metit .j. rodam ad ante
q^{a}mlib3 p̃cariam . ⁊ adjuvabit poñe blad'
in naves . ⁊ dat .iiij.đ. ⁊ ob' de maltselv̄.
in trib3 t̃minis firmar̃ .⁊ dat .j. gallinā
ad nath' . ⁊ .v. ova ad pascha ⁊ hēbit uni^{s}
acre stipłam de frumento.
Ailred^{s} fil' Asketilli .v. acras ꝑ id servic̃.
Adam faber tenet .vi. acras ꝑ ferris .ij. ca
rucar̃ faciendis ⁊ facit ad p̃car̃ autūpni
sic̃ Ric̃ predc̃s ⁊ hēbit stipłam .ij. acrar̃
frum̃ti ⁊ adjuvabit ad blad' careand'.
Tota villata debet charchiare blad' ad fir
mas faciēdas ⁊ firmarius debet invenire
navem ⁊ rectorem navis.

Inferius notati debent Wardpeni.

Beatrix basse . unū denar̃.
Ric̃ de la Wgelate .iij.đ.
Regiñ de tr̃a Rog̃i fabri .j.đ.
Wateman fil' Simonis . ob'.
Rob' filius simonis .j.đ.
Adam faber unū denar̃.
Rog̃us siere ob'.
Walt̃us opentoñ .j.đ.
Wiłłs junior unū denar̃.
Terra burgilde in dñico .j.đ.
Terra que est in dominico .j.đ.

Inquisiĩo fc̃a in mañio de Runewell̃ . Galfr̃ de Vallibꝫ cl'ico existente firmario. [RUNEWELL.]

Noĩa juratoꝫ
Ric̃ le flecher.
Steph's de Runewell̃.
Walt̃us herward.
Walterus cobbe.
Willelmus albert.
Adam novus hõ.
Petrus ket.

Mañium istud scd̃m dc̃m juratoꝫ cõtinꝛ .viij. hidas ⁊ hi da continet sexcies vigĩ ti acras . set antiqua in quisiĩo dicit q'd nõ con suevit continẽ nⁱ quat̃ vigĩti . quia postmod' exquisite sũt t̃re ⁊ m̃surate . ⁊ cõsueverũt ẽe in dñico .iiij. hide ⁊ adhuc sũt p̃t̃ esca etas quasdã q̃ sunt in dñico relicte ꝑpter paupertatẽ tenencium . Reliquũ est assisũ. Mañium istud est lib'um ab omĩ secta hũdredi ⁊ comitatᵒ ꝑ cartã ⁊ lib'tatem re gum. In dñico sunt .vii. acre prati ĩ West made ⁊ .v. in estmade de novo cõquestu una roda minᵒ. Non est ibi certa pastura nⁱ quãdo t̃re dñici quiescunt alt̃natim ĩ culte . Istiᵒ mañii Wainagiũ pot̃ fieri cũ duabꝫ carucis bonis cũ .xvi. capitibꝫ animaliũ . scilt in caruca .iiij. eqⁱ ⁊ .iiij. boves cũ uno equo herciatore cũ consue tudinibꝫ opariozꝫ . pot' hr̃e in stauro qⁱnquies vigĩti oves cũ suis mascul' . ⁊ fetibꝫ . ⁊ .iiij. vaccas cũ uno tauro . nl̃m porcũ in curia sñ dampno. Nl̃s porcᵒ pot' hr̃i in pessona . In grava q̃ vocatʳ stapelee sunt .ix. acre de bosco bñ vestito . In alia gᵃva q̃ vocatur northgrava est una acra de bosco bñ vestito . It̃ dicunt qᵒd mañiũ em̃datum est ꝑ G. de archis in molẽdino quodã . domibꝫ ⁊ fossatis ad summã .ij. marcaꝫ. Molendinũ ad ventũ est ibi ad firmam ꝑ .xii. sol'. quod construx̃ . G. de Arch'.

In dñico sunt .ccc. acre ⁊ .xlviii. acre ⁊ quīq^{i} es viginti . Iť dicunt q^{o}d oms ťre tam de do minico q^{a}m de novo essarto util'r ⁊ ad como dum capitłi tradite sunt a ťpe Riĉ ruffi preť .x. quas tenet thom̃ p̃sb'r . quia ablat^{9} est trāsitus a strata usq$_{b}$ ad aliud dñicū n^{c} pot' ħri nisi extransv̄so . Iđ dicunt quod edificia in curia meliorata st ꝑ G. ruffū in .xxx.đ. sed nem^{9} deťioratum est in summa .iiij. solidorum.

Isti tenent de antiquo dominico.

Joh's fil' Walt'i ruffi tenet .x. acras ꝑ xii.đ. ꝑ Riĉ ruffum Archid'.

Riĉ Gardiner .xiij. acras ꝑ .xxvii.đ. ꝑ Gal fridum de archis. Item .i.đ. de c̃mto ꝑ cap^{m} u' sit perpetuū.

Ida relicta Wlwardi .v. acras ꝑ .x.đ.

Thom̃ presb'r .x. acras ꝑ .xx.đ. ꝑ Gilib' tum de Archis.

Walt's cobbe .vi. acras ꝑ .xii.đ. q^{o}ndam Wlwardi cui nich' attinet ꝑ R. ruffum.

Iť idem .j. acram q^{o}ndam turgis ꝑ eund' ⁊ metit ꝑ ead' in autūpno .ij. acras avene ⁊ .ij. frumenti.

Rob' picot .x. acras ꝑ .xx.đ. ꝑ manū G. de archis in essarto hugoñ. It' .x.d'. de c'm'to p' cap' u' sit p'petuū.

Iť ibid' .ij. acras ꝑ .iiij.đ. ꝑ G. de vallibʒ. It' .ij.d'. de c'm'to p' cap^{m}. u' sit p'petuū.

Walt's herward tenet ibid' .xv. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ. ꝑ G. de archis.*

†It' .v.d'. de c'm'to p' cap^{m}. ut sit p'pet'.

Joh' Grapmel .v. acras ꝑ .x.đ. ibid' ꝑ G. de archis.

‡It' .iij.d'. c'm'to p' cap' u' sit p'petuum.

†Steph's de Runewell .v. ac^{a}s ꝑ .x.đ. ibid' ꝑ eūd. Walt' fil' Galfr̃ .iij. ac^{a}s ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ eund' ibid'.‡

It' .ix.d'. de c'm'to p' cap' u' sit p'petuū.

Rad' de tia .v. ac^{a}s ꝑ .x.đ. ibid' ꝑ eund'. It' .v.d'. de c'm' p' cap'. u' sit p'petuū.

It .iiij.d'. de c'm'to p' cap' ut sit p'petuum.

Wiłłs b'nard .ix. ac^{a}s ꝑ .xviij.đ. ꝑ G. de vałł.

Joh's scotus .iiij. acras ꝑ .viij.đ. ibid' ꝑ eūd'. ⁊ debet .j. opaťonem ī autūpno sñ cibo dñi.

*H^{a}c t'rā tenuit p^{9}mod' thom̃ de Retendon ⁊ c̃ ẽet gvent^{9} a capitło sr īgressu ī illā eo q̃d aliq̃n dixissʒ q̃d tenuit eā ī feodo ⁊ ñ possʒ ill'd mōstr^{a}e recognovit se ñ ħre ius ī illa ⁊ reddidit eā q^{i}etā Decāo ⁊ capitło q^{i} p^{9}mod' gcessūt eandē ťra c̃ manso ipī thom̃ tenđ de ipīs ad vitā suā tm̃ ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ. ꝑ annū. Ricard^{9} fil' Steph'i tenet .xxix. ac^{a}s ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .vii. sol'. ⁊ .iiij.đ. ⁊ ob' ꝑ capitłm u' sit ꝑpetuū. Thom̃ fil' Steph'i tenet .v. ac^{a}s ꝑ .xv.đ. ꝑ capłłm ut sit ꝑpetuū. Rob't' Cob tenet .v. ac^{a}s ꝑ .xv.đ. ꝑ capitłm ut sit ꝑpetuū. Joh's scoticus .ij. ac^{a}s ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .vii.đ. ⁊ ob'. ꝑ capitłm ut sit ꝑpetuū.

Alured⁹ kete .ij. acras ꝑ .iiij.đ. ibid' ꝑ eund'. [RUNWELL.]
It' .ij.đ'. de c'm'to p' capᵐ. u' sit p'petuū.

Petr⁹ fil' Simoñ .j. acrā in escambiū uni⁹ acre.
alt'ius t̃re sue q^ᵃ^m defendit ꝑ .x. ac^i^s ꝑ q^i^b' opat^r^.

Petr⁹ cl̃icus .iiij. acras ꝑ .xij.đ. ꝑ Ric̃ ruffū.

It̃ idem ibid' .ij. acras ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .v.đ. ꝑ G. de vall.
It' .ii.đ'. de c'm'to p' capᵐ ut sit p'petū.

Isti tenent Antiquum tenem̃tum.

¶ Joh's fil' Walt'i ruffi tenet dimid' hidam ꝑ .viij. sol'. Idem .xv. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'. ꝑ Ric archidiaconū . Idem .viij. acras ꝑ .xvi.đ. ꝑ eund' ⁊ .xv. acras ꝑ .ii. sol'. ꝑ eundem.

Rob' de la belle dimid' hidā ꝑ .viij. sol'. q°ndā absoloms . Idem tenet .x. acras ꝑ .xx.đ. ꝑ Ric̃ Ruffum . Idem cōsuevit t̃re .x. por cos in pannagio lib'os dum sepes sue essēt integre q̃ modo sunt destructe . Seqi^r^ p̃ca rias dñi cum uno homine.

Steph's fil' Rob' heres Godithe .xx. acras ꝑ .xl. đ. ⁊ invenit .ij. homines ad p̃carias.

Steph's fil' thom̃ .v. ac^ᵃ^s ꝑ .x.đ ꝑ Ric̃ ruffū.

Steph's juvenis .xv. acras ꝑ .ii. sol'. ⁊ .vi.đ.

Oswardus .v. acras ꝑ .xii.đ. q°ndam steph'i cui nich' attinet ꝑ Ric̃ ruffū.

Walt' de slo tenet .xv. acras ꝑ .xxx.đ. ꝑ G. de archis ⁊ . reddit .xv. ova ad pasch' . ⁊ q°ndā fuit opar̃ ⁊ tenuit eam Rob' Wiard sic̃ invenietur in ve̅ti libro.

Sim̃ fil' Salomoñ .xv. acras ꝑ .xxx.đ. ⁊ reddit .xv. ova ⁊ .ij. gallinas ad Nath'.

Adam novus hō dimid' hidam ꝑ .ix. sol'.

Om̃s isti venient ad p̃carias domini.

Isti tenent in estrede.

Will̃s fil' b'nardi .ij. acras ꝑ iiij.đ. ꝑ Ric̃ ruf fum ⁊ tendet oves ad cibum dñi.

Rad' fil' bratricis .v. acras ꝑ .xii.đ. ꝑ Ric̃ ruffum ⁊ opatur .viij. septim̃ in autūp no . qualibet sept̃ .j. opat̃onem.

Walt's fil' Galfr̃ .vi. acras ꝑ .xii.đ. ꝑ G. de arch'.

7 venit ad p̃carias dñi. [RUNWELL.]
Ric̃ flecher .XLvi. acras p .vii. sol'. 7 .viij.đ.
p G. de Arch' 7 venit ad p̃carias c̃visie.

Infius notati sunt operarii.

Steph's de Runewell tenet .xv. acras 7 dat
.iii.đ. 7 .iij. q^{a} in festo sc̃i michael' . 7 dat .ij.
gallinas ad nathal' 7 .xv. ova ad pascha .
7 debet om̄i sept̃ p annū .ij. opac̃ exceptis
sept' Nathal' . pasch' 7 pentecost' in quib3
trib3 sept' quiet^{9} erit de trib3 opac̃ 7 debz
averare ad Lond' . 7 ad mañia alia . unde
si posset reverti eadem die quiet^{9} erit ab .j.
ope . 7 habebit cibum suū semel. Si ñ reṽta
tur ea die quiet^{9} erit de .ij. opac̃ 7 arabit
in hyeme acram . 7 dimid' 7 tm̃ in .XL^{a}.
7 dabuntur ei .vi. panes cū cōpanagio 7
cōputabuntur ei p illa aratura .ii. opac̃.
.s. unū in hyeme 7 .j. in .XL^{a}. . 7 metet .vi.
acras in autūpno . p vectura bladi ad ta
misiam 7 erit quiet^{9} de .ij. opat̃onib3.
Rad' fil' Beatricis .xv. acras p idem servic̃
q^{o}d Steph's 7 p̃t̃ea metit .ij. Wardacras.
Steph's fil' Godefr̃ .xv. acras p id' servic̃.
Rad' fil' Wihard .xv. acras p id' servicium.
Isti .iiij. faciunt duos carros ad fenū ducē
dum . scit̃ illi .iiij. .x. plaustra ad cibum 7
potum dñi . alii oparii inf'ius notati cal
cabunt fenū 7 facient tassū ad cibū dñi.
Osward^{9} tenet .x. acras q^{o}ndam edwini p .ij.
opac̃ qualibz sept̃ 7 debet .j. gallinā ad
nathal' 7 .x. ova ad pasch' 7 metet in au
tūpno .ij. Wardacras de frum̃to 7 avena.
Sim̃ fil' Simōis .x. acras p id' servic̃ . 7 dat .ij.
gallinas 7 facit .j. fotaver q̃n jubet^{r} 7 q^{i}e
tus erit de .ij. opac̃ . si vadit Lond' 7 si reṽ
tatur ea die de uno ope quietus erit. 7

lavabit oves ⁊ tondebit. [RUNEWELL.]

Steph's fil' Godefr̃ tenet .v. acras q°ndam sae ve ꝑ uno ope om̄i sept̃ . ⁊ dat .ij. gallinas ⁊ .v. ova . ⁊ facit fotaver ut sup^a . ⁊ metit .ij. Wardacras ⁊ lavat oves ⁊ tondebit.

Wimarc vidua tenet .v. acras q°ndam Galfr̃ ꝑ idem servicium.

Wiłłs fil' alb'ti .v. acras ꝑ idem servic̃.

Steph's fil' thom̃ .iij. acras ꝑ .j. ope om̄i sept̃. ⁊ dat .iij. ova.

Rad' fil' beatricis .iij. acras ꝑ id' servic̃ quod Steph's fil Godefr̃ ⁊ Wymark vidua q̃ t̃n cōputantur supius cum .ij. acris eiusd' in estred' . ⁊ sunt ad denar̃ cum reliquis ꝑ fir mariū ꝑpt' debilitatē tenem̃ti.

Rad' kete tenet .v. acras . metit .ij. Wardac^as ⁊ dat .j. gallinā ⁊ .v. ova . ⁊ sequit^r p̃carias.

Inquisic̃o fc̃a in mañio de Nortuñ Joh' de dño martino existente firmario.

Noīa iuratoꝝ. Osbertus. Warinus. Galfr̃ threde.

Mañium istud defēdit se v̄sus regem ꝑ XL. acris ⁊ liberum est a secta comitat^ꝯ set se quitur hundred' de angr̃ . ⁊ ꝑ secta eiusdē dātur ꝑposito .ij. sol' .xij.đ. de dñico ⁊ .xii. de tenentibꝫ. In dñico sūt .c. ⁊ .ij. acre tr̃e arabilis . ⁊ .vi. acre prati ⁊ circiter .xii. acre de gracili bosco. Wainagiū pot̃ fieri cum una caruca .viii. capitū. Dicunt eciā q°d mañium em̃datum est in tr̃is marlatis ⁊ novis edificiis ad summā .vij. marcarum.

Isti sunt tenentes.

Osb'tus tenet .v. acras ꝑ .xxxij.đ. ⁊ debet post festū sc̃i michael' .xij.đ. de auxilio. ⁊ seq̃r p̃carias dñi cum .ij. hoīb^ꝯ ad cibū dñi.*

Ordmar^ꝯ .v. acras q°ndam Ric̃ cui ñ attinet

* Hanc autē t̃rā dimisit G. Decan^ꝯ ⁊ capitulū jure hereditar̃ Wiłło de hañing ꝑ p̃dc̃m serviciū cum cromento .iiij^or. denar̃.

p .xxxiiij.đ. ⁊ .vi.đ. de auxilio p iohannē [Norton.]
de domino martino.
Warin⁹ fil' ailmari .x. acras p .iiij. sol' ⁊ .iij.
đ. ⁊ ob'. ⁊ .ij. sol' de auxilio.
Galfr̃ fil' Galfr̃ .vij. acras p .iij. sol' ⁊ .ij. sol' de
auxilio . ⁊ .ij.đ. de Wardpeni.
Godefr̃ fil' normanni .v. acras p .ij. sol' ⁊ .xij.
đ. de auxilio.
Basilia relicta Wiłłi de hella .v. acras q°ndā
alani cui ñ attinebat p .ij. sol' ⁊ .xij.đ. de
auxilio p ioh'em firmar̃.
Om̃s isti sequūtur p̃carias cum .ij. hōib3
ad cibum domini. Inquisic̃o fc̃a in mañio
de Nastok' Joh' de b'nes existēte firmario.

Ric̃ fil' ade
Joh's Wiger.
Steph's fil' Rob'. Lib'i.
Walt's fil' Pet^i
Thom̃ fil' ade
Rad' le bunde.
Wiłłs de bosco.
Gilib'tus palmer.
Steph's le hore.
Adam gētilman de helle.

Noĩa iuratoz.
H' est vēdc̃m iuz.
Isti dicunt q°d
in mañio isto
sunt .viij. hide tr̃e
computabil' sicut
olim fuit . ⁊ lib'e
sunt de om̄i secta
comitat⁹ ⁊ omni
servic̃o alio quod
ptinet in capite ad regē . ⁊ capitales baillivos
suos. Reddit tñ villata p̃t̃ dñicum cū secta
hundredi de angr̃ q^a^m facit baroni q^i^ p tr̃pe
illud hr̃ .xiiij. sol' p annum in annūtiatōe .
b'e virginis . ⁊ in Nativit' ejusdē . ⁊ pretēa
.xvi.đ. de Wardpeni in tr̃mino de hokedai.
Reddit añ canonicis p annū .iij. firmas ple
nas cum quadragenis sol'. ⁊ decimē garbar̃
de dñico sunt in dñico. In dñico sunt .ccc.
⁊ .xl. acre tr̃e arabil' . ⁊ .xvij. acre prati fal
cabilis . ⁊ .x. acre de genesteio ad pastura
boum pret̃ pastura in gravis de quib⁹ infr^a^.

In una grava v̄sus molendinū estimant^r [NASTOK.]
.iiij. acre t̄re . ⁊ in alia v̄sus angr̄ .vi. acre
⁊ bñ vestite sunt nemore.

Isti jurati dicūt quod tenem̄tam inf'ius no
tata ⁊ tradita ꝑ firmar̄ div̄sis hōib3 ad
com̄odū eccl̄ie ⁊ mañii tradita sūt. Idē
dicunt q^od mañium melioratū est in
tr̄is marlatis . ⁊ sepib3 . ⁊ fossatis . ⁊ domib3
curie novis . ⁊ emendatis ad summā .xv.
marcar̄ a t̄pe ioh'is scd̄i firmar̄ ⁊ ī redditu assiso.
Det^i mentum nl̄m sciūt ꝑ juram̄tum suū
in boscis sepib3 vl̄ aliis. It̄ dicunt q^od p^t fi'
Wainagiū totius dñici cum .ij. carucis bo
nis l̄ntib3 .xx. capita in jugo . ⁊ .ij. herci
atorib3 cum consuet̄ oparioꝫ . pot̄ hr̄i in
stauro sexcies .xx. oves cū suis fetib3 ⁊ mas
culis ⁊ .xii. vaccas cū uno tauro . ⁊ porcos
in pessona cētum si copia fūit pessone.

In eod' mañio Joh's fil' Wiger in foresti̇a bos
ci canonicoꝫ qui vocatur Westwde clamat hereditatē ⁊ Steph's
fil' Rob' in foresti̇a bosci qui dicit^r defensum
⁊ respondebūt canonicis vl̄ baillivo de dāp
nis boscoꝫ ⁊ habebūt de Windbreche qui^c q^id
ñ est utile ad meirimiū ꝑ visū baillivi ⁊
coꝑonos fustiū qui st'nentur tm̄ ad mei
rimiū. Isti sunt lib'e tenētes.

Wil̄ls de breaute cum herede ⁊ filia Rad' de
marci tenet .j. hidam t̄re ꝑ .xvi. sol'. ꝑ
annū ⁊ cōsuevit defend'e eam v̄sus regē.

Steph's fil' Rob' fil' Ric̄ tenet .j. hidam ꝑ .xvi.
sol'. quos reddit ꝑ eadem. Id' debet arare sine
cibo dñi .j. acram in ẏeme ⁊ unā in .xl^a.
pret̄ hoc ad p̄carias carucar̄ in hyeme .j.
acram ⁊ ad p̄carias in .xl^a. .j. acram ⁊ falca
re dimid' acram sumptib3 suis . ⁊ postmod'
falcare cū tota villata pratum dñi . ita

q°d totum sit falcatum . ⁊ q̃libet falx h'ebit [NASTOK.]
unū panē de frum̃to . ⁊ in cōmuni .j. mul
tonē p̃cii .viij. denar̃ . ⁊ unū caseum vt
.iiij.đ. sine cervisia . ⁊ ad siccas p̃carias in
autūpno inveniet .j. hominē . ⁊ ad p̃ca
rias c̃visie veniet cū quot hominib3 ha
buerit ad cibum dñi . ⁊ id' debet unū ave
ragiū in anno. Id' tenet unū molendiñ
p̄ .viij. sol'. p̄ cartam capitłi ⁊ in eodem
molendino curia canonicoꝝ habet fore
grist set dat molturam.

Walt's fil' pet^i tenet .iiij.^xx. ac^ᵃ's p̄ .v. sol' .iiij.đ.
⁊ facit idem serviciū quod Steph's.

Thom̃ fil' ade tenet .xl. acras q̃ fuerunt
camerarii p̄ .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .iiij.đ. ⁊ arare .ij.
acras ad cibum dñi . unā scił in ẏeme
⁊ unā in .xl^a. ⁊ debet .ij. homines unū
ad siccas p̃carias ⁊ alium ad p̃cariam cer
visie in autumpno.

Ric̃ fil' ade tenet .iiij.^xx. acras p̄ .v. sol'. ⁊ .iiij.đ.
p̄ s̃vicium q°d facit .W. fil' pet^i supradc̃s
⁊ preťea dat de suo canonicis cont^ᵃ Natal'
unam minam avene.

Walt's fil' theodorici tenet dimid' hidam p̄
.v. sol'. ⁊ debet falcare ⁊ venire ad p̃carias
⁊ arare in ẏeme ⁊ in .xl^a. si ħt aĩalia jūcta.

Walt's de coderee cum Wiłło le bel fil' ⁊ hēde
Rob'ti le bel quem ħt in custodia tenet .xl.
acras p̄ .iiij. sol'. ⁊ debet venire ad p̃cari
as ⁊ fac̃e consueť quas fac̃ thom̃ fil' ade.

Nichol' de ho heres Gunnore vidue .xl.
acras p̄ .xx.đ. ⁊ facit totum servicium
q°d Ric̃ filius ade.

Ric̃ fil' edwini ⁊ Rad' fil' ailwardi ⁊ asce
lina vidua tenēt .xl. acras q°ndam Rin
gulfi ⁊ hii tres in simul faciūt in ser

viciis q^a^ntum Ric̃ fil' ade . hoc addito q^o^d [NASTOK.]
quilibꝫ illoꝫ mittet .j. hominē ad siccas p̃
carias in autūpno . ⁊ singłi veniēt ad mag
nas p̃carias cum omnibꝫ suis opariis.
Henr̃ hareng tenet .XL. acras ꝑ .vii. sol' . ⁊ facit
tm̄ servicium q^a^ntum thom̃ fil' ade.
Walt̃s fil' henr̃ cum filia ⁊ herede ade filia hu
gonis tenet .xxv. acras ꝑ .vii. sol' . ⁊ ꝑ id' s'vic̃.
Ric̃ fil' saberni tenet .x. acras ꝑ .iij. sol' ⁊ mit
tit .j. hominē ad siccas p̃carias ⁊ om̃s opario^s^.
suos ad p̃carias c̃visie in autūpno ⁊ fal
care sic̃ alii ⁊ pretẽa levare fenū cū suis
paribꝫ opariis . ⁊ debet .x. ova ad pascha.
⁊ .i. gallinā ad nathal' ⁊ arare scd̄m q^o^d
łit animalia in caruca.
Wiłłs fil' dolfini tenet .v. acras ꝑ .xviij.d̄.
⁊ dat .v. ova ad pascha ⁊ .j. gallinā ad na
thal' . ⁊ levabit fenum . nō tñ falcabit . ⁊ arabit
sic̃ Ric̃ ⁊ seq̃tur p̃carias sic̃ Ric̃.
Joh's fil Wiger tenet .vi. acras cū ꝑvo addita
m̃to vet̃is essarti ꝑ .iij. sol'. Id' .ij. acras que
fūnt Godrici ꝑ .vi.d̄. Id̄ tenet Joh's .XL.
acras ꝑ .xii.d̄. ⁊ debet defend'e v̄sus regē
om̃ia essarta decani ⁊ captłi de ꝑp^i^o bos
co ip̃oꝫ in eod' mañio q̃n fit regardū ꝑ
dn̄m regem vł suos baillivos.

Infius notati tenent de dominico.

Walt̃s de la brueṛ nepos Wlmari tenet .vij.
acras de t̃ra arabili ⁊ unā acrā prati ꝑ
.iij. sol' ⁊ iiij.d̄. Id' tenet .x. acras q̃ fūnt
Derewine ꝑ .iij. sol'. ꝑ .j. scd̄ firm̃ ⁊ seq̃r p̃car^s^.
Henr̃ fil' Ric̃ tenet .j. acram in uno loco
⁊ duas in alio ꝑ .xxix.d̄.
Wiłłs dolfin de bosco .j. acrā p^a^ti . ꝑ .vi.d̄.
Joh's fil' hug̃ dimid' acrā p^a^ti ꝑ .ij.d̄.
Rad' bund ⁊ Gilib' palmer tenēt dim̃ acrā

prati q°ndam suetmanni cui nich' atti
net ꝑ .ij. soccis ⁊ una auca.
Jordan᾽ fil' ailwardi ꝑ ꝑvo prato .ij. soccos.
Walt̃s fil' pet̃ tenet .iij. acras prati ꝑ .T. q°ndam
firmaſ̃ ꝑ .xij.đ. It' ꝑ ioh'm scđm.
Wimarch de la bruef̃ tenet .j. curtillagiū
ꝑ tr̃a q̃ fuit edwini ꝑ uno socco.
Joh's wiger tenet .ij. acras v̄sus boscum
arsum de vet'i essarto ⁊ unā acrā q̃
vocatur haulee sub predc̃o servic̃o.
It̃ idem .j. acram ꝑ .vi.đ. q^a^m tenuit Go
dric᾽ qui ei nō attinet.
Walt̃s fil' henſ̃ .iiij. acras q°ndam Ade filius
huḡ ꝑ .xxvi.đ. vet᾽ assarſ̃.
Gilib' fil' Wiłłi ⁊ Baldeve .ij. acras ꝑ xxi.đ.
vetus assartum.
Joh' fil' hug' tannarii .ij. acras ꝑ .viij.đ.
vetus assartum.
Ric̃ cłicus nepos Rad' fil' Ailwardi .vi. ac^a^s
ꝑ .iij. sol' . vetus assarſ̃.
Henſ̃ fil' presb'ri habēs uxorē Rad' fil' ail
wardi ⁊ filiam suā heredē in custodia
.ij. acras ꝑ .xiiij.đ. vet᾽ assarſ̃.
Wiłłs fil' Rad' fab̃ .ij. ac^a^s ꝑ .viij.đ. vet᾽ assarſ̃.
Ric̃ fil' sab'ni .ij. ac^a^s ꝑ .viij.đ. vet᾽ assarſ̃.
Gilib' fil' edwini dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ. vet᾽ ass'.
Editha relicta Rad' p̄bri .j. mesagiū ꝑ
.ij. soccis ⁊ .ij.đ.
Wiłłs fil' dolfini .iij. acras ꝑ .xxv.đ. ⁊
.j. socco de vet̃i assarto.
Beat̃x relicta Bricthmari dim̃ acrā ꝑ .vi.đ.
Adā fil' edrici .ij. ac^a^s ꝑ .xii.đ. ⁊ .iij. gallinis.
Ric̃ fil' Rob'. .j. mesagiū q°ndam Galfſ̃ ꝑ
.j. socco ⁊ .ij.đ.
Jordanus blund᾽ .i. mesagiū q°ndam
ailwini ep̄i ꝑ uno socco ꝑ Joh'. firmaſ̃ s ⁊.*

*Gilib' palmariu᾽ fil' theodoſ̃ dimid' acrā ꝑ .ij.đ. ⁊ vocat̃r godrici pigtel.
Steph's le hore .v. acras q°ndam sirichi ꝑ .vi.đ.
Wiłłs but .ij. acras ꝑ .xiiij.đ. de vet'i essarto q'd fuit alex̃ pottarii cui nichil attinet.
Steph's fil' rob'. acram ⁊ dimid' in bruef̃ ⁊ dimid' acrā in porta steph'i hore ⁊ dimid' ac^a^m p^a^ti
in heremad ⁊ dimid' ac^a^m jux^a^ defensū de Nastok ꝑ .xxiii.đ. ⁊ .ij. soccis.
Ric̃ fil' Ade in holemad dim̃ ac^a^m ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ ioh' de mareni .j. ac^a^m ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ .j. p̄rem .j. ac^a^m ꝑ .iiij.đ.
D .j. kangel ꝑ .j. scd' .vi.đ. It̃ id' .j. ac^a^m ꝑ .vi.đ. q^a^m tenuit Godric᾽ qui ei ñ attinet.
Legarda fil' sabarni .ij. ac^a^s ꝑ .xii.đ. de vet'i essarto.
Hagenilda relicta galfſ̃ le Ster unā p̄presturā ꝑ uno socco.

Jordan᾽ vikere .j. curtillagium ꝑ .j.đ. [Nastok.]

Nova dñica tradita ꝑ Ric̃ ruffū ⁊ Joh'm pr̃em ⁊ Joh'm filiū de b'ne ⁊ Agnetē firmar̃.

Osb'tus de la Sond' .j. acram ꝑ .iiij.đ. ⁊ vocat^r ꝑva Wdecroft de dñio.

Rob' fil' theodor̃ .j. angłm tr̃e in Wattele ꝑ .i.đ. de dñico.

Steph's fil' Wlmari dimid' acram tr̃e ꝑ .ij.đ. in crokkerelond.

Godwin᾽ le ster unã p̃presturā ꝑ .ij.đ. in bruera ante tr̃am suã ꝑ .j.đ.

Rad' fil' Sabarni unā p̃presturā ꝑ .ij.đ. in bruera añ tr̃am Richeri Sirich.

Jordanus Vikeř .j. p̃presturā ī brueř ꝑ .j.đ.

Gilib᾽ fil' edwini .j. acrā p^a̅ti ꝑ .viij.đ.

Thom̃ fil' Ade unū curtillagiū ꝑpe bru erā juxta tr̃am suā ꝑ .j.đ. Idem unū fossatū iux^a̅ campū qui dicit^r essartū sc̃i pauli ꝑ .j.đ.

Walt̃s fil' henř .j. mesag̃ quod fuit Gilib' presbit'i ꝑ .ij.đ.

Hug̃ de Wrotingi .j. rodā p^a̅te ī b^a̅demad ꝑ .ij.đ.

Ediva vidua unū curtillagiū añ tr̃ã suam in Tia ꝑ .j.đ.

Cecilia scarlet .j. rodam p^a̅te ꝑ .ij.đ.

Rad' pinik .j. curtillag̃ ꝑ .j.đ.

Jordanus vikere dimid' acrā prati de brademad ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Alexandř de bosco .iij. rodas de prato ꝑ .iiij.đ.

Henř hareng unū mesagiū ꝑ .vi.đ. istud clamat thom̃ fil' ade q3 ad no cum̃tum tenem̃ti sui est.

Gilib' palm̃ unū curtillag̃ ꝑ . ob'.

Henř fil' Ric̃ unū fossatū ꝑ . ob'.

Wiłłs de bosco .j. rodā p^a̅ti in brodemad ꝑ .j.đ.

Nova essarta. [Nastok.]

Rad' le bunde .j. acram ꝑ .vi.đ.
Wiłłs de bosco . acram ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .viij.đ.
Joh's hurel dim̃ acrā ꝑ .iij.đ.
Joh's fil' Wiger acram ⁊ unā rodā ꝑ
.vij.đ. v̄sus Westhuš.
Ric̃ fil' rob' .j. rodam ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .ij.đ. le
vab' fenū ⁊ seq̃tur p̄carias ad cibū dñi.
Ric̃ fil' sabarni dim̃ acrā ꝑ .iij.đ.
Adam gentilmā dim̃ acrā ꝑ .iij.đ.
Henr̃ turnur .ij. acras ⁊ .i. rodam ꝑ
.xiiij.đ. ⁊ id' facit q^od Ric̃ fil' Rob' fac̃.
Faber .j. curtillagiū ꝑ .j.đ.
Rog's fil' edmūdi dim̃ acrā ꝑ .iij.đ.
Adam capłłator .iij. acras ꝑ .xii.đ. ⁊
dim̃ acram ꝑ .ij.đ.
Henr̃ telarius acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .viij.đ.
Ric̃ turnur .j. rodam ꝑ .ij.đ.
Wiłłs but .iij. rodas ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Bernard^o pottere .iij. rodas ꝑ .v.đ.
Henr̃ sadde dim̃ acrā ⁊ .i. fossat̃ ꝑ iiij.đ.
Alexandr̃ de bosco .j. acrā ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .viij.đ.
Rad' fil' Ailwardi .j. curtillag̃ ꝑ .i.đ.
Ric̃ fil' ade .j. acram ꝑ .v.đ.
Walt̃ fil' henr̃ .iij. acras ꝑ .xviij.đ.
Id' .j. acrā ꝑ .vi.đ. q̃ fuit Rad' parvi.
Hagenild fil' molendinar̃ .j. curtillag̃ ꝑ .j.đ.
Ediva vidua .j. curtillag̃ ꝑ .j.đ.
Relicta sacerdotis dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.
Gilib' fil' edwini dim̃ acrā ꝑ .ij.đ. ⁊ fac̃ id'
quod Henr̃ turnur s^a.
Joh's fil' Wiger de .iiij. acris tr̃e de novo es
sarto ꝑ ꝑvam ꝑticam .xxiij.đ. ex ꝑte
v̄sus haveringe citra boscum.
Rad' bunde unam acram ꝑ .vi.đ.

Nativi a p^ncipio. Isti tenent terras nativas operarias.

[NASTOK.]

Et sciend' quod huj⁹modi tr̃e defendūt .xx.
acras ꝑ una virgata . set hida mañii ꝯpu
tabil' ꝯstat ex .vii.ˣˣ acris.
Walt' fil' henr̃ cl'ici tenet .x. acras . ⁊ reddit
duos .d'. de havedsot si domū habeat ⁊
facit duas opac̃ qualibꝛ sept̃ ⁊ falcabit
dimid' acrā ⁊ venit ad bedemad ⁊ levat
fenū ⁊ int̃ pentec̃ ⁊ fest̃ sc̃i joh'is singłis
septimanis pret̃ opac̃ debitas sarcla
bit bis ⁊ veniet ad siccas duas p̃carias.
⁊ unā ad c̃visiam in autūpno ⁊ debꝛ
unū averagiū ad pedes . ⁊ ẽe quiet⁹ de
.ij. opac̃ . ⁊ debet de qualibꝛ acra .j. ovū.
ad pasch' . ⁊ ad nathal' unā gallinā
⁊ duobꝫ diebꝫ collig'e nuces . ⁊ h' omia
sñ cibo dñi pret̃ p̃carias carucaꝫ ⁊
autūpni ⁊ bedemad . Id dꝫ .iii.d. de malt
selv̄ in terminis tⁱū firmar̃ qᵃ̃s mañiū
reddit ⁊ debet calcare fenū in tasso.
Sweino de la pond' fil' godwini .x. acᵃ̃s
ꝑ idem servicium qᵃ̃d walt's.
Jordan⁹ le fikere fil' ailwardi .x. acᵃ̃s ꝑ
idem s̄vic̃. Idē terrā bricsi sil' .x. acᵃ̃s ꝑ
Joh'em de b'ne scdm ꝑ idem s̄vic̃.
Wimar̃ relc̃a Walt̃i de la brueř tenet .x.
acras per idem servicium.
Joh'es peter nativus tenet ī bōdagio u
nū mesuag̃ ⁊ .x. acᵃ̃s tr̃e c̃ ꝑtiñ ꝑ īdē s̄vic̃.
Joh's Qwik ꝯenꝫ unū mesuag̃ ⁊ .x. acᵃ̃s
terre cū pertiñ ꝑ idem servic̃.
Īdñico sūt .viii. acᵃ̃s ⁊ dimid' q̃ fūnt . ric̃ de
fonte . Rog̃ de Wrotīg tenꝛ de eadē .ij. acᵃ̃s ꝑ .xviii.d.
Wiłłs kyng .x. acᵃ̃s ꝑ id' s̄vic̃ . ⁊ faciēd q̃ null⁹ tenēs
.x. acꝫ qⁱetus erat in siccis p̃cariis ꝑ opere.
Adā bunde .v. acᵃ̃s ⁊ opatʳ qᵃ̃lꝫ septē semel ⁊ se
mel sarcłat ⁊ falcat ⁊ spargit ⁊ habebit
dimidium panem ⁊ levabit . seqⁱtᵃ̃ p̃carias

Joh's le Bunde tenꝛ de dimissiōe Decā ⁊ Cap̃ .v. ac̃ tr̃e salvo jure cui⁹lꝛ de feodo Glov̄ñ in auxiliū tr̃e costomar̃ qᵃ̃ tenꝛ de feodo sc̃i pauli ꝑ q'bꝫ .vi. acr̃ solvit Joħi de solio .ij.s. annui redd et firmar̃ de Nastoke .vi.d. de īcrēto redd annui.
Id Joħ tenꝛ de dimissiōe Deca' ⁊ cap' auxiliū tr̃e costomar̃ p̃dce .iij. acᵃ̃s tr̃e in Rudene de feodo sc̃i Pauli . Redd inde firmar̃ de Nastok .xii. annui redd ⁊ .iij.d. de increm̄to annui reddit'

autūpni ⁊ carucaʒ si jungat animalia [NASTOK.]
⁊ duabʒ diebʒ usq̧ ad horā nonā colligit
nuces ⁊ facit averagiū siĉ Walt's . ⁊ dat .v.
ova ⁊ .j. gallinam ⁊ dat .iij.d. de malt
selver ⁊ debet calcare fenū in tasso.
Wiłłs faber .v. acras ejusd' servicii . set ꝑ
servicio facit ferramtum curiē . ⁊ habebit
ꝑ annū unū quercum.
Cecilia scarlata .v. acras ejusd' servicii q°d
Adam set nō falcat.
Henr̃ fil' Riĉ .v. acras ꝑ id' serviciū q°d Adã.
Gilib't de mora .v. acras ejusd' s̃vicii.
Osb'tus fil' Waldini .v. acras ejusd' s̃vicii.
Riĉ Godwini .v. acras ejusd' servicii.
Ediva relicta Rob'ti fil' theodorici dimid'
acrā ꝑ uno opẽ in quīdecim diebʒ ⁊ spar
git fenum ⁊ calcat in tasso.
Riĉ cłicus .xx. acras q°ndam Ailwardi de
tr̃a oparia . datur ei respect⁹ ut respōde
at de opibʒ quia m° nō opatur . dies dat⁹
dies veneris sc'da p⁹ festū sĉi michael'.
Rad' le bonde tenet .xx. acras ⁊ opat^r q^a libꝛ
sept̃ bis pret̃ septim̃ pasch. Nathal'
pentec̃ . ⁊ in illis semel opat^r . ⁊ .xv. ave
ragia facit ad granariū sĉi pauli ⁊ ꝑ
quolibꝛ quiet⁹ erit de uno opẽ . ⁊ duob⁹
diebʒ in autūpno carriat blad' ad cibū
dñi ⁊ duobʒ diebʒ carriat cōpostū . ⁊ ꝑ
quolibꝛ carrigio . quiet⁹ erit de .j. opẽ . ⁊
cōtra Nath' unū plastrū ducet ad curiā
de bosco opẽ nō cōputato . ⁊ una die q^in
quies ducet fenū hoc cōputato ꝑ .j. opẽ
⁊ in hyeme ⁊ in XL^a. herciabit ꝑ opẽ . ⁊
bis qualibꝛ septim̃ int̃ pentec̃ ⁊ festum
sĉi joh'is bapt̃ sarclabit alt'a die usq̧ ad
nonā . altā die integ^a . ⁊ inveniet .ij. hoĩes

ad unā siccā p̃cariam . ⁊ cōputabit^r ꝑ .i. [NASTOK.]
oꝑe . ⁊ ad aliam siccā p̃cariam unū hom̃ē
ad cibū dñi oꝑe nō cōputato . ⁊ dabit
.vi.đ. de maltselver ad tres t̃minos f^i maſ̃.
⁊ unā gallinā ad Nath' . ⁊ .xx. ova ad
pasch' ⁊ arabit acrā ⁊ dimid' in hye
me ⁊ tm̃ in XL^a. ⁊ cōputabitur ei ꝑ
.iiij. oꝑac̃ ⁊ falcabit dimid' acrā ⁊ le
vabit ⁊ .ij. dieb3 colliget nuces ⁊ in
vigil' Nathal' dabit unā minā avene.

Galfr̃ fil' Ailward .xx. ac^ꝫs ꝑ idē svic̃ . ⁊ .iiij.đ. redd'.

Walt' fil' Ailward .xx. ac^ꝫs per idem s̃vic̃.

Adā de la hell .xxx. ac^ꝫs ꝑ idē s̃vic . ex^to q'd ñ a
rat n^i duas ac^ꝫs ubi alii arāt tres.

Wiłłs campe .xxviij. ac^ꝫs ⁊ ter operatur q^ꝫl;
septima . ⁊ in aliis facit quod Rad'.

Steph's le hore .xxv. acras ⁊ in duab3
sept̃ oꝑatur ter . ⁊ dat tres đ. de malt
selver ⁊ arat .ij. acras. In aliis ead' fac̃ qd' Rad'.

Gilib't paum̃ ⁊ Osb'tus fil' Ric̃ .xx. ac^ꝫs
⁊ oꝑant^r quat^r qualib7 septim̃. In aliis
faciunt q^ꝫntum Rad' bonde.

Joh's fil' hug̃ facit q^ꝫntum Gilib't pau
mer ⁊ tenet .x. acras.

Hagenilda relicta Galfr̃ le ster . ⁊ agnes
relicta Rad' fil' Ailwardi .xx. acras ⁊
oꝑantur .xv. dieb3 quinq^ies ⁊ pa
res sunt Rad' le bonde in aliis excepto
q^od dant duas gallinas.

Infius notati teñtes t̃ras dant landgablm̃.

Et si hñt uxores .ij. denar̃ de havedsot
quia capiunt suꝑ dñium boscum ⁊
aquā ⁊ hñt exitū et si ñ ħt uxorē vł
uxor virū dabit unum đ.

Galfr̃ fil' ailwardi ꝑ t̃ra q^ondam theo
do7 cui nō attinet .v.đ. landg̃.

de havedsot .ij.đ. p .J. scđm. [NASTOK.]
Rad' bunde fil' Wlwardi .v.đ. de landg̃.
7 .ij.đ. de havedsot.
Gilib't le paum̃ 7 osb'tus de saunde .v.đ.
de Landg̃ 7 .iiij.đ. de hav̄.
Wiłłs fil' Galfr̄ 7 henr̄ fil' presbr̄i qui tenēt
tr̄am Ailwardi . 7 Galfr̄ p dc̄m .J. .v.đ.
de Landg̃ 7 hav̄.
Walt̄s nepos Wlmar̄ .v.đ. de landg̃ 7 . hav̄.
Adam fil' Edwini de hell .v.đ. de landg̃ 7 hav̄.
Steph's hore p tr̄a Godive cui ñ attinet .v.
đ. de landg̃ 7 hav̄ p agnetē.
Wiłłs kempe fil' edive .v.đ. 7 hav̄.
Adam de Rote fil' Wlvine . hav̄.
Henr̄ le turnur . havedsot.
Wiłłs king fil' Rog̃ de tia . hav̄.
Adam bonde p tr̄a derewini cui ñ attinet
hav̄ p Joħm scđm.
Wimarch vidua p tr̄a Edwini cui ñ attinet
havedsot p eund'.
Jordan⁹ vikere fil' Ailwardi hav̄. Id' Jorđ'
p tr̄a briksi cui ñ attinet . hav̄ p agñ .f'.
Rog̃ li sire p tr̄a Ric̄ de fonte . hav̄ . p .J. scđm.
Editha vidua p tr̄a savarici cui nō attinꝫ
hav̄ p .J. pimum.
Editha vidua p tr̄a Ailwardi cui ñ attinꝫ
hav̄ p .J. scđm.
Jordanus blund⁹ p . tr̄a Edwini ep̄i . hav̄ p
.J. scđm . set nō est ibi mesagiū.
Osb'tus nepos Godwini . hav̄.
Rad' pinik p tr̄a Galfr̄ scarlet cui nō atti
net . h'a . p .J. primum.
Wiłłs de bosco p tr̄a dolfini cui ñ attinet
. hav̄ . p .J. primum.
Ric̄ mai p . tr̄a Alfilde cui ñ attinet hav̄.
p .J. scđm.

Ric̃ fil' Saƀni ꝑ tr̃a machtilde hav̄. [Nastok.]
Wiłłs faƀ fil' aldithe . hav̄.
Ric̃ cłicus nepos Rad. hav̄.
Godefr̃ fil' Ric' molendiñ . hav̄.
Henr̃ fil' Ric̃ Swein . hav̄.
Gilib't fil' Edwini porcar̃ . hav̄.
Gilib't fil' Baldeve . hav̄.
Mesagiū q°ndam Gilib'ti gaudiū vacuū est.
Osb'tus nepos Gilib'ti poi . hav̄.

Isti reddunt Wardpeni.

Walt's fil' theodor̃ .ii.đ.
Adam fil' edwini .ii.đ.
Wiłłs king .ii.đ.
Heres Bele .ii.đ.
Thom̃ fil' Ade .ii.đ.
Nichol' del ho .ij.đ.
Rad' Bonde .ij.đ.
Walt's fil' Pet^i .ij.đ.
ſſ Roƀt fil' theodor̃ reddet .v.đ. set Joh's de ƀne ignorat ex qua causa debeantur.
ſſ Villata solvit regi ad curiā de haverinḡ^e ab antiquo .xvi.đ. ꝑ cōmunitate pastoragii.
ſſ Om̃s qui faciunt averagia ⁊ carragia petūt ad carros suos de bosco canonicoꝝ scił de Carmo^s . Moellos ⁊ Jantes ⁊ Wdericht 9^a Na thale ⁊ juratores dicunt q°d illud debēt ħre.

Inquisic̃o fc̃a in mañio de chingef' ꝑ Rob'm decañ henr̃ cancellar̃ pet° thesaur̃ existēte firmar̃ . anno .ij. p^ꝯ transłom b'i thom̃ m^aris Cantuar̃ archiep̄i.

Nomina juꝝ	Mañium de Chingeford
Wiłłs flede p̄posit^ꝯ	defendit se ꝑ .v. hidis
Gilib'tus de monast'io	nūc tempore Rob'ti de
Joħes pottere	cani sic̃ antiquit^ꝯ ⁊ libe
Ric̃ Brimħese	rum est ⁊ quietū de se
Ailwinus picot	cta hundredi de Wat
Edward^ꝯ clekere	ham ꝑ dimid' marcā.

Walt's Brichtmari Reigner⁹ fil' tovi. q^a^m solvit abbati de Wat ham decan⁹ ⁊ capitłm sꝛ [CHINGEFORD.]
villata illam aq^l^etat . postq̃m cōcordia fc̃a fu
it int̃ ip̃os in curia dñi henr̃ t̃cii reg̃ Angl'.
Ricardo tūc abb'e de Watham . quā dimid'
marcā reddunt abb'i ad pascha ⁊ ad fest'.
Sc̃i Michael ⁊ pret̃ea ꝑ cādem cōcordiam
veniet Bailliv⁹ mañii cum duobꝫ hoĩbꝫ
ville ad duo lagehundred' sicut cōtinet^r^
in cyrographo fc̃o in curia dñi regis . de
placito secte hundredi q^o^d fuit int̃ p̃dc̃os
abbatē ⁊ decanū ⁊ capitłm. In dñico
sūt novies viginti acre t̃re arabil' ⁊ decē
⁊ octo ⁊ dimid' acre prati in uno loco ⁊
in alio loco septē acre una virga min⁹
q^o^d vocatur Risset prati falcabil' ⁊ de pa
stura ad boves septē acre q̃ vocant^r^ dok
kemers ⁊ in alio loco .xi. acre q̃ vocā
tur sumerlese . It' ibidem est de bosco ve
stito ꝑ estimatõem una hida . It' ibid' est
una g^a^va ꝑpe curiam cōtinens tres ac^a^s ꝑ
estimatõem bñ vestita . Ibid' possunt
ẽe in stauro decē vacce cū suis fetibus ⁊
un⁹ taurus ⁊ centū oves cū suis masc̄lis
⁊ quīq̧ sues cū suis fetibus ⁊ uno verro.
Ibid' possunt ẽe septē eque cū suis fetibꝫ.
Wainnagiū dñici pot̃ fieri cū una caruca
bona cū sex equis ⁊ quatuor bobꝫ . ⁊ uno
equo herciatore ⁊ sciend' q^o^d om̃s tenētes
ejusd' villate debēt quater venire ꝑ an
nū ad pastum dñi ad p̃carias carucar̃ .
illi scił qui carucas hñt ꝑ se vł junctas
cū aliis ⁊ qui nłłm istoꝫ hẽnt ꝑ ordi
nac̄onem serviētis vł Bedelli curie
claudēt sepes vł h⁹modi . Idē eciam debēt
venire ad duas p̃carias in autumpno

[CHINGEFORD.]

ad pastum dñi semel cum c̃uisia ⁊ se mel sine cervisia.

¶ Gilib't de eccl̃ia tenet dimid' virgatā t're ꝑ .iiij. sol' ⁊ ꝑ consuetudīes suꝑius notatas . ꝑre̅ quas debet herciare duabꝫ vicibꝫ in .xl^a^. si equū habeat ext^a^ carucā ⁊ semel sive habeat sive nō . ⁊ hoc sñ cibo ⁊ potu . habebit tñ de Granario avenā ad equū suum scil̃ q^a^ntum cōtinēt duo pugilli. Idem eciā debet una die sarclare ad duos past^9^ dñi sine c̃uisia ⁊ una die falcare ad duos past^9^ cum c̃uisia ⁊ una die levare fenū ⁊ una die portare sñ pastu ⁊ ad magnas p̃carias debet venire cum omibus oꝑariis dom^9^ sue ⁊ ad nuces colligēdas debet invenire unū hominē sñ pastu una die.

¶ Simō de la hache tenet dimid' virgatā t̃re ꝑ id' servic̃ in denariis ⁊ ꝯsuetudībꝫ.

Wiłłs de la hache p̃positus fil' Ailwardi tenet q^a^rtam ꝑtem uni^9^ virgate ꝑ .ij. sol' et facit easdē ꝯsuetudines q̃s Gilib'tus.

Reigner^9^ fil' tovi tenet q^a^rtam ꝑtem uni^9^ virgate ꝑ .ij. sol' ⁊ ꝑ servic̃ q^o^d Gilib'tus.

Ric̃ brunhese tenet q^a^rtam ꝑtē uni^9^ v^i^gate ꝑ .ij. sol' ⁊ facit id' servic̃ q^o^d Gilib'tus.

Ordgar^9^ fil' Gilib'ti tenet .v. acras ꝑ petr̃ thesaur̃ quas q^o^ndam tenuit Gilib't p̃r Golding ⁊ reddit .xviij.d. ⁊ facit id' servic' q^o^d Gilib'tus ⁊ decidit reddit^9^ antiq^9^ duoꝫ sol' ad temp^9^ ꝑpt̃ debilitatē tr̃e. Id' Ordgar^9^ tenet .viii. acras quas q^o^ndam tenuit Gilib't^9^ pat̃ suus ⁊ reddit .ij. sol' ⁊ facit cōsuetudines quas Gilib'tus.

Wiłłs fil' Brichtmar̃ tenet .viij. acras ꝑ .ij. sol' ⁊ facit cōsuetudines quas Gilib'tus.

Walt's Brichtmar̃ ⁊ Joh's Blund⁹ tenent .viii. acras quas q°ndam tenuit Reginaldus carpentari⁹ avuncłus eoꝝ ꝑ Walt̃um firmariū ⁊ reddunt .ij. sol'. ⁊ faciunt easd' consuetudines quas Gilib'tus. [CHINGEFORD.]

Joh's fil' Godefr̃ tenet .viij. acras ꝑ .ii. sol'. et facit easdē cōsuetudines quas Gilib'tus. Id' tenet dimid' acram ꝑ .ii.đ.

Augustinus de purtehal' fil' Godefr̃ de la lee tenet .viij. acras ꝑ .ii. sol'. ⁊ facit consuetudines quas Gilib'tus . Idem tenet .iiij. acras ꝑpe boscum q̃ vocant^r lam petlee ꝑ .xij.đ. sñ aliis cōsuetudinib⁹ nec eas debet.

Serlo le Rat tenet .viij. acras ꝑ Walt'm firmar̃ quas q°ndam tenuit Rob' Norēs' cui nich' attinet ⁊ reddit .ij. sol'. ⁊ facit consuetud' quas Gilib'tus.

Adam fil' Ailwardi tenet .viij. acras ꝑ .ij. sol' ⁊ fac̃ consuetud' q^as Gilib't⁹.

Ailwin⁹ picot tenet .viij. acras ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ fac̃ consuetud' quas Gilib't⁹.

Baldewinus fil' Gerardi tenet dimidiā virgatā .iij. acris min⁹ ⁊ reddit .iij. sol' ⁊ .viij.đ. ⁊ facit consuet̃ quas Gilib't⁹.

Adam fil' Gilib' tenet .viij. acras quas q°ndam tenuerūt . duo Gilib' scił le clekre ⁊ ꝑvus ꝑ .ij. sol'. ⁊ fac̃ ꝯsuet̃ q̃s Gilib'.

Saeva vidua tenet unū mesagiū ꝑ Walt̃ firmar̃ ꝑ .vi.đ. ⁊ venit ad fenū portandū ⁊ ad magnas p̃carias in autūpno.

Ailwin⁹ picot ⁊ Joh's Roğus potte^r tenēt .viij. ac^as ꝑ Walt̃m firmar̃ quas q°ndam tenuit ailward⁹ novus hō ⁊ reddit .ij. sol'. ⁊ facit cōsuet' quas Gilib'tus.

It' Walt's Brichtmar̃ tenet .viij. acras ꝑ

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Walt̃m firmaſ̃ quas q°ndam tenuit Rad'
math'i cui nich' attinet ⁊ reddit .ij. sol' ⁊ faĉ
consuet̃ quas Gilib'tus.
Joh's albꝯ tenet .viii. acras ꝑ Walt'm firmaſ̃
quas q°ndam tenuit Riĉ Brunīg cui nich'
attinet ⁊ reddit .ij. sol' . ⁊ facit consuet'
quas Gilib'tus.
Iđ Joh's unū mesagiū ⁊ unā acram
quas q°ndam tenuit Ailward⁹ leꝑs⁹ cui nil
attinet ꝑ eundē firmaſ̃ ⁊ reddit .viij.đ.
⁊ debet venire ad fenū portand' ⁊ ad magnas
p̃carias in autūpno.
Sæva vidua tenet ꝑ eundē firmaſ̃ tres
acras t̃re quas q°ndam tenuit Golding ⁊
reddit .xviij.đ. ⁊ facit consuet̃ quas Gilib'
pret̃ qd' ñ invenit hominē ad h'ciand'.
It̃ in dñico sūt .viij. acre ejusdē servicii q°s
q°ndam tenuit Godefrid⁹ de purtehal' que
vocatur catteslee.

Inferius notati tenent t̃ras oꝑabiles.

Joh's pottere ⁊ Ailwinus picot tenent .viii.
acras ꝑ Walt'm firmaſ̃ quas q°ndam tenu
it Riĉ novus hō cui nich' attinēt. Isti debēt
unā oꝑaĉonem om̄i septimana ꝑ annum
secđm dispositõem serviētis vł bedelli ⁊ pret̃ h'
duas oꝑacōnes in autūpno de suꝑplus . ⁊ debꝛ
arare unā rodā ⁊ dimid' in hyeme ⁊ verb'are
semē de blado dñi ⁊ seminare ⁊ h'ciare ⁊ ẽe
quiet⁹ de una oꝑacõne ⁊ debet arare unā ro
dam ⁊ dimid' in xLᵃ. ⁊ quiet⁹ ẽe de una oꝑaĉo
ne ⁊ semel h'ciare ⁊ invenire unū hominē
ad sarcłand' ad cibum dñi ⁊ falciend' simiłr.
set oꝑa sua debēt pret̃ bedemad sine cibo . ⁊
debēt levare fenū ⁊ invenire q̃rtam ꝑtem
carri ad fenū portand' ⁊ unū hominē ad sic
cas p̃carias ad cibum dñi ⁊ ligare ⁊ venire

[CHINGEFORD.]

ad magnas p̃carias cū opariis suis ⁊ inveni
re unū hominē ad nuces colligēdas ⁊ debēt por
tare lond' ad Granariū canonicoꝝ .ij. faꝝ de
avena ⁊ dare unā Gallinā .iiij.đ. ⁊ q^{a} de malt
selver ⁊ ẽe quiet^{9} de duabꝫ op̃ac̃ ⁊ dare .ij.đ.
de Wdeselver ⁊ ẽe quiet^{9} de .ij. opac̃ ⁊ .iij.đ.
ob' de averselver eo q^{o}d nō debeāt longius
averare q^{a}m ad Granariū sc̃i pauli . et die
sc̃i thome ap'li debēt portare ad curiā di
midiū bussellū de brasio avene de suo
ꝑpio ⁊ dimid' gallinā ⁊ invenire q^{a}rtam ꝑtē
carri una die ad portand' unā carratam de
bosco ⁊ boscū illud scindere ⁊ ponere suꝑ tra
bes ad curiā ⁊ ẽe quiet^{9} de dimid' opac̃ ⁊
q^{a}rtam ꝑtem plumbi ad pascha debēt
.viij. ova ⁊ ẽe quiet^{9} septim̃ pasch. Na
thal'. Pentecost'.

Walt's Brichtmar̃ ⁊ Joh's Blund^{9} tenent .viij.
acras ꝑ mariā relictā Walt'i firmar̃ ꝑ
id' serviciū q^{o}d faciunt Joh's ⁊ ailwinus.

In dñico sunt .viij. acre ejusdē servicii quas
q^{o}ndam tenuit sabarn^{9} ailwin^{9} fortis.

Joh's Walkelini tenet .viij. acras ejusdē servi
cii ꝑ .xxx.đ. ꝑ P. thesaur̃ firmar̃ quas
q^{o}ndam tenuit Sabarnus.

In dñico sunt .viij. acre ejusdē servicii quas
q^{o}ndam tenuit tovi.

It̃ in dñico sūt .v. acre ejusdē servicii quas
q^{o}ndam tenuit Rob' carpentarius . Postmo
dū ailwinus filius suus.

Isti faciūt minutas opacōnes q̃ inf'ius notant^{r}.

Rog̃us berkari^{9} tenet .v. acras ꝑ Walt'm firmar̃
quas q^{o}ndam tenuit costantin^{9} cui nich' attin^{r}.

Adam fil' Gilib'ti fil' Edwardi tenet .v. acras.

Joh's pottere tenet unū hocū ꝑ ob'.

Ric̃ Brunhēs tenet .v. acras ejusdē servicii

quas q°ndam lenuet bruhẽs. [CHINGEFORD.]
In dñico sunt .v. acre ejusdē servicii quas
q°ndam tenuit Ailwin⁹.
Edward⁹ fil Gilib'ti tenet .v. acras ejusd' s̄vic̄
q̄s q°ndam tenuit Aluric⁹ cui nō attinet.
Wiłłs le fleg tenet a .v. acras ejusd' s'vicii
q^a^s q°ndam tenuit aluric⁹ p̄dc̄s cui n̄ attinꝛ.
Rog's le Bret tenet .v. acras q^a^s q°ndam te
nuit Gilib'tus ꝑvus. Iste debet om̄i septim̄
ꝑ annū .j. opac̄ ⁊ in autūpno om̄i septim̄
.ij. opac̄ ⁊ lavare oves ⁊ h̄re Wambelokes.
ad pasch' .v. ova . una die sarculare ⁊ una
die falcare ⁊ invenire unū hominē ad le
vand' fenū . unū hominē suꝑ mullionē
faciend' ⁊ unū hominē ad siccas p̄carias
⁊ ligare q°d metierit ⁊ venire ad magna^s^
p̄carias cum opariis suis ⁊ invenire unū
hominē ad colligēdas nuces ⁊ debet porta
re ad sc̄m paulū ⁊ ẽe quiet⁹ ab opac̄.

Isti tenent de essartis veteribus.

Walt' Brichtmar̄ tenet unā acram ꝑ .vij.d.
q^a^m tenuit Reginald⁹ carpn̄tar̄.
Augustin⁹ nepos Godefr̄ de la lee tenet duas
acras ꝑ .xii.d.
Wiłłs forestari⁹ fil' Brichtmar̄ tenet unam
acram ꝑ .vij.d.
Joh's alb⁹ tenet unū mesagiū ꝑ .vi.d. q°d
olim tenuit ailward⁹ leꝑsus ⁊ ediva uxor ei⁹.
Adam Ram fil' ailwardi tenet .i. mesag̃ ꝑ .ij.d.
Rob' faber cū relicta pottarii .j. acrā ꝑ .xiii.d.
Ailwinus fil' picot dimid' acrā ꝑ .vij.d.
Serlo unā acram ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .iiij.d. ꝑ M.
relictam W. firmar̄.
Walt's faber duas acras ꝑ .xii.d. ꝑ petrum
thesaurar̄ firmar̄.
Joh's blund⁹ .ij. ac^a^s ꝑ .xv.d. ꝑ W. firmar̄.

Rog' faber .j. acrā ꝑ .vij.đ. ꝑ Will'm firmaſ̃. [CHINGEFORD.]
Maria vidua tenet .xxiij. acras quas vir suus essartavit ꝑ .iij. sol'.
Sciend' quod in isto mañio hida t̃re constat ex .iiij. virgatis . virga aū ex .xxx. acris. Acra aū ex quadragīta ꝑcatis in longitud' ⁊ .iiij. in latitud' . pertica aū ex .xvi. pedibꝫ ⁊ dimid'.
Reddit aū istud mañium capit'lo duas fir mas plenas cum quadragenis solidis ⁊ unā marcā de novo cremēto tempe Rob'ti decani quando Petꝯ thesauſ̃ cepit ẽe firmariꝯ.
Id' juratores dicūt qᵒd boscum pejoratū ẽ tēpore petⁱ thesauſ̃ firmaſ̃ .xxxiiij. sol' in vendiĉone f'ca ꝑ Gilib'm de arch'.
Id' dicunt q'd t̃re de novis essartis que tra duntʳ utiliter posite sūt. Id' dicunt q'd edificia meliorata sūt in dimid' marca set melioratio illa sūpta fuit de vet'ibꝫ edificiis q̃ det̃iorata sunt in .v. sol'.

Isti tenent de novis essartis.

Maria vidua tenet .xij. acras ꝑ .iij. sol' t̃pe Robti decani ꝑ ꝑticam .xxiiij. ped'.
Joh's blundꝯ acrā ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ petrū thesauſ̃ firmaſ̃.
Adam Ram .j. acram ꝑ .iii.đ. ꝑ eund'.
Rob' faber .j. acram ꝑ .iiij.đ. ꝑ eund'.
Galfſ̃ Guiun .j. acram ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ Joh'm de Bardenei servientē capitłi.
Walt̃ faber acram ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .ix.đ. ꝑ eund'.
Wiłłs picot acram ⁊ dimid' ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ eund'.

Inquisiĉo fĉa in mañio de Suttone magr̃o ph' de haddam existēte firmario. [SUTTONE.]

Nomina juratoꝝ
Joh's de suttoñ p̃posit⁹.
Joh's fil' pagani.
Walt's cheles.
Gilib' fil' edwardi
Adam fil' Gilib'.
Wlnod⁹ fil' edwini.
Gilib' de scalari.
Everard⁹ fil' turb'ti.
Gilib' fil' Nicholai.

Juratores dicunt q°d mañium istud defē dit se v̄sus regē ꝑ tribꝫ hidis pret̄ solandā de Chesewich q̃ ꝑ se hēt duas hidas . ⁊ sunt geldabiles cū hidis de suttoñ . ⁊ est lib'um ⁊ quietū ab om̄i sec ta comitat⁹ ⁊ hundre di ⁊ alioꝝ q̃ sp^ctant ad dñm regē in capite vt̄ suos baillivos. In dñico sunt decies vigī ti acre ⁊ .x. de tr̄a arabili . ⁊ in prato .xvi. acre . ⁊ in bosco satis bñ vestito circit^r qua dragīta acre . ⁊ numer⁹ acraꝝ de pastura ignoratur . set sufficit ad .xii. boves ⁊ q^ꝫtuor stottos . ⁊ .x. vaccas . ⁊ ad sexcies vigīti . ⁊ .x. oves. Potest Wainnagiū fieri cū .xii. bob⁹ ⁊ quatuor stottis cum cōsuetudinibꝫ villate.

Isti tenent de dominico.

Rob't fil' theobaldi tenet .ij. acras ꝑ cū filia Gilib'ti fil' Salvi qui fuit feodat⁹ ꝑ theo doricum firmaꝝ . respondet infr^ꝫ de censu cum aliis terris.

Adam fil' Gilib'ti .iij. acras lib'atas Goldhauek avo suo ꝑ eundem.

Liecia relicta Wiłłi junioris .ij. acras lib'atas ꝑ eundē Wlgaro telt.

Gilib' fil' Alurici unā goram ꝑ .ij. soccis . ⁊ dimidiam acrā ꝑ .ij.đ.

Joh's faber .j. mesagiū in bruera ꝑ .ij.đ. ꝑ Rad' de diceto decanum.

Rad' de twiverd' .ij. ac^ꝫs ꝑ .viii.đ. ꝑ om̄i s̄vicō.

Wiłłs de putleshanḡr .j. acram ꝑ .xij.đ. ⁊

seq̃r om̃s p̃carias . ⁊ semel sarclat ⁊ semel le vat ⁊ spargit in pratum. [SUTTONE.]

Isti tenent de tr̃a assisa.

Gilib' fil' Nicholai tenet tres virgatas in q̃s Gilib' avus suus hũit ingressũ ꝑ theodoric̃ firmaſ̃ . ⁊ m° reddit ꝑ illis .xxx. sol'. ⁊ debet .ij. acras in hieme arare ⁊ duas in .xL^a^. ⁊ semi nare de semine dñi q°d recipiet de curia dñi ⁊ portabit in campũ . ⁊ ħciabit easd' ⁊ inveniet .ij. homines cũ falcib3 ad cibũ dñi ⁊ .ij. homines ad levand' fenum sñ cibo . ⁊ duos homines uno die ⁊ alios du os alio die ad sarcland' ad cibum dñi se mel in die . ⁊ inveniet duas carectas vł unũ plaustrũ ad fenũ ducendũ ad cibũ dñi . ⁊ invenit tres homines ad quaslibꝛ p̃carias . ⁊ una die flagellare cũ duob3 ho minib3 firmã portandã lond' ad unum pastũ dñi . ⁊ invenit duos saccos ad utrã q̃ firmã . ⁊ ducet fimum de curia duob3 dieb3 quolibꝛ die cũ duab3 carectis ad cibum dñi ⁊ quatuor carectatas addu cet de bosco ad curiã sine cibo ⁊ dat .ij. gallinas ⁊ viginti ova.

Rog's fil' henr̃ .j. virgatã cum insula p^a^ti ꝑ .xij. sol'. ⁊ invenit .iij. homĩes ad q̃s libꝛ p̃carias . ⁊ quicq^i^d avene metent colligẽt ⁊ ligabunt sine cibo.

Wiłłs fil' turstani .j. virgatã ꝑ .vi. sol'. ⁊ .ij.đ. ⁊ debet una die falcare ad cibũ dñi . ⁊ mitt'e ad p̃carias c̃visie om̃s oꝑari os ⁊ tenentes suos ad cibum dñi.

Una virgata q°ndam Baldewini est in do minico suꝑius cōputata. De eadẽ tenet Adam fil' Gilib'ti .j. acram p^a^ti ꝑ .x.đ. ⁊ in venit unã falcẽ ⁊ unã carectã ad fenũ ad cibũ dñi.

[SUTTONE.]

Joh's de Lamburñ tenet .xi. acras ⁊ dimid'
acrā p^ᵃ^ti ꝑ .v. sol' ⁊ .iiij.đ. ꝑ cartā capitłi.
Id' tenet dimid' virgatā q^a^m emit de h'edi
bʒ ꝑfati Baldewini ⁊ reddit .xxx.đ. ⁊ .x.
đ. de dono . ⁊ invenit ad q^a^mlibꝛ siccā ꝑca
riam unū hominē ⁊ ad ꝑcarias c'visie duos.
Id' unā acrā in sanfeld ⁊ dim̃ acrā p^ᵃ^te ꝑ .viij.đ.
Una virgata t̃re de q^a^ contētio est int̄ Gv̄asiū
⁊ Wiłłm ⁊ firmariū suū de dñico tꝑe
theodorici firmarii nūquam antea di
visa ab alio dñico q^a^m idē theodoric^ꝯ^ dedit
agneti mat^i^ Gv̄asii de Breinford tenendā
ꝑ .v. sol' ad vitam suā . Requisiti juratores
si unq^ᵃ^m audierīt aliq̄m de ꝑdecessoribʒ
Wiłłi forestarii jus ħuisse in ꝑdc̄a v^i^gata
vł iꝑm Will'm petentē t̃ram illā aliquo
jure usq̄ nūc ultimo qñ implacitavit Ger
vasiū dicunt qđ nō. Dicūt eciā q^o^d Godefr̄
fil' mabilie fil' agnetis qui aliqñ clama
vit t̃ram illam suꝑ Gv̄asiū aliud jus nō
habuit . set pax fc̄a fuit int̄ eos tam ab
tr̄a ista q^ᵃ^m de illa q^ᵃ^m tenet de eꝑo . ita qđ
Gv̄asius teneret tota vita sua . ⁊ iꝑe Gode
fridus succederet ei eo mortuo.
De .xv. acris quas q^o^ndam tenuit edwin^ꝯ^
de fonte .xiij. sunt dñico.
Roḡus del Gord tenet acrā ⁊ dimid' ⁊ ꝑvā
pasturā ꝑ .ij. sol' ꝑ Alexandr̄ firmar̄ de ead'.
Beat^i^x relicta sagrim pinke acram ⁊ .j.
rodam ꝑ .iij. sol' ꝑ eundē ⁊ invenit ad
q^ᵃ^mlibꝛ ꝑcariam .j. hominē ⁊ dat .j. gallinā.
Saledus unā acrā ⁊ .j. mesag̃ ꝑ .xxviij.đ. ⁊
una falce ad p^ᵃ^tum ⁊ invenit ad q^ᵃ^mlibꝛ
ꝑcariam .j. hominē de ead'.
Joh's de lamburñ acrā ⁊ dimid' prati de ead' ꝑ .xviij.đ.
Liecia filia Gilib'ti tenet .xv. acras ꝑ .iiij. sol'.

[SUTTONE.]

7 .viij.đ. 7 .v.đ. de maltselv' 7 .xv.đ.
de dono . 7 invenit unū hominē ad fal
cand' 7 unū ad fenū levand' 7 cariād'
7 unū hominē ad singłas p̄carias . 7 ca
riare blad' 7 ducere fimū . 7 dat .j. galli
nam 7 .xv. ova.

Godman⁹ nepos lefwardi dim̄ virg̃ ꝑ .xxx.
đ. 7 .v.đ. de maltselv' 7 .x.đ. de dono 7 de
bet arare .ij. acras 7 seminare 7 h'ciare
ut alii . unā falcē ad p^cum 7 .j. hoïem
ad levand' fenū 7 portand' 7 unū hoïem
ad siccas p̄carias . 7 .ij. ad p̄carias c̄visie
7 alias opac̄ . Id tres acras ꝑ .xij.đ. ꝑ ōi s̄vic̄.

Wlnothus fil' edwini dim̄ virg̃ ꝑ .xxx.đ.
7 .iij.đ. de maltselv' . 7 .x.đ. de dono 7
opatur cum cet̄is.

Joh's faber dim̄ virg̃ ꝑ .xxx.đ. q^ndā
alurici cui ñ attinet ꝑ Alex̄ firmar̄
7 .iij.đ. de maltselv' 7 .viii.đ. de do
no 7 alias opac̄ quas Godmann⁹.

Gilib' fil' algot dim̄ virg̃ ꝑ .xxx.đ. 7 .v.
đ. de maltselv' 7 .x.đ. de dono 7 alias
opac̄ ut Godmannus.

Edward⁹ fil' turb'ni dim̄ virg̃ ꝑ .xxx.đ.
7 .v.đ. de maltselv' . 7 .x.d. de dono 7
.ij.đ. de Wardpeni.

Joh's fil' pagani dim̄ virg̃ . ꝑ .xxx.đ. 7
.v.đ. de maltselv' 7 .x.đ. de dono 7 .ij.đ.
de Wardpeni 7 om̄s opac̄ p̄t̄ arurā 7
ꝑp̄t̄ hoc tondet oves 7 agnos . 7 metit
pisa dñici . Id' Joh's h't dim̄ virg̃ cū fi
lia Ric̄ fil' Wluredi ꝑ id' servic̄ . adjecto
q^d arat .ij. acras 7 seminat 7 h'ciat
set ñ tondet oves ꝑp̄t̄ ista.

Wigod cū filia Ric̄ dim̄ virg̃ ꝑ .xxx.đ.
7 .v.đ. de maltselv' . 7 .viij.đ. de dono

[SUTTONE.]

7 .ij.đ. de Wardpeni . 7 alias opac̃ ut Godmann⁹.
Gūnilda relicta Rob' fil' selidi dim̃ virg̃ p
.xxx.đ. 7 .v.đ. de maltselv' 7 .x.đ. de dono
7 alias opac̃ pret̃ arurā . set tondet oves . 7
metit pisa. Eadē hť unā viā p .i.đ.
Adam nepos Goldhauek .viij. acras de quib⁹
tres sunt de dñico supᵃ . p .xxxij.đ. 7 .xii.
đ. de dono . de maltselv' .ij.đ. 7 ob' . 7 inve
nire .j. hominē ad pᵃtum 7 ad ōs p̃carias .
7 tondet oves 7 metit pisa 7 unā careta
tam bosci 7 alias opac̃.
Gilib' fil' edwardi .viij. acras p iđ servic̃.
Gūnilda relicta edgari .v. acras p .xx.đ.
7 .ii.đ. 7 ob' de maltselv' 7 .v.đ. de dono
7 .j. hoĩem ad pᵃtum 7 ad om̃s p̃carias.
Rob' fil' theodbaldi cū filia Gilib'ti .v. acᵃs
qᵃrum due sūt de dñico supᵃ p .xxix.đ.
7 .i.đ. de maltselv' 7 .ij.đ. 7 ob' de dono.
Walť fil' Joh'is hog unū mesag' 7 .ij. acᵃs
p .ij. sol' 7 .vi.đ. p opaĩonibꝫ vł opatur.
Gilib' fil' aldithe 7 Alanus cū filius filie
Godman .v. acras p .xx.đ. de dono .viij.
đ. de maltselv' .ij. 7 ob' . 7 opac̃ ut tr̃a edgari.
Joh's de lamburñ tenet .vi. acras qᵒndam
Wlurici 7 quī; acras qᵒndam Baldewini
p cartam capitłi noĩatas supᵃ.
Walť cheles .ij. acras p .iij. sol' 7 venire
ad precarias.
Gilib' Arnulf⁹ 7 leffilda .iij. acras 7 dim̃
p .xviij.đ. 7 .i.đ. de dono 7 .iij. qᵃ de maltselv'.
*Brichtnothus fil' Godman .v. acras p .xv.
đ. 7 p s̃viciū Godefridi . Isti duo . Gilib'.
7 Brichtnoth⁹ ad p̃carias siccas quilibꝛ
scił invenit .j. hominē . 7 ad p̃carias
c̃visie quilibꝛ .ij. homines . 7 tondent
oves . 7 metunt pisa . 7 ducūt boscum.

* Rob' fil' Godefridi .v. acr̃ p .xv.đ.
7 .v.đ. de dono 7 .ij.đ. ō . de malt
selver . 7 operaciones.

[SUTTONE.]

⁊ illi duo faciūt carrum ad fimū . ⁊ ad fenū ⁊ ad bladū carriand' . ⁊ quilibꝫ dat quīque ova ⁊ quilibꝫ unā gallinā.

Henr̃ de hathe ⁊ Gūnilda relicta sagrim dim̃ virg̃ ꝑ .xxi.đ. ⁊ de dono .v.đ. ⁊ de maltselv' .ij. ⁊ ob' . ⁊ opatur sicut pro tanto terre.

Gilib' ⁊ Edwardus tenuerūt .iiij. acras ꝑ .iii. sol'. ꝑ omni servīco | va modo Ger vasius de Brainford cū virgata q̃ est in contenc̃one ⁊ reddit canonicis .ij. sol'. ⁊ recipit .xij. ultra illas recupavit dū moreretʳ Nichol' Arch' firmar̃. cat

Isti sunt operarii.

va
ſ Alicia relicta henr̃ piscatoris qui eā re cepit relictam ꝑpt̃ paupatem | cat Magr̃ ph'. de hadhā tenet .v. acras ⁊ debet opac̃onem unā om̄i septimana ꝑ an nū ⁊ invenire .j. hominē ad om̃s p̃ carias ⁊ .v.đ. de dono . ⁊ .ij.đ. ⁊ ob'. de malt selver ⁊ alias opat̃ones scđm .v. acras.

Lieveva filia Godwini .v. acᵃ̃s ꝑ id' s̃viciū.

Agnes relicta Godmāni .v. acᵃ̃s ꝑ idē s̃viciū.

Edmundᵒ fil' vitalis .v. acᵃ̃s ꝑ idē s̃viciū.

Gilib' fil' Rog̃i .v. acras ꝑ idē serviciū.

Rob' fil' theodbaldi .v. acᵃ̃s ꝑ id' s̃viciū.

Wiłłs fil' Turstani .v. acras ꝑ custodia bosci in qua nō h̃t jus hereditariū nᶜ ꝑ eo aliqᵈ ostendit aliquo tpe . tempore aũ decani Rad' ꝑdidit turstanus dc̃s quinq̃ acᵃ̃s nᶜ eas tempore suo recupavit . set foresteria dim̃issa fuit ei ⁊ habuit ꝑ stipēdiis ꝑ annū .xxviij.đ. ⁊ dc̃e quīq̃ acre assise fūnt Joh'i fabro ꝑ .xxviij.đ. postmod' tēpore alardi decani ꝑposita q̃stione Wiłło fil' turstani utrū vellet eas hereditarie

[DRAITONE.]

vel ex gr̃a rehabere . recepit illas ex gr̃a
⁊ petito Waranto nłłm exhibuit vł no
luit exhibere . Iť id' tenet unā acram
de essarto ꝑ .ij.đ.

Galfr̃ fil' Ailwini .viij. acras de essarto
pro .xvi.đ.

Inquisiťo ꝗca in mañio de draitoñ Roḡ de
Wigornia existēte firmario.

Noťa iuratoꝛ.
Herevicus hobi.
Wiłłs filius cl'ici.
Rob'tus hobi.
Huḡ fil' Wiłłi.
Joh's fil' Nigelli.
Rad' pasturel.
Gilib' fil' deremā.
Rob' fil' hugonis.

Mañium istud defē
dit se v̄sus regem ꝑ
.viij. hidis cū una
hida de solande . q̃ tñ
nō geldat cū aliis
nisi q̃n cōmuniter
fiūt exacc̄ones ꝑ hi
das . est liťum ⁊ q^i^e
tum ab om̄i secta
hundredi ⁊ comitat⁹ ⁊ alioꝛ q̃ sp^c^tāt
ad dñm regē in capite ⁊ suos bail
livos. In dñico sūt sexcies ⁊ vigīti ⁊
.x. acre de t̄ra arabili ⁊ de prato circiť
.xvi. acre ꝑ div̄sa loca ⁊ circiť .viij.
acre de pastura boum. Ibid' possūt ēe
quinquagīta oves in instauro . ⁊ .v.
vacce ⁊ unus taur⁹ ⁊ .xij. porci ⁊ un⁹
verrus . potest Wainagiū curie fieri
cū una caruca octo capitū simł cū
consuetudinib3 villate. Dicūt eciā
juratores q^o^d em̄datum est mañium
ꝑ Roḡ de Wigornia firmaŕ ad valen
ciā dimidie marce. In dñico est mo
lendinū suꝑ colebrok . q^o^d poť poni ad
firmā ꝑ .xl. sol' . salvis custam̄tis.
v^i^gata isti⁹ ville cōtinet .xvi. ac^a^s

Isti tenent de dominico.

Osgod⁹ nepos lefwini tenet unū mesaḡ

cū dimid' acra . ⁊ opatur q^a^libr septim^a^ p [DRAYTONE.]
annū semel ⁊ hēt in autūpno .viij. gar
bas frumti de blado dñi.

Ranulf^9^ fil' Ranulfi unū mesag cū piscaria
⁊ unā croftam p .iij. sol' . ⁊ invenit unā
falcē ad p^a^tum falcand' ⁊ unā furcā.

Gilib' fil' edwardi .j. mesag ⁊ .j. acrā p .xii.
đ. ⁊ pot' poni ad opacones ⁊ est tra opabil'
ut tra osegodi.

Herevic^9^ hobi tenet dimid' virgatā p .xviij.
đ. q^o^ndam Walti osegod cui ñ attinet p
firmarios ⁊ sic dicit p alard' decañ . Memor.

Adam fil' Rob'ti mcatoris .j. mesag ⁊ dim
acram p .xij.đ. data ei in escambiū p
placia ubi grāgia ⁊ gardinū st ext^a^ portā.

Wills mangant dimid' acrā p .ix.đ. q^o^ndā
Willi sutoris cui nō attinet p R. de Wigorñ.

Rob' hobi .j. acram de essarto p .vi.đ. q^o^n
dam Rob'ti . una acra q^a^m q^o^ndam te
nuit idē Rob' p ob' . est in dñico.

Teodoric^9^ fil' Aldithe .j. acram p .xii.đ. ⁊ seqr
pcarias ⁊ . semel in autūpno anno flagellat
semen ⁊ sarclat ⁊ alia opa pret araturā
⁊ averagiū . si tñ ht carucā arabit ⁊ fac
sicut osegodus . s^a^.

Rob' fil' lefwini .j. croftam p .xij.đ. nō
opatur ⁊ unū mesag q^o^ndam Aluredi.

Rob' palmeri^9^ fil' hersent .ij. acras ⁊ unum
mesag p .xij.đ.

Ranulf^9^ de mora .j. croftam p .vi.đ.

Hereveius junior dimid' acram q^o^ndam suo
nilde sine servicio quia escambiata est
p alia dimid' acra mag competēti q est
in dñico p R. de Wigorñ ⁊ cōsuevit red
dere de acra escambiata .iiij.đ.

Walts molendinari^9^ .j. mesag . ⁊ .iij. acras

[DRAYTONE.]

ꝑ .iij. sol'. ꝑ Rob'tum simplicē . ⁊ postmod' ꝑ capłm ad vitā suam ut dicit ⁊ pt poni ad opačonem sic̃ t̃ra osegodi.

Rad' pasturel .ij. acras ꝑ .xii.đ. ꝑ theodoric̃ firmar̃ . It̃ unā placiā añ portā suā ꝑ .vi.đ.

Ric̃ fil' Golde acram ⁊ dim̃ ꝑ .xviij.đ. cū suo mesag̃ ꝑ Rob'm simplicē . ⁊ est t̃ra opabil' sic̃ t̃ra Osegodi.

Rob' de fōte .j. mesag̃ ꝑ .xij.đ. ꝑ Rob'tum decanum ⁊ capłm.

Wiłłs fil' theodorici unā acrā t̃re arabil' . ⁊ du as pa̅te ꝑ .iii. sol'. ꝑ Rob' decañ ⁊ capłm.

Hug̃ hugelini .j. placiā de cōmuni pasta̅. ꝑ .vi.đ. Id' .ij. acras ꝑ .ij.đ. ꝑ Rob' simplicē.

Petro de scalari .j. placiam ꝑ .xviij.đ. ꝑ A. dec̃.

Ranulfo de mora unā placiā ꝑ .vi.đ. ꝑ qam fuit trāsitus boū ad curiam.

Rad' fil' presbr̃i unū mesag̃ ⁊ unā placiā ꝑ .viij.đ. Id' dimid' acram infra septa cu rie sue ⁊ extra curiā suam in mora unā acram ⁊ dimid' t̃re arabil' ad austrū ꝑ .xii.đ. ꝑ decanū ⁊ capłm . quas clamavit Rob' hobi tenere cū alia t̃ra sua . ⁊ sub pistino servic̃o. set capitłm ei hoc negavit quia plus habuit quam defendat.

Wiłłs poer .ii. acras ꝑ .vi.đ.

Emma relicta fullonis .j. placiā ꝑ .xii.đ.

Ric̃ faber .j. mesag̃ ⁊ .j. croftam ꝑ .xij.đ.

Matiłł relicta Ric̃ .unā croftā ꝑ .xij.đ.

Alditha relicta coci .j. placiam ꝑ .xii.đ.

Galfr̃ Grai unā placiam ꝑ .ij.đ.

Ysaac fil' Walt'i unā goram ꝑ .xij.đ.

De curia de h'emodeswrthe ꝑ ductu aq̃ ꝑ t̃ram sc̃i pauli .ij. sol'.

Edmundo pasturel unā acram ꝑ .viij.đ.

Isti tenent de tra assisa. [DRAYTONE.]

Galfr̃ Grai tenet unā virgatā p .iiij. sol'.
Huḡ hugelini 7 ysaac .ij. vigatas 7 dim̃ p .x. sol'.
Ranulf⁹ piscator .j. virgatā p .iiij. sol'.
Rob' hobi .j. hidam dim̃ virḡ min⁹ p .xiiij. sol'.
Rob' de fonte dimid' virḡ p .ij. sol'.
Galfr̃ de fonte dimid' virḡ p .ij. sol'.
Roḡ molēdinari⁹ .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.
Ric̃ fil' edwardi cum filia Wluiet dim̃ vig̃ p .ij. s'.
Walt's poer .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.
Huḡ fil' Ric̃ .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.
Wiłłs fil' cłici dimid' hidam 7 unū mesagiū
p octo sol'. 7 .vi.đ.
Gūnilda relicta rog'i .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.
Joh's fil' Nigelli .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.
Wiłłs fil' Aluredi dim̃ virḡ p .ij. sol'.
Rob' fil' Kweneve unā virḡ p .iiij. sol'. cui⁹
medietas fuit Rob' hobi.
Herevei⁹ iunior fil' Walłi .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.
Rad' pasturel .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.
Rob' fil' lefwini dim̃ virḡ p .ij. sol'.
Rob' palmer⁹ .j. virḡ p .iiij. sol'.
Ranulf⁹ de mora dimid' virḡ p .ij. sol'.
Herevei⁹ hobi unā virḡ p .iiij. sol'.
Rad' fil' presbri dimid' hidā p octo sol'.
Wiłłs poer dimid' virḡ p .ij. sol'.
Matilda relicta Ric̃ dimid' virḡ p .ij. sol'.
Singłi istoꝫ debēt invenire unū hominē ad
flagelland' semen semel in seisione hyema
li . 7 q̃libꝫ caruca debet arare unā acram ī
hyeme 7 h'ciare 7 singłi qui tenēt dimid'
vigatas vł plus debent unū av̄agiū p an
num ad firmā portandā . set firmari⁹ dic̃
qᵒd debent duo av̄agia . 7 de qualibꝫ domo
invenire unū hominē ad sarcłand' 7 de
singul' dimid' virgatā vł plus tenentib⁹

unū hominē cum falce ⁊ de singłis reliq^is do [BERNES.]
mibʒ unū hominē ad spargēdam h'bam.
⁊ tunc hr̃e dimid' summā frum̃ti ⁊ unū
multonē ⁊ unā scultellatā salis ⁊ unū ca
seū ⁊ de singuł domibʒ invenire unū ho
minē ad p̃cariam sine cibo . ⁊ ad p̃carias
cum cibo omnes oparios suos ducere.

Inquisitio fc̃a in manerio de berna ma
gr̃o ph' de haddā existēte f^imar̃.

Noĩa juratoꝛ.
Wiłłs Burgensis.
Jacobus piscator.
Pentecostes.
Joh's de la lane.
Rob' p̃positus.
Joh's Bruz.
Wlłłs Bradhege.
Nichol' piscator.

Dicunt juratores q^od
Mañium istud defen
dit se v̄sus regē p .iiij.
hidis . iste quatuor hi
de debent arare de t̄ra
archiep̃i .xii. acras scłt
villata .viij. acras . ⁊
canonici Londoniaꝛ
vł eoꝛ firmari^o .iiij.
acras ⁊ h̄re cibum ad curiā archiep̃i.
⁊ debent invenire ad unā majorē p̃cariā
c̄visie archiep̃i .xviij. homines ⁊ p̃posit̄
de b'na . ⁊ h̄re bis cibum ad curiā archiep̃i.
⁊ debet villata reddere .xxxij.d.* ad curiā
die nativitatis s̄ci Joh'is bapt̄ . ⁊ duo
homines de villata ⁊ p̃positus seq^i om̄ia
halimota si curia archiep̃i volu'it . ⁊ se
quitur siras cū uno homine p̣it̄ cum
uno homīe archiep̃i ad nutū serviētis
archiep̃i. In dñico sūt .ccc. acre de t̄ra ara
bili. In prato circit̄ .xxx. acras. It̄ p̣vū
p^a̅tum quod vocatur cotmannemad'
set q^ot acras contineat nesciūt. Sunt
ibi circit' .xxviij. acre de pastura . pos
sunt ibid' ẽe in instauro sexcies vigīti
oves . possunt ibid' ẽe trigīta animalia
exceptis animalibʒ carucar̃ . poss't ibi

* p' terris de putlewrth & aldeland & hetha.

ẽe viginti porci . potest wainagiū fieri cum [BERNES.]
duabʒ carucis . unde ꝑteat in caruca ẽe
.viij. boves ⁊ duo equi . ꝑit̃ cum cōsuetu
dinibʒ villate . ⁊ unus herciator . Molendiñ
fuit ibi qᵒndam . mᵒ nłłm ꝑpt̃ defc̃m aque.

Pistrinū novū recepit magr̃ philippᵒ de had
hā p̃cii .x. sol' . ⁊ de tanto melioratū est mañium t̃pe
philippi fil' ioh'is . ⁊ det̃ioratum in defc̃u płī
um domoʒ . qᵃrum tñ nuñum recep̃ magr
philippᵒ simł cū aliis implem̃tis scd̄m cy
rographum philippi de berne.

Isti tenent de dominico.

Wiłłs burgēsis tenet .iiij. acras ꝑ .xx.d̄. ⁊ .iij.
d̄. ad auxiliū uniᵒ marce . ⁊ tondet oves . ⁊
agnos ⁊ spargit fenū duobʒ diebʒ ⁊ levat
fenū cum uno homīe qᵃm diu opᵒ est . ⁊
tassat fenū ad cibum dñi ⁊ seq̃tur om̃s
p̃carias ⁊ facit octo ꝑatones in autūpno
⁊ dat unū gallū ⁊ unā gallinā ad Natale
⁊ .iiij. ova ad pascha . ⁊ spargit fenū du
obus diebus.

Wiłłs bradege .vi. acras ꝑ .xiij.d̄. ⁊ .iiij.
d̄. ad marcam ⁊ .vi. ova ⁊ duas galli
nas ⁊ facit om̄i septim̃ unā ꝑatōem ⁊
alias ꝑac̃ ut Wiłłs burgēsis.

Rob' fil' joh'is .iiij. acras ꝑ .xviij.d̄. ⁊ .iij.
d̄. ad marcam ⁊ unū gallū ad natal'
⁊ om̃s alias ꝑac̃ facit ut Wiłłs.

Walt̃s de estb'ne .ij. acras ꝑ .x.d̄. ⁊ .iii. ob'.
ad marcam . ⁊ ova ⁊ .ij. gallinas ⁊ ali
as ꝑatones ut Wiłłs.

Alditha filia Alex̃ .ij. acras ꝑ .xv.d̄. ⁊ .iii.
ob'. ad marcā ⁊ fac̃ alias ꝯsuet̃ ut Wiłłs.

Matiłł filia Ragenilde .v. acras ⁊ dim' ꝑ
.xii.d̄. ⁊ .iiij.d̄. ad marcā ⁊ ꝑat̃ ut Wiłłs.
bradege ⁊ alias ꝯsuet̃ ut Wiłłs burgēsis.

Wiłłs de ecclia .iiij. acras ꝑ .xxv.đ. ⁊ .iij.đ. ad [Bernes.]
marcā ⁊ gallinas ⁊ omia alia opa ut Wiłłs Burgēsis.
Godwin⁹ de ecclia .vi. acras ꝑ ph' firmaſ ꝑ .xii.đ.
⁊ .iiij.đ. ad marcā ⁊ omia alia q̃ Wiłłs Bradege.
Jacob' fil' sewgel .x. acras ꝑ .iiij. sol'. ⁊ .x.đ. ⁊ ad
marcā .vi.đ. ⁊ invenit duos homies ad p̃ca
rias c̃visie ⁊ unū hominē ad spgend' fenum.
set nō ponit faldam cū aliis neqꝫ habꝫ ave
ria cum aliis in pastura dominici.
Omꝫs isti ponūt faldam suā singłis annis sup
tram dñici ab hokedai usqꝫ ad advincła ⁊
habebūt ibi oves ⁊ omia animalia sua ⁊ ꝑ
custodia cujuslibꝫ averii dant B'cario dñi
.iij. ob'. exceptis ovib3 quas ipimet custodi
unt ⁊ pascuntur in cōmuni pastura dñi.
a pascha usqꝫ ad pa festum sc̃i michael'. ⁊ si
ita nō custodiūtur . nō dabūt argñtum.

Iste tenēt ad censum in villa de b'nes.

Joh's fil' safugeli tenet unā virgatā q°ndam
Gilib'ti cui nō attinet ꝑ agnetē de b'ne ⁊ p⁹
ꝑ .R. archid' Colocestr̃ ꝑ .x.đ. ⁊ dat .vij.đ. ad
marcā ⁊ .iiij. de maltselv' ⁊ unā gallinā
⁊ debet tria opa omi septim̃ p annū nisi fest'
impedierit . ⁊ arare dimid' acram . ⁊ flagel
lare semē ⁊ seminare ⁊ h'ciare ⁊ ẽe quiet⁹ corn
trib3 opacionib3 . ⁊ dat dimid' quarteſ de mante (ex antiquo p'
⁊ in q^a^dragesima arare tm̃ dimid' acram. chirche sed.)
⁊ debet .x. ova . duob3 dieb3 debet falcare ad
cibum dñi . ⁊ levare fenū ⁊ portare ad curiā
⁊ invenire duos homies ad omꝫs p̃carias ⁊
invenire unā carectā duob3 dieb3 ad fenum
⁊ ad fimum.
Wiłłs ruffus unā virgatā q°ndam alex̃ cui nō
attinet ꝑ R. archid' ꝑ .x.đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' serviciū.
Joh's fil' Wiłłi unā virg̃ ꝑ .x.đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' s̃viciū.
Joh's fil' Wlfini unā virg̃ ꝑ .x.đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' s̃viciū.

Juliana relicta Safuli .j. virg̃ ꝑ id' s̃vicium
Rob' de tamisia unā virg̃ escaetam ⁊ assisam
ꝑ philipp̃ ꝑ id' servicium.
Wimarc filia rob' unā virg̃ ꝑ .x.đ. ꝑ id' s̃vic̃.
Matilt relicta alex̃ unā virg̃ ꝑ .x.đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' s̃vic̃.
Walt̃s fil' hug̃ unā virg̃ ꝑ .x.đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' s̃vic̃.
Ric̃ de Nastok unā virg̃ q°ndam Wlwardi al
bi cui nō attinet ꝑ agnetē ꝑ .x.đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' s̃vic̃.
Galfr' fil' sawgel cum filia joh'is unā virg̃
ꝑ .x.đ. ꝑ id' servicium.
Jacob° piscator unā virg̃ q°ndam Goscelini
cui nō attinet ꝑ magr̃m philippū ꝑ .x.
đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' servicium.
Pentecostes fil' Gilib' .j. virg̃ ꝑ .x.đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' s̃vic̃.
Gilib' fil' ioh'is de b'nes unā virg̃ q°ndam ail
mari cui nō attinet ꝑ philippū de b'nes ꝑ .x.
đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' servicium.
Rob' de Westm̃ unā virg̃ q°ndam fi alex̃ fil'
alurici cui ñ attinet ꝑ philipp̃ de b'ne ꝑ
.x.đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' servicium.
Galfr̃ fil' ioh' .j. virg̃ ꝑ .x.đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' serviciū.
Joh's Brus ⁊ Gilib' fil' Galfr̃ unā virg̃ q°ndam
Wlvii cui ñ attinet ꝑ magr̃m philipp̃ ꝑ x.
đ. ⁊ ꝑ id' servicium.
Galfr̃ faber unā virg̃ ꝑ ferris carucar̃ faci
endis ⁊ debet id' serviciū cum supradc̃is si
nō facit ferram̃ta . modo facit ferramenta
⁊ dat duos sol'.
Joh's fil' Rob'ti .v. acras ꝑ .ij. sol' . ⁊ .iij.đ. ⁊ ob'.
ad marcā ⁊ debet falcare una die ⁊ levare
fenū ⁊ invenire unū hominē ad om̃s p̃ca
rias ⁊ dare quīq̃ ova ⁊ ducit fimū duobꝫ
diebꝫ ⁊ fenum dñ est necesse.
Nicholaus piscator .vij. acras q°ndam paga
ni nūc ꝑ philipp̃ de b'ne ꝑ .iiij. sol' ꝑ om̃ibꝫ
⁊ invenit unū hominē ad p̃cariā cervisie.

Tota villata dat annuū auxiliū uni⁹ marce.

FINIS INQUISITIONIS, ETC.

Inrotulacō in itiñe Roḡi de Clifford ⁊ socōꝰ suoꝰ.
Anno regni Regis Edwardi quinto.

De Fulcone Lovel ꝑ .x. acr̃ vites assarti ī Chingeford de feod'

Chingeford. de feodo .S. Pauli.

De Apsolone filio Baldewini ꝑ una roda ibid'. (ecc^e sc̃i pauli Lond' ī bladit̃. ⁊c̃.

De Joñe le pineter ꝑ una roda & dī. ibid'.
De Ad̃ fil' molendinar̃ ꝑ .j. roda ibid'.
De Seli fil' Thome ꝑ dī acr̃ ibid'.
De Joñe le folur ꝑ dī acr̃. ibid'. Nichil.
De Ric̃o le mouner ꝑ dī acr̃. ibid'.
De Joñe le Caretter ꝑ dī acr̃ ibid'.
De Wiłło Mayne ꝑ .j. rod' ibid'.
De Agnete picot ꝑ .i. rod' ibid'.

Inrotulacio in Itiñe Roḡi Ext^a nei ⁊ socōꝰ suoꝰ. Anno Regni Reḡ Edwardi vicesimo.

Hebrugg'.

Simon de Stanbrugḡ qui fuit Canōic⁹ Sc̃i Pauli Lond' ⁊ mortuus est vastavit de novo boscum de Hebrugḡ qui ꝑtinꝛ ad cōitatem ejusd' ecclie. Magr̃ Joh's de Luca mo^o tenꝛ q^a i firmari⁹ ejusd' ecclie . Et mo^o venit attornat⁹ ecclie sc̃i Pauli ⁊ ostendit cartā Reḡ Joñis ꝑ q^a cōcedit deo ⁊ ecclie sc̃i Pauli ⁊ Eꝑo ⁊ successoribꝫ ōs t̃ras ⁊ possessiones suas ⁊ tenem̃ta sua libā ⁊ quieta de ōibꝫ exacc̃oibꝫ cū ōibꝫ liḃtatibꝫ ⁊ liḃis ꝯsuetudinibꝫ in bosco ⁊ plano ubiq̃ soluta liḃa ⁊ quieta de vistes ⁊ reward' foreste ⁊ de canibꝫ suis expeditand' ⁊ de aliis placitis ⁊ quer̃et ⁊ occasionibꝫ foreste. Et qd̃ capiāt in boscis suis ꝑp^ris quiq^d eis nc̃ce fūit ad ꝑp^ros usus suos sine visu ⁊ ꝑhibic̃oe forestarioꝰ. Ideo sunt quieti de vasto predc̃o. ⁊ simiłr de imbladitura de vet̃ibus assar̃t ⁊ ꝑprestur̃ de tr̃ suis de Chingeford.

Chingeford.

FRAGMENT *of a* BOOK *containing an* INQUISITION *of the* MANORS *belonging to the* DEAN *and* CHAPTER *of* ST. PAUL'S, LONDON, *in the year* 1181, *commonly called*

"DOMESDAY RADULPHI DE DICETO,"

preserved amongst Dr. Rawlinson's manuscripts (*B.* 372) *in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.*

Annus ab incarnatione dñi
millesim⁹ centesimus octogesi
mus pⁱmus. Annus pontificat⁹
alexandri pape tertii vicesim⁹
pⁱmus. Annus regni regis angloꝝ
henrici sc̃di vicesimus septim⁹.
Annus regni regis angloꝝ henrici
filii regis undecimus. Annus tñs
lationis ep̃i Herefordensis Gileber
ti folioth in lundoniensẽ ep̃m oc
tavus decimus tunc temporis ef
fluebat: quando facta fuit inqⁱ
sitio maneriorum beati pauli
ꝑ Radulfum de diceto decanū
lundoniensem. Anno pⁱmo sui
decanatus assistentibꝫ ei tam ma
gistro Henrico de Norhamtona qᵃm
dño Roberto de cliford.

CAPITULA.

De maneriis beati pauli ꝑ ordinē i.
Qui contulerint beato paulo ma neria. ii.
Qui Reges anglorum immunitatem indulserunt iii.
De cartis ꝑ ordinem positis vel notatis tali signo ✠
Status ecc̄liarum que fundate sūt extra lundoniam. iiii.
Quam firmam reddiderint mane ria temporibꝫ Wlmanni decani & cuius ponderis fuerit vel sit panis canonicorum. v.
Status ecc̄liarum que fondate s̄t intra lundoniam. vi.
De terrulis canonicoꝝ b̄ati pauli vij.
Quid solvat^r canonicis in natali dñi viij.
Quid canonicis in pascha ix.
Quid canonicis soluatur in festo apostolorum. x.
Quid soluatur canonicis in festo sancti Michaelis. xi.

Facta est inquisitio aput caden donam: hereberto cantuariensi ar chidiacono existente firmario Jo hanne de hospitali tunc temporis archidiaconi predicti ꝑcurante negotia. Roberto mantello viceco mite tunc temporis ꝑ herefordiā & essexiam. vj^o. Id^9 Jan.

Facta est inquisitio aput kenes wrdam sub eodem firmario sub eodem ꝑcuratore.	v°. Id⁹ Jan.
Facta est inquisitio aput audele iam. Nicholao de sigillo eiusdem ville firmario.	iij°. Id⁹ Jan.
Facta est inquisitio aput Sando nam Ricardo ruffo & Ricardo de Sandoñ tunc firmariis.	ij°. Id⁹ Jan.
Facta est inquisitio aput belchem Ricardo Ruffo firmario.	xviij°. kł feb.
Facta est inquisitio aput Wichā Roberto de fuleham firmario.	xvij°. kł. feb.
Facta est inquisitio aput eduluesnase in ecclia de kirkebi Ricardo Ruffo firmario.	xv°. kł. feb.
Facta est inquisitio aput Titwoldi tonam. Gileberto Manente firmario	xiij°. kł. feb.
Facta est inquisitio aput Tilingeham Wllo & theo dorico fr^{a}ib3 tunc firmariis	xij°. kł. feb.
Facta est inquisitio aput Berlingā Ricardo ruffo firmario.	x°. kł. feb.
Facta ẽ inquisitio aput Burnewel lam eodem Ricardo Ruffo firmario.	xi°. kł. feb.
Facta est inquisitio de nortuna odone de dammarti no firmario.	vij°. kł. feb.
Facta est inquisitio de Nastocha Johanne de maregni firmario.	eodē die.
Facta ẽ inquisitio aput Chingefor diam Galtero firmario.	vj°. kł. feb.
Facta est inquisitio aput Bernā Johanne firmario.	v°. kł. feb.

Facta ẽ inquisitio aput Draito nam Włło Gloucestrensi archidia cono ⁊ Roberto Simplice tunc fir mariis. iiij°. kł. feb.

Facta est inquisitio aput Suttonā Nicholao lundoniensi archidia cono firmario. iij°. kł. feb.

Hec inquisitio tota facta est infra viginti dies duos.

Ut facilius veritas erueret^r : ꝑ mañiorum capacitate ꝑ num^ro colonorum m^o plures modo pau ciores eligendos decrevim^ꝯ artato^s prestita jurisjurandi religione quod ad interrogata nec verum supprimerent nec assererent falsum scienter s3 iuxta conscienti am suam in cōmune ꝑferrent ꝑ quot hydis unaqueq; villa se defenderet tempore Regis henrici tempore Włłi decani vers^ꝯ Regē q^id tunc fiscalib3 commodis appende retur ꝑ annum vicecomiti .s. vel hundredi p^eposito . quidve m^o . q^id modo soluatur collegio canonico3 quot hyde sint in dominio . quot assise . quot libere . q^ot geldabiles . q^ot in dominio sint arabiles acre . q^ot in prato . quot in nemore . sive ve stito siue non vestito . quid instau ramenti possit apponi vel in ma risco vel in alia pastura. Qui colo norum libertate gauderent: q^ive gravarent^r opibus . qui censuales quiue cottarii : Quid melioratiōis

accreuerit in unoquoq; man⁹io .
qui'ue man⁹ium . senserit det^r men
tum vel in deterioratione domoꝝ
vel in vastatione nemoꝝ. Quis
terminos moverit vel preterie
rit. Quia vero prauorum inten
tio semp̧ est prior ad detrahendū
lector de reprehensione sollicitus
circa maneriorum inquisitionē
aliquid omissum notauerit ñ
id inquirentium negligentie de
putet s3 iuratorum vel errori
vel fraudi.

Hec est inquisitio de Cadendona.

Manerium de Cadendona
defendebat se tempore

Juratores.	regis henrici
Joh'es sacerdos.	primi et Willi
Reginaldus p^rposit⁹	decani vers⁹
Osbert⁹ p^rposit⁹	regem p̧ decē
Cowin⁹ de g^rna	hydis et adhuc
Serlo.	ita est. Vicecho

* * * * *

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* * * * *

Hec est inquisicio de bealchamp.

Juratores.
Wiłłs trauers
Riĉ archarius
Rob' fił ailwini
Huḡ de Maldoñ
Lambt⁹ gross⁹
Roƀ fil' wlwiñ
Aschitillus
Henric⁹ de bosco
Stonhard⁹
Alwinus ultᵃ bosc̄
Headric⁹ henge
Riĉ niḡ

Manerium de bealham defendebat se tempore Regis henrici ꝑ .v. hydis versus regem ⁊ adhuc ita est . Vicecomiti tunc dabantʳ .iiij. soł ⁊ p̄posito hundredi .v. soł ꝑ manum firmarii ⁊ adhuc ita est ⁊ reddit mᵒ canonicis .viij. firmas plenas. .vj. in pane ⁊ ceruisia . et in unaqᵃqꝫ firma .xxx. soł ad liberationem . ⁊ duas alias utramqꝫ in sexagesimˢ solidis.

Isti tenent de dominio.

Robt̄us ꝑsona tenet .xxx. acras de dominio in excambium .xxx. acrᵃ/ de wluiueland Idem h't duas acᵃs ꝑ .v.d. s. stanwinesland . Idem Rob' h't moram unam tᵢum acrarum ꝑ .xiiij.đ. Idem Norlei .ij. acras in pastura ꝑ .viij.đ. ⁊ hec dicit se tenere ꝑ capitulum.

Wimarc vidua dimidiam virgatā ꝑ .iiij. soł. Eadem .v. acras ꝑ .xvj.đ. Eadem acᵃm ⁊ dimid' in forelande ꝑ .vj.đ.

Rogʳ fił eadwini .j. ãc in augmenť terre s'.

Rob' Ruffus .j. ac^{a}m in augm̃tū terre.
Lamb̃ in Schiringa .iiij. acras ꝑ .iiij.
đ. Idem tenet .v. acr̃ in b^{a}defeld ꝑ .xiiij.đ.
Rob' fil' Wlurum .ij. ac̃ in augm̃tū tr̃e.
Wiłłs travers^{9} duas acras in augmen
tum de Worterichesland.
Rob̃ ꝑsona .v. acras in augmentū
de Wluiueland.
Henricus de bosco .v. acras ꝑ .xvj.đ.
ꝑ Ricardum Ruffum.
Alanus pelliparius .j. acr̃ ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Rob̃t^{9} fił Wlrum .j. ac̃ ꝑ .iij.đ. ꝑ Ri. Ruf.
Lamb̃t^{9} fili^{9} Sirichi dimiđ acram in
augmentū terre.
Herebert^{9} .iij. pasture ꝑ .iij.đ.
Lefwinus .ij. acr̃ ꝑ .xij.đ.
Radulfus p̃positus .xxiiij. acras . ꝑ
.v. soł ⁊ .vj.đ.
Alan^{9} fił Algari .v. acras . ꝑ .xx.đ.
Godwinus ⁊ Theodoricus .j. acram
in augmentum terre.
Absolonus .j. acram ꝑ .xij.đ.
Walt̃us de langethot .v. acr̃. ꝑ .xvj.đ.
Idem h't maras in hauehid ꝑ .ij.đ.
Godwin^{9} capent^{a} .j. acr̃. in augm̃t̃ t're.
Cuparius .j. acr̃. in augm̃tū terre.
Stanhard^{9} in colecrof .ij. acr̃. in aug̃ t^{e}.
Hugo Wind le haspeheg . s .iiij. acras
in augm̃tū tr̃e . ⁊ stratam ꝑ đ.
Golstanus .iiij. acr̃. ꝑ .xiij.đ.
Hereueius .ij. acras ꝑ .viij.đ.
Rog̃ .j. acram ⁊ dimiđ p .vj.đ.
Golstan^{9} ⁊ Heruei^{9} .j. holinā ꝑ .xij.đ.
Rob̃t^{9} fił Alwini holemede ꝑ .xij.đ.

Henricus de bosco unam rodam prati
in wiga ꝑ .i.đ.
Hugo de bosco .iiij. acras ꝑ .xij.đ.
Gladewine unū masagium ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Wlwineman unū masagiū ꝑ .iiij.đ.
Rob̃ fil Godhu .j. masagium ꝑ .ij.đ. ⁊ ob̃.
Rad ⁊ Robtus .j. acr̃. pᵃ̃ti in augm̃tū terre.
Hugo de maldona dim̃. ar̃ s̃n servitio.
Remanent in dominio de terra arab̃ cir
citer .ccccc. acras ⁊ circiter .xiiij. acras
in prato. in bosco majori circiter sex vi
ginti acras. In bosco de Lanehele circitʳ
.v. acras. In doreleth circiter .x. acras.
In manerio possunt h̃re quinquies .xx.
oues. In dominio sunt tres caruce ⁊
pret̃ea .iij. dimidie acre prati in extede.

Isti sunt libere tenentes.

Rob̃ tenet circiter .l. acras in pitewines
hale ꝑ .xiij. sol. Idem garde ⁊ brade
feld circiter .xxx. acras ꝑ .iiij. sol. Idē
wlmeresland .xv. acras ꝑ .iiij. sol.
Idem admeresland .xv. acras ꝑ .iiij.s̃.
Idem eadrichesland .x. acras ꝑ .ij.s̃.
Idem de hale .i. acram ꝑ .ij.đ. Idem
wluiueland . unam uirgatam ⁊ di
midiam ꝑ .xij. sol.
Hugo de maldoñ .ij. virg̃. ꝑ .xx. sol.
Ric̃ sacerdos dimidiam uirgatam ꝑ
.iiij. sol ꝑ Ricardum Ruffum.
Ricardus archarius .iiij. uirgatas
ꝑ .xxviij. sol. & debet facere siutā
scire & hunredi.
Rob̃ fil Walt̃i .xv. acᵃ̃s ꝑ .iiij. sol.
Hugo Wind .iij. uirgatas . ⁊ .v. acras.

ꝑ .xxiii. sol. ⁊ .iij.d. ⁊ debet arare .xij. ac̃. ꝑ anñ.
Galt̃ langetot .x. acras ꝑ .xxxij.d.
Rob̃. filiꝰ alwini .j. uirg̃. ꝑ .viij. sol.
Wlwinus man .x. acras ꝑ .xxxij.d. ⁊ vij.
acras ⁊ dimidiam ꝑ .ij. sol.
Gladewinus .vij. acr̃. ⁊ dim̃. ꝑ .ij. sol.
Wiłłs alwini .j. uirg̃. ꝑ .viij.s̃. ꝑ fir̃.
Hugo de bosco .vij. acr̃ ⁊ dim̃. ꝑ .ij. sol.
Aschitillus unam uirgatam . cuius una
medietas fuit ad censum . altera opa
ria s; mo reddit .viij. sol ꝑ . Ric̃. Ruffū.
Idem .vj. acr̃. ꝑ .ij. sol.
Asolon .v. acras ꝑ .xvi.d.
Richerꝰ ⁊ Ernoldꝰ .x. acr̃. ⁊ di. ꝑ .iij. sol.
Herebtus dimid uirg̃. ꝑ .iiij. sol.
Rog̃ fil edwini .xxij. acras ⁊ dimid'
ꝑ .vi. sol ⁊ .iiij.d.
Włłs trauersꝰ ⁊ Gonnilda uxor alwini
.x. acras ꝑ .xxxij.d. s; Włłs tenet .vj. ⁊
femina .iiij.
Om̃s isti arant & metunt ad p̃carias
dñi ⁊ ad cibum eius sine forisfacto.

Isti tenent terras oparias.

Auicia dimidiam uirgatam.
Stanhardus dimidiam uirgatam.
Ranulfꝰ dī. uirg. ⁊ dat .xij.d. pro
uno clauso.
Lambtꝰ grossꝰ dimid uirg̃. opar̃ ⁊
aliam dimid' uirg̃. ꝑ .iiij. sol.
Lambtꝰ fil Ailmeri. dī. uirg̃.
Rob̃ fil Wlurun .j. uirg̃. ꝑ .viij. sol.
Rob̃ de flawingeham dimid . uirg̃.
Henricꝰ de bosco . dimid . uirg̃. opaz
⁊ aliam . ꝑ .iiij. sol.

* * * * *

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INCREASED RENTAL OF A PART

OF THE

DEMESNE LANDS IN THE MANOR OF BELCHAMP,

DENOMINATED INLANDES.

Anno dñi M°.CC°.XL° hugõe de sc̃ō
eadmūdo existente custode man⁹ii de
bello campo hoĩes infra sc̄ipti tenen
tes t̃ras de dñico q^a^s vocant Inlan
des sñ aucto^te^ capitli ⁊ augm̃taverūt
redditū assisum ⁊ ut auctoritas capi
tuli int̃veniret. ut in ⁹tinēti seq^i^t̃.
Rog̃s hō ecc̃e ꝑ q^a^dam ac^a^ pasture de
Broke ⁹suevit dare .vi. deñ de ce
tero dabit .viii.đ.
Henr̃ pictor ⁹suevit dare .vi.đ. pro
una roda . de ceto dabit .vii.đ.
Rog̃us canōic⁹ ⁹suevit dare ꝑ una
ac^a^ t̃re .vi.đ. m° dabit .viii.đ. ⁊ ꝑ
longa via iux^a^ sturfeld' ⁊ alia via
ꝑ mediū sturfeld' .iiij.đ.
Thomas de Imle cōsuevit dare ꝑ
una acra t̃re ⁊ dimid' .vi.đ. De ce
tero dabit .ix. deñ.
Rog̃us fil' Robti de Sc̃o Andrea ⁹sue
vit dare .viij.đ. ꝑ duobꝫ ac^i^s t̃re de
ceto dabit .xij. deñ.

Robrt⁹ fil' philippi ꝯsuevit dare pro una dimid' roda t̃re .ij.đ. De ceto dabit .iij.đ.

Hugo fil' Gilƀti de colecroft ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ .vi. acris t̃re .iij.s̃. De cetero dabit .iiij.s̃. sꝫ pᵃ̃tū ħt sñ capitło.

Cecilia relicta adleston ꝯsuevit da re ꝑ una roda t̃re .iij. oƀ. De ceto dabit .iij. deñ.

Editha relicta Hugelin ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ .iij. acᵢs t̃re .xij.đ. De ce tero dabit .xviij.đ.

Johs pelipari⁹ ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ una acᵃ̃ t̃re .iiij.đ. De ceto dabit .vi.đ.

Henr̃ dux ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ .iij. acris t̃re .xii.đ. De ceto dabit .xviij. sꝫ pᵃ̃tū ħt sñ capitło ꝑ .viij.đ.

Rog̃s de Bosco ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ .v. acris t̃re ⁊ dimid' ⁊ pastura .xxvij.đ. De cetero dabit .xxxix.đ.

Warin⁹ de Stanstrete ꝯsuevit da re ꝑ una acᵃ̃ t̃re .iiij.đ. De cetero dabit .vi.đ.

Freẏesent filia philippi ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ .iij. acris t̃re .xii.đ. De ce tero dabit .xviij. deñ.

Ric̃ carettari⁹ ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ una acᵃ̃ t̃re ⁊ una roda .v.đ. De ceto dabit .vij.đ. ⁊ ob'.

Auicia relicta Gilƀti suoris ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ duabus acris t̃re .viij.đ. De cetero dabit .xii.đ.

Adelicia de pentelawe ꝯsuevit da re ꝑ una acra t̃re ⁊ dimid' .vi.đ. De cetero dabit .ix.đ.

Wilƀrun de Westande ꝯsuevit dare
ꝑ una acra t̃re .iiij.đ. De ceť dabt .vi.đ.
Wiłłs de pitewineshale ꝯsuevit
dare ꝑ uno ꝑvo mesuagio .vi.đ.
De cetero dabit .vi.đ. ⁊ ob'.
Reginald⁹ de Burnevile ꝯsuevit
dare ꝑ duab3 acris t̃re .viij.đ. De
cetero dabit .xij.đ.
Gemma relicta canterel ꝯsuevt
dare ꝑ .v. acis t̃re .xx.đ. De ceť
dabit .xxx.đ.
Lucia vidua ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ una
pecia t̃re .iij.đ. De ceť dabt .iiij.đ.
Walt'us asketin ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ
.vi. acris t̃re .ij.s̃. De ceť dabt .iij.s̃.
Roğus le vinur ⁊ Roğ fil' Mauricii
ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ una acᵃ pasture .iiij.đ.
De ceť dabunt .vi.đ.
Giƀt de s̃co Andrea ꝯsuevit dare
ꝑ .xx. acris t̃re .vi.s̃. .ix.đ. De cetero
dabit .ix.s̃. ⁊ .ix.đ. ⁊ restituit pᵃtū
qd' tenuit int̃ pᵃtū de dñico ṽsus
Clare ⁊ fossatū suū usq; ad pᵃtum
Roƀti de tilleƀi cū angulo pᵃti us⁹
austrum.
Wiłłs fil' Lamƀti ꝯsuevit dare ꝑ
.x. acris t̃re .ij.s̃. .viij.đ. ob'. modo
dabit .iiij.s̃. s3 pᵃtum ht sñ capitło.
Lamƀtus faƀ tenet .v. acᵃs t̃re de
inlande ⁊ fecit increm̃tū ꝑ qᵃlibet
acᵃ .j. ob'. ⁊ p't'ea faciet ferram̃tū
vin⁹ caruce ꝑ p̃dc̃is .v. acris. P't'ea
tenet .x. acras de veť feffam̃to . ꝑ
quib3 .x. acris nō faciet aliquđ s̃vici
um nisi ferram̃ta duaꝫ carucarū

qui tenet dimid' virg̃ . p .iii. sol.
de qua dimid' virgat' reddit messiom̃
uni⁹ acre ⁊ .ij. p Mauricū leveric
⁊ mesuagiū p .iiij.d. ⁊ mesuagiū
ut gang' clausum de novo cū as
sarto qd fecit ei mag̃r hugo de
Lond'. p .xij.s. ⁊ fuit oparia.

Robtus leffrich tenebit omia tene
menta sua sicut pius tenuit excep
ta una pastura que vocat̃ Roche
q^m restituit ⁊ dat increm̃tū .iiij. (or)
denar̃.

Wills mot carpentarius ꝯsuevit
dare p una acra t̃re .viij.d. mo
do dabit .x.d.

Ricard⁹ abelote nō feffat⁹ nisi p
firmariū ꝯsuevit dare annuatim
.iiij.s. De cetero dabit .iiij.s. .vij.d.
⁊ ob'.

Robert⁹ swonild tenet .xv. ac^s
a tp̃re cui⁹ nō extat memoria ut
dñt . ⁊ ꝯsuevit dare .iiij.s. De ce
tero dabit .vi.s. vi.d. medie
tas autē dc̃e terre ab antiquo
fuit operaria.

FORMS OF AGREEMENT,

BY WHICH THE

MANORS BELONGING TO THE CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S

WERE LET TO FARM

AT VARIOUS TIMES DURING THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

FROM THE BOOK MARKED I.,

NOW REMAINING IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.

DE WICHAM.

Hæc est conventio inter capitulum Lundoniensis ecclesiæ Beati Pauli et Robertum filium Ailwini sacerdotis. Capitulum concedit ei Wicham manerium suum ad firmam, quamdiu vixerit et inde bene servierit. Primo quidem anno pro lviii.s. et iiii.d. et pro i. parva firma panis et cervisiæ cum vii.d. elemosine. Deinceps vero singulis annis pro ii. firmis brevibus panis et cervisiæ cum vii.d. elemosine, quarum priorem faciet in festo sancti Martini, quando evenerit die dominica; quando vero die alia, tum faciet eam die dominica ante festum, et similiter de secunda firma ad Nativitatem sancti Johannis Baptistæ; ad unamquamque vero de ij. firmis in denariis l. solidos.

Hoc est autem instauramentum, quod debet reddere Robertus, scilicet xvi. boves, quemque preciatum xxviii.d. quatuor equos preciatos x.s., octies xx. oves quamque preciatam iiii.d. et xxiiii. porcos quemque preciatum v.d.; unum verrem cum novem porcellis preciatum xix.d.; triginta vi. capras quamque preciatam iiii.d., unum plumbum preciatum .vi.d., duas cuppas cum duobus tonellis p̃p xvi.d. Tripedem cum mammola p̃p. ii.d. Est autem ibi orreum

versus est altitudinis usque ad trabem .xiii. pedum, et desuper usque ad festum x. pedum et dimid. Latitudo inter postes xix. pedum et dimid. Alæ hujus orrei sunt latitudinis vi. pedum et dimid. Altitudo alarum vi. pedum et dimid. In hoc orreo debet Ailwinus sacerdos reddere i. tassum avene versus meridiem habentem in longitudine usque ad culacium xix. ped. et ipsum culacium habet viii. ped. et dimid. et hoc similiter plenum avena. In hoc etiam orreo debet i. tassum ordei habentem in longitudine xvi. pedum et in altitudine vii. pedum et dimid. et in latitudine ix. ped. et dim. Tota longitudo hujus orrei cum culaciis. lv. ped. Juxta hoc orreum est aliud, quod habet in longitudine xxx. ped. et dim. preter culacia: et unum culacium est longitudine x. ped. et dim. Alterum viii. ped. Tota longitudo hujus orrei cum culatiis xlviii. ped. Altitudo sub trabe xi. ped. et dim. et desuper usque ad festum ix. ped., latitudo xx. ped.; nec habet preter i. alam, quæ habet in latitudine v. ped. et in altitudine totidem. Hoc orreum debet Ailwinus reddere plenum de mancorno preter medietatem quæ est contra ostium, quæ debet esse vacua, et hæc pars est latitudinis xi. ped. et dim. Tertium orreum, quod est versus orientem, habet in longitudine xlix. ped. et dim. præter duo culatia, quæ sunt xxii. ped. Altitudo hujus orrei est sub trabe xv. ped. et desuper usque ad festum ix. ped. ⁊ dim. latitudo xxii. ped. et dim. et latitudo unius cujusque alæ vi. ped. et dim. Altitudo alarum viii. ped. Hoc orreum debet Ailwinus reddere plenum frumenti ab ostio versus orientem et ab ostio versus occidentem plenum avena. Medietas contra ostium debet esse vacua, et hæc habet spatium xi. ped. et dim. large. Ailwinus etiam debet reddere xvi. boves, et iiii. equos unumquemque preciatum iii. sol. et xviii. capras et ii. hedos unamquamque preciatam vi.d. et cxx. oves quamque preciatam iiii.d. et xxx. porcos quemque preciatum xii.d. Debet etiam Ailwinus reddere x. bonas caretatas de pisis. De villa autem guarancizanda contra vicecomitem et propositos et siras et hundredum et castella, et de nemore eorum bene custodiendo, et de præscripto instauramento reddendo adin-

venit Robertus plegios Ailwinum patrem suum, et tres fratres suos, Gulielmum, Rannulfum, Henricum, Ailwinum avunculum suum, Lambertum et Wluinum fratrem ejus, Ricardum sacerdotem de Pentelaw, Edmundum deč, Hugo de Gestingetorp, et insuper juravit fidelitatem capitulo. Hujus conventionis sunt testes ex parte Roberti, Adam fil. Gař. Elias přb. Ricardus přbr Aluredus clericus . Rič clericus . Robertus clericus . Garinus fil. Ade. Hugo de Wicham. Hugo de capella. Tomas filius mainerii. Petrus de Halsted.

DE CADENDUNA.

Willielmus decanus et conventus ecclesie scī Pauli London concesserunt Baldewino filio hugonis confratri suo manerium suum de Cadudenda tenendum ad firmam toto tempore vitæ suæ, quam diu eis bene et fideliter inde servierit, ita quod Baldewinus singulis annis reddet eis plenariam firmam unius septimane in pane et servicia et ad liberationem faciendam xxxiii. sol. et iv. denarios, et ad festivitatem apostolorum Petri et Pauli xx. sol. et ad festivitatem scī Michaelis lx. solidos; et ut predictus Baldewinus hanc haberet conventionem, dabit plusquam antecessores sui dederunt ii. marcas argenti, unam scilicet ad natale domini, et unam ad festivitatem scī John Baptist. Et quando manerium dimittet, reddet xvi. boues, unumquemque trium solidorum; et unum hercharium trium solidorum; et lx. oves unamquamque iv.d. et xv. porcos unumquemque vi. denariorum, et totum bladum manerii: et de hac conventione tenenda fecit baldewinus fidelitatem capło . Hiis testibus et concessoribus Willielmo decano, Roberto de cadomo . Odone . Nič. Gaufrido filio Wlu. et Roberto fratre ejus; et Roberto de auco. Teodorico. Randulfo. Willielmo de calna . Waltero filio eṗi. Huberto. Gaufrido cunestabulario . Richard de amanwil. Radulfo filio Algodi. henř maǧ. hugone filio Alberti . Et preterea hii sunt testes, Teoldus canonicus scī Martini, hachzo prb'r . Nigellus clericus. Gregorius. Godefridus. Nigellus merč. et Renaldus. et alii multi.

DE RUNEWELLA.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos beati Pauli et Ricardum archidiaconum; quod concedunt ei Runewellam de se tenendam, quam diu vixerit et bene firmam reddiderit, et post mortem ejus uni ex canonicis cuicunque eam concedere voluerit, eodem pacto quo ipse eam tenet . Pro hac autem concessione adquietavit ipse Ricardus adversus regem prefatum manerium in perpetuum de omni exactione, et foris factura nemoralis extirpationis, quam vulgo sartum vocant; et si vineam in eadem villa plantaverit medietatem vini concedit eis, quam diu ipsemet Ricardus et ille canonicus successor suus vixerit . Et preterea post mortem Ricardi, prefatus canonicus, videlicet successor suus, singulis annis quam diu vixerit, reddet canonicis v. sol. in die anniversarii ejus . Mortuo vero supra dicto canonico successore suo soluta et quieta remanebit canonicis villa predicta . Et pactiones quas Ricardus cum agricolis de terris ad censum locandis firmabit, ratas et firmas canonici habebunt . Hujus conventionis testes sunt . Willielmus archidiaconus. Ricardus de belma arch . Robertus canonicus et presbyter. Arcoidus canonicus et presbyter. Nicolaus canonicus diaconus. Gaufridus filius Wluredi. et Robertus fr̃ ejus. Teodoricus canonicus. hubertus. Robertus de auco. Odo . Willielmus de calna. Walterus frater archidiaconi. Ricardus de amanvilla. Gaufridus conestabularius. Rannulfus. mag̃ henericus. Ricardus de Wintonia. Baldewinus. hugo nepos decani. Robertus et hugo.

DE ADULVES NASA.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos sc̃i Pauli London et Willm de occhend'. Concedunt ei eadulvesnasa de se tenendam, quam diu vixerit, primo anno pro xxxv. li., secundo anno pro xxxv. li. similiter . Tertio anno et deinceps pro xlv. li. inde reddendis hiis iv. terminis . In capite jejunii, scilicet in prima ebdomada quadragesimæ . In ebdomada rogationum, et a festo beati Petri ad vincula

ad viii. dies, et a festo beati Michaelis ad viii. dies. De se inquam tenendam sine omnimoda hereditate quorumlibet successorum suorum. Omnes autem emendationes, quas in manerio illo fecit vel fecerit, in grangiis, in molendinis, in vivariis, in cujusque maneriei domibus, et in omnibus aliis rebus ad commoditatem villæ pertinentibus, post mortem suam solute et quiete ab omnibus heredibus suis canonicis beati Pauli in perpetuum remanebunt. Secundum juramentum autem hominum illius villæ totum reddet implementum et nominatim implementum bladi de meliori blado, quod in dominio villæ reperietur. Restauramentum autem tale est; sex carrucæ, de quinque unaquæque x. boum, sexta autem viii. boum. Unusquisque autem bos iii. solidaſ, et sex equi ejusdem precii. Condonant ei septimam carrucam. Et in torp. ii. vaccæ et i. vitulus et x. porci . Unusquisque autem porcus viii.d.: et xvi. anseres et xxiii. gallinæ et quinquies xx. oves . In valetuna autem i. taurus et v. vaccæ et iii. juvenculi et quindecies xx. oves et xi. porci. Ecclesiæ autem ejusdem villæ in dominio et dispositione canonicorum remanebunt. De hac autem tenura juravit Willielmus fidelitatem canonicis sc̃i Pauli. Mortuo autem ipso siquid implementi defuerit, Willielmus filius ejus affidavit se illud rediturum, qui a die obitus patris sui usque ad proximum festum sc̃i Michaelis tenebit manerium illud eodem censu, et affidavit quod nec pro hac tenura ullam in eodem manerio hereditatem exiget. Hujus conventionis sunt testes. Rad decanus . Wiłł arch' . Maḡ henr̃. maḡ Albericus canonici . Edwardus sacerdos sc̃i Augustini . Nicoł filius Nicoł . Bernardus clericus decani . Wiłł de landem̃ . Jordanus nepos Wiłł de occhend'.

DE BERLING.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos sc̃i Pauli Londoniensis et Ric̃ arch' et Teod' scriptorem; videlicet quod concedunt illis Berling de se tenendam, quamdiu vixerint et bene inde eis servierint, singulis annis reddendo tres firmas in pane et cervicia et in constantiis, et in elemosina, et in unaquaque xl. solidos et iv. libras

ad communitatem . In festo sc̃i Michaelis xx. sol. In natali xx. sol. In pascha xx. sol. In festo sc̃i Johannis xx. sol. et quisquis eorum alterum super vixerit, supra dicto pacto manerium illud quamdiu vixerit, tenebit.

DE BERNA.

Wuillmus et Walbertus gratia dei recepti sunt fratres, tam beneficiis quam orationibus, in consortio canonicorum sc̃i Pauli . Deinde ab ipsis canonicis in festivitate sc̃i Johannis baptiste anno incipiente primo, ad festivitatem sc̃i Michaelis, et anno millesimo centesimo octavo ab incarnatione domini acceperunt ipsi quoddam manerium nomine Berna, et ut haberent quamdiu viverent, et x. solidos dederunt eis in gersumma, id est, lancept, et pro firma in anno reddent viii. libras et sextarium vini in die sc̃i Pauli . Et quis eorum plus vivet eandem conventionem habeat . Defuncto autem illo domini canonici pro eorum animabus quicquid in manerio erit habebunt. Hanc vero conventionem istis fratribus suis tenendam et servandam contra omnium injuriam defendendam conventus promisit testibus istis.

DE TUIFERDE.

Anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo centesimo xiv. facta est hæc conventio inter canonicos sc̃i Pauli et Walterum de Cranford. R. lundoniensis episcopus et Wiłłmus decanus et conventus canonicorum sc̃i Pauli concesserunt supra dicto Waltero et filie ipsius Athalais terram quandam nomine tuiferde, quam Reinerus tenuerat prius sub ipsis canonicis; et eandem terram ipse Reinerus in capitulo sc̃i Pauli quietam quantum ad se clamavit . Ea conventione, ut Walterus eam haberet. Pro ista terra reddet Walterus et filia ejus supra nominata singulis annis ad festum sc̃i Michaelis v. sol. ipsis canonicis, et insuper decimationem annone et ovium et caprarum de ipsa terra . Et hæc conventio duratura est quam diu alter eorum vixerit. Cum autem alter obierit, corpus

suum reddet sancto Paulo cum xx. sol. Cum autem uterque obierit, terra quam tenuerunt libera et soluta sancto Paulo in manu canonicorum remanebit . Testes hujus conventionis sunt. Rogerus filius aluredi . Willmus fr̃ Walteri, et Ricardus fr̃ Walteri . Aldricus de coleham . Vitalis de actona . Ansgotus clericus de coleham . Tovi enganet . Generamnus de lundonia . Robertus sellarius . Baldewinus de aldermannesberi . Reinerus qui prius tenuit illam terram . De ipsis canonicis hii affuerunt . Guillmus decanus . Reingerus archidiaconus . Quintilianus archid. . Artukus. Rad' gundram. Wlframus . hamo . Edwinus filius Golwini . hugo filius Alberti . Ailwardus . Robertus filius Generāni.

DE KENESWURDA.

Anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo centesimo lii. facta est hæc conventio inter canonicos sc̃i Pauli lund' et hunfridum bucvinte . Concedunt ei canonici kenswrdam ad firmam ad se tenendam quam diu vixerit et bene eis constitutis terminis firmam redidderit; primo anno, id est, a festo sc̃i Michaelis usque ad idem festum, reddendo eis c. sol' . In natali xxv. sol' . In pascha xxv. sol' . In festo sc̃i Joh'is xxv. sol' . In festo sc̃i Mich' xxv. sol'; secundo anno vi. li' eisdem terminis . Tertio anno vii. li' eisdem terminis . Quarto anno viii. li', et quinto, et sexto, septimo anno x. li' eisdem terminis; et sic deinceps: et ipse hunfridus homines manerii rationabiliter debet tractare et custodire. Quando autem reddet manerium, reddet cum eo hæc instauramenta, xxiv. boves, et duos hercerios, sing'los appreciatos iii. sol', et cxx. oves, singulas appreciatas iv.d.: et de meliori blado quod erit in dominio, reddet eis totum bladum lxx. acrarum de hiemali blado seminatarum; et similiter totum bladum lxx. acrarum de vernali blado seminatarum; et quater xx. acras waretatas; et tradiderunt ei canonici liberam ecclesiam ab omni persona, et ita liberam eam cum manerio reddet; et fecit hunfridus canonicis super sacrosancta evangelia fidelitatem et indempnitatem de hac tenura; et insuper super præfato pacto tenendo hos plegios eis invenit, Geruasium pevrel

et Jordanum fratrem ejus, Edwinum turc, Simonem clericum, Ricardum brun . Halla hujus manerii habet xxxv. pedes in longitud', xxx. ped' in latitud', et xxii. in altit', xi. sub trabibus . et xi. desuper. Domus, que est inter hallam et talamum, habet xii. pedes in longitud', xvii. in latit' et xvii. in altitudine, x. sub trabibus et vii. desuper . Thalamus habet xxii. pedes in longit', xvi. in latitud', xviii. in altitud', ix. sub trabibus et ix. desuper . Boveria habet xxxiii. ped' in long', xii. in latitud', xiii. in altitud'. Ovilium habet xxxix. ped' in longitud', xii. in latitud', et xxii. in altitud'. Domus agnorum habet xxiv. pedes in longitud', xii. pedes in latitud', et xii. in altitud' . hæc autem omnia reddet Hunfridus cum manerio.

DE BELCHAMP.

Post mortem Guiłłmi de Occhenduna Ricardus archid' ut teneret Edolvesnase, obtulit canonicis sc̃i Pauli xx. marcas in gersumam . Quas xx. marcas condonaverunt ei canonici, eo pacto ut simul cum Edolvesnase teneret Belchamp, eodem modo quo Radulfus filius Algodi olim Belchamp tenuerat; scilicet, reddendo inde singulis annis viii. firmas . Duas in denariis, singulas in sexagenis solidis, et vi. firmas in pane et cervisia, et tricenis solidis, cum constantiis pistrini et bracini et elemosina . Quam tamen pactionem Ricardus proximo anno sibi dampnosam esse conquestus obtinuit, sive magis extorsit, ut non nisi iv. firmas faceret in pane et cervisia, et alias iv. in denariis, duas scilicet in sexagenis solidis, et duas in septuagenis solidis; porro instauramenta Belcampi, quæ cum ipso manerio reddere debet, hæc sunt.

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DE EDOLVESNASA autem debet idem Ricardus archidiaconus reddere per annum canonicis xlv. libras, et de ecclesiis ejusdem manerii c. sol', id est in summa l. li', eisdem terminis quibus Guiłłmus de Occhendona reddere solebat, scilicet in prima ebdomada quadragesime xii. li' et x. sol', et in rogationibus xii. lib' et x. sol', et infra octavas sc̃i Petri advincula xii. li' et x. sol', et infra octavas sc̃i

Michael' xii. li' et x. sol' . De instauramentis autem illius manerii, qualia Ricardus cum manerio recepit, et qualia cum manerio redditurus est, canonici qui ad eum inde investiendum missi sunt, hoc rescriptum in capitulum reportaverunt. Magnum orreum Walentonie habet x. perticas et dimid' in longitudine (et pertica est de xvi. pedibus) et in latitudine iii. perticas et v. pedes, et in altitudine sub trabe xxi. ped' et dimid', et desursum trabe xii. ped'. Et in hoc orreo versus aquilonem est tassus de avena habens inter postes xxviii. pedes in latitudine, in longitud' xii. ped' et dimidium, et in altitud' ix. ped' . Et retro hunc tassum tota cetera pars illius orrei plena est de avena usque ad festum, et propterea non potuit metiri . Et adhuc in hac parte orrei sunt duo tassi ordeacri in duabus alis, et uterque tassus habet xi. ped' in latitud' et x. in altitudine et xii. in longitud' et dimid' . Contra hostium vero et preter hoc, inter duos proximos postes est orreum totum vacuum versus meridiem . Et inter alios duos postes est unus tassus de frumento habens xl. ped' in latitud' et cum alis in longitud' xii. ped' et dimidiū, x. in altitud', et tota cetera pars orrei retro hunc tassum plena est de frumento usque festum, et propterea non potuit metiri . Et adhuc in hac parte orrei in ala que est versus occidentem, est unus tassus de siligine habens xxv. ped' in longitud', et xii. in latitud', et x. in altitud' . Et in curia est unus tassus de frumento habens xxxix. ped' in longitud', et xvii. ped' in latitud', et x. ped' in altitud' usque ad severundas . Unus alius tassus est ibi de fabis, habens xl. ped' in longitud', et xxi. ped' in latitud', et xviii. in altitud' . Tercius est de pisis, habens xxxiv. ped' in longitud', et xvi. ped' in latitud', et xix. in altitud', et una meia feni habens xxxii. ped' in longitud', et xvi. in latitud', et totidem in altit' . Et in longa stabula est unus tassus de siligene, habens xxxii. ped' in longitud', xvi. ped' in latitud', et xvi. in altitud' . Adhuc in curia sunt duo orrea, quorum unum habet lx. et xxxvi. ped' in longitud', et xvi. in latitudine, et totidem in altitud', et illud plenum est totum de ordeo . Aliud orreum habet c. et xvii. ped' in longitudine, et xvi. in latitudine, et totidem in

altitud', et illud totum plenum est de siligine; et extra hæc orrea mensurata, in curia illa sunt iv. domus, et omnes domos illius curie, preter magnum orreum, debent homines ex duobus Orlocis sustinere.

Ad huc in curia illa sunt iv. carri, et iii. corbelle, et duo vanni, et ii. paria molarum, et x. cuve, et iv. tunelle, et ii. plumbi super fornaces, et ii. tine, et iii. tripod', et xx. scutelle, et ii. nape, quæ sunt appreciate pro vi. d', et vi. ciphi, et dimidia summa de sale, et ii. secures, et una tabula cum trestlis, et viii. esperdintes de ferro et acerio, et v. rusche . Ad huc sunt ibi v. sues, unaquaque appreciata pro viii. nummis, et xviii. juvenes porci, singuli appreciati pro iv. d', et viii. purcelli lactentes. Et xiii. viginti matres oves et una, et ix. arietes, et lx. et viginti masculi agni, et xlvi. veteres castrici . Summa est cccc. quatuor minus . Et xix. boves, et unusquisque appreciatus pro tribus sol', et ii. vaccæ, ad id' precium, et x. stotti, similiter appreciati, et xx. auce, et xx. galline, et v. galli, et v. capones, et extra his equus sacerdotis Leofstani.

Ad curiam illam pertinent singulis septimanis lxix. opera . Adhuc ad curiam de Waletuna inventæ sunt ix. viginti acre de Wareto, de quibus xxviii. sunt rebinati, et xi. faldati, et xxxiii. seminati. Apud Torpeiam est orreum, habens lxiv. pedes in longitud', et xxxv. in latitud', et xiii. ped' in altitud' sub trabe, et desuper usque ad festum x. ped'. Versus meridiem totum plenum est de siligine . Versus aquilonem totum plenum est de avena et de ordeo, et in medio plenum est de frumento usque ad trabes . Tres tassi sunt ibi deforis, quorum major est totus de avena et ipse habet lxx. pedes in circuitu et xix. in altitudine . Alius de siligine, et ipse habet xlvii. pedes in circuitu et xii. pedes in altitud' . Tercius est de avena, et ipse habet xxxvi. pedes in circuitu et xii. in altitud', et de domo in qua triturant bladum, dimidia pars plena est de siligine usque ad trabes, scilicet ab ostio versus orientem, et altitudo u° ejus est x. ped', et domus illa tota habet xlvi. ped' in longitud', et xxvi. in latitudine.

Et iterum ibi est aula, et camera, et tresantia, et due private domus, et coquina, et bracinium, et domus una in qua faciunt braisium, et una daeria, et una boveria, et iii. parve domus gallinaceæ, et ii. carri, et vii. cuvæ, et ii. alge, et unum plumbum super fornacem, et una mola, et unum tunellum, et iii. corbelle, et ii. bacini, et ii. ciphi, et xii. scutelle, et ii. bucci, et parva tabella cum trestlis, et unum branchum tornatile, et una besca, et ii. secures, et 1 uuogium, et 1 tarambium, et vii. esperdinte de ferro. Et adhuc apud Torpiam sunt xxviii. porci, et unusquisque appreciatus pro viii. d'. et x. boves, et iii. vaccæ, singuli appreciati pro iii. sol', et iii. stotti singuli appreciati pro iii. sol', et i. pullus pro xii. d', et iii. juvenes vituli, et i. parvus taurus unius anni, et xxiv. matres oves, et xx. masculi agni, et lxxx. gercie.

Et lxxxvii. acre de Wareto, et de his xxxviii. rebinati, et i. et dimid' faldati, et xv. seminati, et xx. auce, et vi. galline, et ii. galli, et i. cattus senex, et ii. juvenes catti.

Debet etiam Ricardus archidiaconus ecclesias de Edolvesnasa tenere liberas in manu sua, et nullum de aliqua illarum impersonare, quatinus cum manerium in manus canonicorum venerit, simul ipsas etiam ecclesias ab omni persona liberas recipere possint.

DE NASTOCA.

Anno ab incarnatione domini millesimo centesimo lii. facta est hæc conventio inter canonicos sc̃i Pauli Lund' et Teod' et Rob' de turri . Concedunt eis Nasestoc ad firmam quam diu vixerint, et illis bene servierint, primo anno, id est a festo sc̃i Michaelis usque ad idem festum, reddendo ii. firmas in pane et cervisa, et constantiis pistrini, et bracini, et elemosina, et duas liberationes in denar'; primam ante natale, secundam ante pascha. Secundo anno tres firmas similes predictis, et iii. liberationes in denariis, primam ante natale, secundam ante pascha, tertiam ante festum

sc̃i Joh' . Tercio autem anno iii. firmas similiter, et in unaquaque firma xl. sol' eisdem terminis, et sic deinceps singulis annis; et quicunque eorum super vixerit canonicis de toto respondebit . Quando autem vel ambo vel unus eorum manerium reddet, hæc instauramenta cum eo reddet . Magnam grangiam plenam ex una parte hiemali, et ex altera parte vernali blado, et totum fenum illius anni, et totam saisonem Waretatam, et xl. acras rebinatas, et faldicium et femicium secundum facultatem suam, et xxx. boves singulos appreciatos iii. sol. et iii. equos singulos appreciatos iii. sol. et xl. oves singulas appreciatas iv. d', et xii. sues singulas appreciatas viii. d', et unum verrum appreciatum xii. d'.

ITEM DE NASESTOCA.

Corpus horrei quod Teod' et Robertus receperunt apud Nasestoc est longitudinis xxxvii. pedum, et infra postes est latitudinis xx. pedum . Et a terra usque ad trabem est altitudinis xiv. pedum, et a trabe usque ad festum est altitudinis x. pedum . Unumquodque culatium hujus horrei habet in longitudine x. ped', et in altitudine vi., et unaqueque ala hujus horrei habet in latitudine vi. ped' et in altitudine vi. ped'.

ITEM DE NASESTOCA.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos sc̃i Pauli et Teod' et Robertum de turri; quod ipse Teod' et Rob' facient justiciam de Rad' de Marci sicut prepositi facere debent, si non reddiderit de terra quam tenet de canonicis in Nasestoca quecunque reddere debet, tam de censu canonicorum quam de regalibus exactionibus et ministrorum regis . Quod si non potuerint de eo justiciam facere, canonici eam facient . Quam si non fecerint, conputabunt eis in firma sua quodcunque de terra debuerit, tam de censu canonicorum quam de regis exactionibus et ministrorum ejus.

DE SANDUNA.

Anno ab incarnatione domini M.C.L.V. . In festo sc̃i Michael' facta est hæc conventio inter canonicos sc̃i Pauli Lund' ecclesie et Alexandrum canonicum concanonicum suum, scilicet, quod concedunt ei Sandunam ad firmam tota vita sua, quam diu eis inde bene servierit; primo quidem anno quatuor firmas inde reddendo in pane et cervisia, et liberatione, et elemosina, et constantiis pistrini et bracini, et quintam in solo pane . Secundo vero anno vi. firmas plenarias in pane et cervisia, et liberatione, et elemosina, et constantiis pistrini et bracini. Tercio anno viii. firmas similiter plenarias. Quarto autem anno x. firmas plenarias in pane et cervisia, et liberatione, et elemosina, et constantiis pistrini et bracini, et sic deinceps singulis annis . Hæc autem sunt instauramenta, quæ recepit cum manerio. Aula scilicet . Camera . Horrea ii. magna et ii. minora . Bovaria . Baterissa . Bracinum . Porcaria . Gallinaria . Boves xii. quisque appreciatus v. sol' et iv. đ., boves etiam xvii., quisque appreciatus xl. d' . Boves item xv. quisque appreciatus iii. sol' . Equi iii. quisque appreciatus v. sol' . Equi etiam ii. quisque appreciatus ii. sol' . Caretarius equus appreciatus vi. sol' et ii. đ . Sues iii. quæque appreciata x. d'. Hocgastri xviii. quisque appreciatus iii.đ. Oves c. et arietes ii. quæque appreciata v. đ . Agni ci. quisque appreciatus v. đ . Carra iii. . Ventilaria lignea ii. Preter hæc autem annumerata reddet cum manerio i. carrucam x. boum, et c. oves, et omnia seminata illius anni . Concedunt etiam ei ecclesiam cum manerio . Quando vero reddet manerium, reddet etiam eis ecclesiam ita solutam et quietam ab omni persona, sicut eam recepit . Firmas autem supra dictas faciet de blado manerii mundo et sano.

Numerus domorum Sandune . Aula . Camera . privata . Grangiæ due magnæ . Grangiæ ii. minores . Bovaria . Bateressa . Bracinum . Porcaria . Gallinaria.

Numerus et precium boum . Boves xii. quisque v. sol'. et iv.đ. Boves xvii. quisque lx.đ. Boves xv. quisque iii. sol'.

Equi iii. quisque v. sol. Equi ii. quisque iv. sol'. Equi iii. quisque ii. sol. Caretarius emptus vi. sol'. Porci. Sues iii. quæque x.d'. Hocgastri xviii. quisque iii.đ. Oves lxviii. et arietes ii. quæque v.đ. Agni ci. quisque iv.đ. preter unum.

DE CHINGEFORDA.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos sc̃i Pauli et Guiłłmum aurifabrum, cognomento monachum, super manerio Chingeforda. Canonici tradunt ei manerium, cum tali stauramento quale debebat eis Hugo archid'. Guiłłmus autem affidavit eis se manerium fideliter servaturum, et preter hoc se inventurum eis saluos plegios infra hoc et Theophaniam, de pacto quod prolocutum est inter eos. Quod si non potuerit consummare, tunc ipse et uxor sua clamabunt quietam perpetuo et conventionem antiquitus factam inter illos de manerio illo, et hanc noviter prolocutam. Inde sunt testes Radulfus magister latomus . Gaufridus cognatus. Mag' H'. Ricardus fil'. H' . filii . Gen'.

DE ARDELE.

Anno ab incarnatione dñi MC.xli. facta est hæc conventio inter capitulum sc̃i Pauli Lund' et Osbertum de ardele. Videlicet, quod concedunt ei omni tempore vitæ suæ supradictum manerium ad firmam, quam diu eis inde bene servierit et firmam bene redidderit. Hæc est autem firma quam reddet. Primo anno, videlicet a festo sc̃i Michael' usque ad idem festum, reddet tres parvas firmas in pane et cervisia, et in constantiis pistrini et bracini, et in elemosina, et c. sol' in denariis. Secundo autem anno iv. firmas in pane et cervisia, et aliis constantiis, et vii.li'. in denariis. Tercio vero anno similiter iv. firmas in pane et cervisia, et aliis constantiis, et viii. li' in denariis et sic semper deinceps. De hoc autem tenemento juravit ipse Osbertus capitulo fidelitatem super iiii. evangelia . Hæc autem sunt quæ recepit in manerio, et quæ reddet quando reddet manerium. Ibi recepit xx. boves appreciatos lx. sol'; et i. equum appreciatum iii. sol', et iii. vaccas cum

vitulis preciatas xi. sol'. et vi.d'. et cxx. oves et vi. arietes preciatos xlii. sol'. et xxx. porcos preciatos xxiv. sol' et viii.d'. Magnam grangiam recepit plenam frumento versus occidentem usque ad ostium, et versus orientem plenam avena similiter usque ad ostium, et medium contra ostium plenum avena. Secundam grangiam juxta illam recepit plenam avena usque ad ostium versus occidentem, et plenam frumento usque ad ostium versus orientem, et in medio nichil. Hujus grangiæ longitudo erat lii. ped' preter duo culatia, quæ habebant longitud' xiv. ped' et latitud' xv. preter alam quæ habebat iv. ped', et altit' sub trabe ix. ped' et super trabem usque ad festum vii. ped'. Tercia grangia erat plena siligine usque ad balcum versus orientem usque ad ostium, et versus occidentem erant iii. caretate hordei, et vi. feni. Corpus hujus grangiæ erat long' xlvii. ped', preter duo culatia unumquodque vi. ped', et latit' hujus grangiæ xv. ped', preter alam, quæ habebat iv. ped', et altit' sub balco x. ped', et super balcum usque ad festum viii. ped'. Recepit etiam bonam hallam et cameram . i. trisantam, et unum appenditium ad hallam versus sud', et i. privatam domum juxta cameram, et aliam in curia, et bonum granarium, et coquinam, et fenile, et stabulum, iiii. tonellos, et iii. cuppas, et plumbum super fornacem, et bancum, et bufetum, et ii. mensas, et super hæc omnia recepit nemus bene servatum, et pisas valentes dimidiam marcam argenti.

ITEM DE ARDELEIA.

Hæc est conventio inter canonicos sc̃i Pauli et magistrum Albericum . Concedunt ei manerium suum Ardeleiam de se tenendam tota vita sua, quam diu eis inde bene servierit. Reddendo eis singulis annis quatuor firmas in pane et cervisia, et constanciis pistrini et bracini, et in elemosina. Et in unaquaque illarum ebdomadarum xl. sol'. Quando autem recepit manerium hæc fuerunt ibi edificia, quæ cum manerio reddet . Scilicet una aula, et una camera appendicia, et una coquina, et unum stabulum, et i pistrinum, et due grangie, una ad curiam, altera ad berwicam, et

una domus servientium. In aula fuerunt duo bancha tornatilia, et una mensa dormiens, et unum buffeth; fuerunt etiam ibi v. tunelle et vi. cuve, et unum plumbum, et una manualis mola, et vii. alvei, et due arche, et una scala alta, et due vanni, et due corbille, et unum ventorium, et xx. scutelle, et iv. sciphi et due tine, et iii. carri, et due rote unius carecte. Grangia que est in curia habet in longitudine quater xx. pedes, in latitudine xl. pedes, in altitudine sub trabibus xix. pedes, super trabem usque ad festum x. pedes. Inculatio hujus grangie fuit tunc unus tassus de duabus partibus frumenti, et tercia parte de mancorn, habens in longitudine subtus ad terram xix. pedes, in latitudine xl. pedes, in altitudine xii. pedes et dimidium. In altero culatio fuit unus tassus avene habens in longitudine xix. pedes, in latitudine xxx. pedes, altitudinem usque ad festum. Australis autem ala illius culacii fuit plena feni. In ala aquilonari contra hostium fuit unus tassus ordei habens in longitudine xv. pedes, in latitudine x. pedes, in altitudine vii. pedes et dimidium, et juxta illum tassum fuit alter tassus de mancorn ejusdem mensure. Alterum orreum scilicet orreum de berewica habet in longitudine lviii. pedes, in latitudine xxxii. pedes, in altitudine xxv. pedes. Culacium hujus orrei in parte aquilonis fuit plenum frumento usque ad duos primos postes, nisi quantum due carrate feni occupant. Culacium autem australe fuit plenum avene usque ad hostium, nisi quod in summitate hujus avene fuit vacuum in longitudine xiii. pedum, et in altitudine ix. pedum. Hec mensuratio bladi facta est in festivitate sancte Katerine quando jam in Ardeleia cxvi. acre de frumento manerii erant seminate, et quando jam una firma de blado manerii fuit facta. Unde et quando Albericus manerium illud canonicis reddet, si reddiderit ad festum sancte Katerine reddet totidem acras seminatas de frumento, scilicet cxvi. et unam firmam in pane et cervisia, et post ea tales tassos quales recepit. Si autem reddiderit ad festum sc̃i Michaelis reddet preter hos tassos bladum, unde et illa seminatio et una firma in pane et cervisia fieri possit. Reddet etiam totum fructum pomerii illius anni, totum scilicet fructum qui

tunc restabit, quando manerium reddet. Recepit etiam Albericus ibi viii. equos unumquemque trium solidorum, et x. boves unumquemque trium solidorum, et vi. boves unumquemque duorum solidorum, et v. equos unumquemque vi. sol' et vii. sues et duos verres unumquemque viii.đ. et xii. porcellos unumquemque iv.đ. et xii. porcellulos unumquemque unius denarii, et sexies xx. oves et xvi. unamquamque quatuor denariorum.

BELCHAMP.*

Hec est conventio inter canonicos sc̃i Pauli Lund' et Ricardum ruffum concanonicum suum scilicet quod concedunt ei Belchamp manerium suum cum omnibus pertinenciis suis de se tenendum quam diu vixerit et bene firmam reddiderit scilicet singulis annis viii. firmas. Duas primas in denariis utramque in sexagenis sol'; et sex in pane et cervisia et tricenis sol'. cum constanciis pistrini et bracini et elemosina. Hec autem sunt instauramenta et implementa, que reddere debet cum manerio, scilicet xviii. boves unusquisque precii trium sol', sex stotti ejusdem precii. Quatervinti oves, unaquaque precii iiii. denaꝫ. Quadraginta porci, quilibet ejusdem precii. Domus autem infra parvam portam site precii xx. sol'. Grangia frumentaria in longitudine a poste qui est in culatio usque ad postem qui est in altero culatio sibi opposito habet iiii. perticas et vii. pedes. Est autem pertica xvi. pedum et dimidii. Utrumque culatium retro postem est v. pedum directum. In latitudine autem a poste usque ad postem sibi oppositum est unius pertice et vii. ped'. Ala vero apud north inlatum (*sic*) est vi. pedum in directum. Ala apud suth in latitud' est vii. pedum in directum. In altitudine autem sub trabe est unius pertice. A trabe autem usque ad festum est xiii. ped'. Utraque vero ala in altitudine est vi. pedum et dimidii. Hujus ergo amplitudinis grangia debetur canonicis ex parte orientali retro hostium plena frumento, et ejusdem grangie culatium in parte occidentali plenum

* The original, which is indented, is in the archives of the Dean and Chapter, No. 26 of the Country Chartæ.

manchorn. Et ala apud north in eadem parte plena siligine. Preterea in eadem occidentali parte tassus usque ad medietatem postis altus cum ala apud suth ejusdem altitudinis debet esse de frumento. Reliqua autem parte cum toto meylono vacua remanente. Grangia autem avenaria in longitudine a poste qui est in culatio usque ad alterum postem qui est in altero culatio sibi opposito habet in directum iiii. perticas et iii. pedes, utrumque culatium retro postem est vi. pedum in directum. In latitudine autem a poste usque ad postem sibi oppositum est unius pertice et v. pedum in directum; utraque ala in latitudine est vii. pedum in directum. In altitudine autem usque ad trabem est unius pertice et unius ped' et dimidii; a trabe autem usque ad festum xiii. pedum; utraque vero ala in altitudine est vii. pedum. Hujus ergo amplitudinis grangia debetur canonicis ex parte occidentali plena avena retro hostium. Culatium vero ejusdem grangie in parte orientali plenum avena et ordeo usque ad trabem vel i. marca. Ala vero juxta hoc culacium infra duos postes proximos in parte versus suth plena ordeo. Tota reliqua parte grangie remanente vacua cum meylone. Hæc inquam omnia reddet ipse, ut prediximus, vel quem substituere debet ex conventione ad annum suum complendum. His testibus, Hug° Decanus, Nicholaus archid', Mag̃ Radulf⁹, Mag̃ Nichoł, Wiłłm de Norhałł, Mag̃ Henr̃, Mag̃ Hug̃, Mag̃ Ricard⁹, Wiłłm⁹ de Belm̃, Ricard⁹ de Strathforth canonici.

INQUISITIO MANERIORUM CAPITULI ECCLESIÆ S. PAULI, 1181.

Hec est inquisicio de Cadendona.

Manerium de Cadendona defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici primi et Wiłłi Decani versus Regem pro decem hydis, et adhuc ita est. Vicecomiti reddebat viginti solid' et adhuc reddit; Canonicis Sancti Pauli modo reddit firmam plene ebdomade, et in Natali unam marcam. In Nativitate Sancti Joħis duas marcas et dimid'. In festo exaltacionis Sancte Crucis duas marcas vel panem unius ebdomade pro libito firmarii. In festo Sancti Mich' lx. solid'. De hiis decem hydis quinque sunt in dominio, et quinque de terra assisa. Summa denariorum vii. lib' et vi. solid' et xi. den' et oƀ.

Hec est inquisicio de Keneswrtha.

Manerium de Keneswrtha defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Wiłłi Decani pro x. hydis versus Regem, et reddebat vicecomiti xx. solid'. et adhuc ita est. Canonicis vero reddit xiii. lib'. De x. hydis v. fuerunt in dominio et adhuc sunt, in quibus v. hydis continentur xx. virgate, de quibus et potuit et poterit dominus ponere ad operacionem quantum voluerit. De hiis xx. virgatis sunt in dominio CCC. acre de terra arabili, et in bosco CC. acre. Est ibi pastura CCC. ovibus. Summa denariorum x. liƀ et vii. soliđ et oƀ.

Hec est inquisicio de Ardeleya.

Manerium de Ardeleia defendebat se tempore Regis H. primi et Wiłłi Decani pro vii. hydis versus Regem. Vicecomiti reddebat xx. soliđ et adhuc ita est. Et reddit modo Canonicis iiii^{or}. firmas plenas. De sex predictis hydis due fuerunt in dominio, et iiii^{or}. assise et adhuc sunt. Summa denariorum .v. liƀ. et iii. solid' et x.đ., et x.ʒ. de incremento.

Hec est inquisicio de Sandona.

Manerium de Sandona defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ primi et Witti Decani pro x. hydis versus Regem, et reddebat vicecomiti xl. sol', Canonicis x. firmas plenas, et adhuc ita est. Et preter x. predictas hydas due hyde sunt apud Luvehale que reddunt vicecomiti dimid' marcam, sed dicunt quod tempore Henrici Regis non reddebant, et sunt de manerio de Sandoñ. De x. hydis predictis de Sandona dimid' hyd' pertinet ad ecclesiam et defendit se versus Regem. Altera dimid' est in dominio geldabilis et ix. sunt assise. Summa denariorum xii. lib̃ et ii. sol' et x.d̃.

Hec est inquisicio de Luvehale.

Dicunt jurati quod tempore Henr̃ Regis fuerunt due hyde apud Luffehale, quarum una fuit in dominio, altera assisa, et fuit in defensa xl. sol' de Sandoñ versus Regem, et reddebat Canonicis i. firmam plenam; modo defendebat se versus Regem pro dimid' marc' et reddit modo Canonicis xl. sol'. Integra hyda fuit in dominio, quando Odo recepit firmarius. Summa denariorum xl. sol' per manum firmarii.

Hec est inquisicio de Belchamp.

Manerium de Belchaump defendebat se tempore Regis H. pro v. hydis versus Regem, et adhuc ita est; vicecomiti tunc dabantur iiii^or^. sol', et preposito hundredi v. sol' per manum firmarii, et adhuc ita est, et reddit modo Canonicis viii. firmas plenas, vi. in pane et cervisia et in unaquaque firma xxx. sol' ad liberacionem, et duas alias utramque in sexagenis solidis. Summa denariorum xiii. lib' et viii. sol' et ii. deñ et ob̃.

Hec est inquisicio de Wycham.

Manerium de Wicham defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ et Witti Decani pro iii. hydis una virgata minus versus Regem, et dabat vicecomiti per annum iiii. sol', et preposito hundredi iii. sol', et adhuc ita est; sed a tempore Rob̃ti Mantel dederunt omni anno

dimid' marc', preter predictos vii. sol' vicecomiti per firmarios, sc' Bartholomeum et Galfrid', et preterea omni anno vi. deñ de Warpenni. Reddit modo Canonicis duas firmas plenas, et in utraque firma l. sol'. Dicunt esse integrum dominium preter duas acras, quas tenet Rad' telarius pro vii.đ. Sunt modo in dominio cc. acre in terra arabili. In prato v. acre. In bosco vestito circiter c. acre et circa boscum in terra non vestita lx. acre. De hoc dominio una virgata et ix. acre geldant cum villata. In dominio due sunt modo caruce, et est ibi pastura ad iiii^{or}. vaccas et ad sexies xx. oves et ad xxxii. capras. Summa denariorum xxxviii. sol' et v. deñ.

Hec est inquisicio de Edulvesnase.

Manerium de Edulvesnase defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Witti Decani pro xx. et vii. hydis et dimid' de suutinge, et reddebat x. sol' vicecomiti et preposito v. sol', sed a tempore Witti de Hochendune reddit preposito x. sol'. Canonicis vero modo l. lib. Summa denariorum xiiii. lib. et ii. sol' et i. oƀ.

Hec est inquisicio de Titwoldintona.

Manerium de Titwoldintona defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Witti Decani pro vii. hydis et dimid' et reddebat vicecomiti iiii. solid' et preposito iiii. sol', et adhuc ita est. Canonicis reddebat tunc iii. firmas et dimid', sed propter vastum bosci et maris, qui fiebat tempore guerre, non reddit modo Canonicis nisi iii. firmas plenas cum custamentis suis. De vii. hydis et dimid' predictis iiii. sunt in dominio, et iii. et dimid' sunt assise, sed iiii. hyd' quiete sunt preter quam de hydagio et denegeld. Summa denariorum iiii. lib' et iiii.s. et oƀ.

Hec est inquisicio de Tillingeham.

Manerium de Tillingeham defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Witti Decani versus Regem pro xx. hydis cum vi. hydis scolandarum. De hiis xx. hydis fuerunt v. hyde in dominio Canoni-

corum et adhuc sunt, et reddebant et reddunt preposito hundredi unam marcam, et vicecomiti ix. sol' et iiii. de auxilio, de quo v. hyde de dominico sunt quiete, sed cum aliis sunt geldabiles in omni hydagio. Tempore Regis Henrici reddebat v. firmas, ut dicunt juratores se audisse, sed modo reddit iiii. firmas Canonicis cum custamentis et quadragenis sol'. Summa denariorum vi. lib' et x. sol' et iii.đ. et ob.

Hec est inquisicio de Berlinga.

Manerium de Berlinga defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Witti Decani pro tribus hydis versus Regem, et dedit hundredo iii. sol' per annum, et adhuc ita est. Modo reddit Canonicis iii. firmas cum custamentis et quadragenis sol'. Tempore Regis Henrici defendebat se dominium pro ii. hydis xl. acris minus, et modo pro hyda et dimid', quod factum est per Wittm Decanum. Summa denariorum lxx. sol' et vi.đ.

Hec est inquisicio de Runwelle.

Manerium de Runwelle defendebat se tempore Regis Henrici et Witti Decani pro viii. hydis versus Regem, et reddebat vicecomiti iiii. sol', et preposito hundredi iiii.s̃., et adhuc ita est. Canonicis modo reddit vi. lib' et xii. sol'. Quatuor hyde tunc fuerunt assise et adhuc sunt, et iiii. in dominio. Summa denariorum lii. sol' et v.đ. et ob.

Hec est inquisicio de Nortuna.

Manerium de Nortuna defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ et Witti Decani pro xl. acris versus Regem, dando preposito hundredi xii.đ. et ii.đ. pro Warpeni ; et sunt ibi c. acre de terra arabili, et v. acre de prato et xii. acre de bosco. Et est ibi pastura xl. ovibus et iii. vaccis. In dominio est una caruca, et reddit Canonicis infra octavas Pasce xl. sol' et in Exaltacione Sancti Crucis lx. sol'. Summa denariorum. . . . . .

Hec est inquisicio de Nastoca.

Manerium de Nastoca defendebat se tempore Regis H. et Witti Decani pro viii. hydis versus Regem, et adhuc ita est. Et modo reddit vicecomiti dimid' marcam, et preposito hundredi viii.s. et de warpeni xx.d., et de quolibet husebondo i. ob. de franco plegio. Canonicis reddit. iii. firmas plenas cum quadragenis sol'. Dominium totum quietum est ab omni servicio, quod villata defendit. Summa denariorum vii. lib. et vii. sol. et i. den.

Hec est inquisicio de Chingesford.

Manerium de Chingesford defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ et Witti Decani pro v. hydis, et adhuc ita est, et reddebat hundredo de Waltham x.d. de Warpeni et faciebat suitam hundredi de Waltham cum preposito et duobus hominibus, et veniebant homines ejusdem tenementi ad scotallam prepositi, sed modo a tempore magistri Hugonis de Marini preter hoc reddit annuatim preposito hundredi v. sol'. ad minus. Vicecomiti reddebat tempore Regis Henrici v. sol'. pro omni servicio et adhuc reddit; horum v. sol'. medietatem reddit dominium et villata medietatem; sed de warpeni et de v. sol'. prepositi quietum est dominium; et reddit Canonicis duas firmas plenas cum quadragenis sol'. In dominio sunt sepcies xx. acre et v. acre de terra arabili, de prato xvii. acre. De pastura in marisco xvii. acre. De bosco vestito circiter cc.acr̃. In grava parva juxta curiam ii. acre. Preter hoc Matheus forestarius tenet de dominio v. acre, et unam acram prati pro xii.d'. per Ailmarum firmarium. Tantum instauramentum potest esse in hoc tenemento c. oves, c. capre, et xv. vacce, et i. taurus, et x. truie cum verro uno. Equicium quantum volueris, una caruca potest uainiare dominium cum consuetudinibus villate preter ruthehydam quam occupatam detinet Rob' de Valonię xi. virgatas et dimid', que fuerunt assise et adhuc sunt. Summa denariorum iiii. lib' et vii. sol'. et i.d. minus.

Hec est inquisicio de Berna.

Manerium de Berna defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ et Willi Decani pro iiii. hydis et adhuc ita est, et fuerunt quieti tempore Regis Henrici per quietanciam Archiepiscopi, et adhuc sunt, et geldant cum hominibus Archiepiescopi de Wimenduñ, sed dicunt se tempore guerre dedisse vicecomiti v. sol'. et iiii.đ. et ii. summas siliginis, et i. ordei dederunt baillivis hundredi. Modo reddit Canonicis iii. firmas plenas. De hiis iiii^or^. hydis due fuerunt assise, et ii. in dominio, et adhuc sunt: Et sunt in dominio de terra arabili ccc. et xliiii. acr'. In prato circiter xl. acr' in latitudine. In grava de spineto circiter x. acr'. Est ibi pastura ad lx. oves, et ad xvi. vaccas. In dominio sunt due caruce. Dominium est quietum ab omni servicio, et est ibi molendinum, quod reddit xvi. sol'. Summa denariorum lxvii. sol'. et x. den'.

Hec est inquisicio de Draytona.

Manerium de Draitoñ defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ et Willi Decani pro x. hydis, et adhuc ita est, et reddebat tunc vicecomiti v. sol'. sed a tempore guerre solvit vicecomiti x. sol'. per Theodoricum firmarium, et preter hoc reddit ii. sol'. de franco plegio. Canonicis vero reddit modo ii. firmas plenas cum quadragenis sol'. De hydis hiis x. due fuerunt in dominio, una in scolanda, et vii. assise, et illa de scolanda semper geldebat cum aliis ix., et adhuc geldat. Summa denariorum vi. lib'. et viii. sol'. et xi.đ.

Hec est inquisicio de Sutthona.

Manerium de Suthtona defendebat se tempore Regis Henr̃ et Willi Decani pro iii. hydis, et reddebat vicecomiti iii. sol'. et adhuc ita est, et reddit modo Canonicis ii. firmas plenas cum quinquagenis sol'. et preterea xl. sol'. In dominio sunt circiter sexcies xx. acre et x. de terra arabili. In prato xvi. acre. In bosco vestito circiter xxx. acre, et de piscaria habent Canonici v. sol'. vel decimum piscem. Est ibi pastura ad lx. oves, et ad v. vaccas. Sunt ibi due caruce. Dominium quietum est ab omni servicio. Sexdecim virgate sunt assise. Aluricus tenet unam garam de dominio

pro duobus soccis . Summa denariorum vii. lib'. et iii. sol'. et vii.đ., de piscaria v.ȣ. De essarto iiii.đ.

Maneriolum de Wigelai, quum de communi consensu totius capituli traditum est ad firmam hereditario possidendum sub annua pensione xl. sol'. descripcioni non subjacet. Summa denariorum xl. sol'.

Hec est inquisicio de Edburgetoñ.

Manerium vero de Edburgeton, quum Canonicis annuos prestat sol'. quinquaginta, describere supersedemus ea ratione, quam supra posuimus de Wigelai. Summa denariorum l. sol'.

Post maneriorum inquisicionem ecclesiarum sequitur inquisicio.

Patrimonium beati Pauli doctoris gentium in ecclesia Londoniensi liberalitate regum, oblacione fidelium, Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus collatum antiquitus, ordine quo supra descriptum est, cum de maneriis ageretur. Si volueris diligencius perscrutari per ordinem vires locorum occultatas hucusque, non poteris amodo causari tibi prorsus incognitas. Ad communem igitur utilitatem respiciens, si primam vocem habueris in capitulo, si vel fueris ascriptus in matricula canonicorum, nulla racione sustineas, ut si firmariorum potestas, qui modo possident, expiraverit quoquo casu, quod aliquis, vel canonicus, vel extraneus, simul ad firmam possideat et manerium et ecclesiam, sed ne promiscuis actibus rerum turbentur officia, sit semper in eadem villa distincio personarum; sit alter qui temporalibus presit, sit alter qui spiritualia subministret; sit alius qui decimas solvat, sit alius qui recipiat. Ordinetur autem vicarius in ecclesiis juxta dispositionem capituli, qui si facultates ecclesie patiantur, dum servit altari sit contentus altario; si non paciantur, victus capellano suppleatur ex decimis ad arbitrium tale, quod semper honestati sit conscium. Reliqui vero fructus, quos in ecclesia propriis sumptibus excoluerit, majores quoque decime reserventur canonicis, vel ad annuum censum capellanis vel aliis clericis tradantur ad firmam. De regulari jure faciendum est, quod supradiximus, nisi necessitas urgens interdum

aliud aliquid fieri pro ratione temporis et utilitate magna capituli flagitaverit. Ordinetur autem vicarius in ecclesiis juxta disposicionem tam Decani quam capituli. Quæ sit ergo dos ecclesiarum. Quid solvatur capitulo. Quid per clericos. Quid ve per firmarium ecclesie nomine. Quid in aliquibus locis ecclesie matrici jure parochiali solvatur, a qua noster firmarius, a qua nostri coloni recipiant spiritualia. Quid solvatur pro sinodalibus. Quis colligat beati Petri denarium. Quid solvatur Archidiaconis Huntedonie vel Bedefordie. Quis ecclesiarum ornatus, diligenter annexum invenies in sequentibus. Explicit prologus.

Status ecclesiæ de Cadendona.

Ecclesia de Cadendona est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis xx. sol' per manum clericorum Rodƀti et Rodƀti. Reddit autem Archidiacono Herefordie xii.đ. in media quadragesima. Ad primam synodum post pascha xviii.đ. Ad secundam sinodum post festum sancti Michaelis xviii.đ. Decanus loci colligit denarium beati Petri et solvit Archidiacono predicto. Habet hec ecclesia x. acras liberas ab omni seculari servicio, et recipit a dominio sancti Pauli terciam partem garbarum, et servit capelle que est in curia tribus diebus per ebdomadam, si firmarius voluerit et presens fuerit, vel ejus senescallus.

Status ecclesiæ de Kenesworda.

Ecclesia de Kenesworda est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis xx. sol' per manum Augustini clerici. Reddit autem Archidiacono Huntedonie xii.đ. in media quadragesima. Ad primam sinodum post pascha xviii.đ. Ad secundam sinodum post festum S̃ci Michaelis xviii. đ. Decanus loci colligit denarium beati Petri et solvit Archidiacono predicto. Habet hæc ecclesia unam virgatam terre liberam ab omni seculari officio.

Status ecclesiæ de Ardeleia.

Ecclesia de Ardeleia est in dominio canonicorum, quam Hamo clericus tenet, et reddit eis tres marcas et dimid'. Et respondet

Archidiacono, et solvit sinodalia et denarium beati Petri sicut Kenesworda. Habet hec ecclesia unam virgatam et ix. acras liberas.

Status ecclesiæ de Sandona.

Ecclesia de Sandona tempore Regis Henrici fuit separata a firma, et nil reddebat Canonicis, sed modo reddit v. marc' per Ricardum canonicum firmarium, et respondet Archidiacono et solvit sinodalia et denarium beati Petri sicut Ardeleia. Habet ecclesia dimid' hidam geldabilem versus regem.

Status ecclesiæ de Baldecamp.

Ecclesia de Baldecamp est in donatione canonicorum, de qua Rob'tus clericus est persona ex donatione Decani et capituli, et dicit se reddere annuam marcam Ruffo firmario non nomine ecclesiæ, sed propter avoeriam. Reddit hec ecclesia in sinodalibus xii.đ. Denario beati Petri xvi.đ. quos colligit Rob'tus clericus et solvit. Habet hæc ecclesia virgatam unam in terra arabili liberam et quietam ab omni servicio et unam gravam unius acre et dimid', et unam rodam prati juxta calceiam de Clare ; habet etiam iii. acras ex divisa, una roda minus.

Status ecclesiæ de Wicham.

Ecclesia de Wicham est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis ii. sol' in festo sancti Michael' per manum Wilfi de Fulenham personæ ejusdem ecclesie. Hec ecclesia reddit nomine sinodalium xiiii.đ. De denario beati Petri vi.đ. Habet hec ecclesia dimidiam virgatam, quam tenuit Jeremias, et debet firmario de censu viii.đ. et est geldabilis.

Status ecclesiæ de Waletona.

Ecclesia de Waletona est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit firmario xx. sol'. Reddit hec ecclesia nomine sinodalium xii.đ. De denario beati Petri xvi.đ. et habet duas acras liberas, et unum mesuagium duarum acrarum, et unum curtilagium, et decimam tocius bladi de dominio.

Status ecclesiæ de Kyrkebi.

Ecclesia de Kyrkebi est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit nomine sinodalium xiiii.đ. De denario beati Petri xvi.đ. et habet x. acras liberas in dominio, et habet integre omnes decimas parrochie sue exceptis illis de terra abbatis, de qua non habet nisi garbas et caseum.

Status ecclesiæ de Torp.

Ecclesia de Torp est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit firmario xx. sol' per manum Johis, qui eam tenet de Ricardo canonico firmario, et solvit pro sinodalibus xiii.đ.; et de denario beati Petri xvi.đ. Habet hec ecclesia iiii^or^. acras in libera elemosina et omnes decimas de dominio, et de villata majores et minores.

Status ecclesiæ de Tiwoldintuna.

Ecclesia de Titwoldintuna est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis xx. sol' per manum magistri Hugonis de Lond'. Solvit hæc ecclesia nomine sinodalium xiiii.đ. De denario beati Petri vi.đ. quos colligit sacerdos et solvit. Habuit ecclesia ista de terra arabili xx. acras ante dedicationem et in dedicatione datæ sunt x. acræ de terra arabili per Hugonem Decanum, et in bosco vii. acre, et unum masagium juxta pontem, et mariscum. s. Chirchehop. Totum hoc tenementum ecclesiæ liberum est ab omni servicio.

Status ecclesiæ de Tillingeham.

Ecclesia de Tillingeham est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis i. marc' per manus firmariorum; et solvit nomine sinodalium xiiii.đ. De denario beati Petri xvi.đ. Habet hec ecclesia in dominio suo lx. acras liberas, et recipit terciam partem decimarum de dominio tam in magnis decimis quam in minutis, et de villata totas.

Status ecclesiæ de Berlinga.

Ecclesia de Berlinga est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis

xx. sol'. per manum firmarii et reddit nomine sinodalium xiiii.đ. De denario beati Petri x.đ. quos colligit, solvit et sacerdos, et habet in dominio suo xx. acras liberas cum uno mesuagio, et recipit totam decimam de villata, et terciam partem decimarum de dominio tam in majoribus quam in minutis.

Status ecclesiæ de Runewelle.

Ecclesia de Runewelle fundata non est in dominio canonicorum; recipit de dominio canonicorum pro decimis ii. acras, unam de frumento, alteram de avena. Habet hec ecclesia terciam partem omnium decimacionum tam majorum quam minorum de tota villata. Due vero partes pertinent ad dominium ad firmam faciendam, sed per capitulum. Rad' persona ecclesie ejusdem ville habet eas omnes pro iiii.^{or} sol'. quos annuatim reddit firmario, sed hoc est personale beneficium. Magister Ricardus habet omnes decimas de dominio tam majores quam minores excepta lana, ex dono Ricardi archidiaconi et ex permissione Ricardi Ruffi, quæ pertinent ad dominium ad faciendam firmam.

Status ecclesiæ de Magna Angra.

Ecclesia de Magna Angra curam parrochialem extendit Nortuna et recipit de toto manerio omnes decimas tam majores quam minores, sed tamen propter vicinitatem christianitatis solvit ecclesie de Fifhide i. soccam frumenti et unam soccam de avena. Et firmarius colligit de denario beati Petri vi.đ. sed nullum solvit.

Status ecclesiæ de Nastocha.

Ecclesia de Nastocha est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis lx. sol'. per manum firmarii, et solvit nomine sinodalium xii.đ. De denario beati Petri iii. sol' quos colligit sacerdos et solvit. Et habet in dominio de terra arabili xlvii. acras, in bosco quadragesimas acras, et defendit eas versus Regem pro quater viginti acris. Habet etiam decimas plenas tocius ville, et de dominio terciam garbam.

Status ecclesiæ de Chingesford.

Ecclesia de Chingesford fundata non est in dominio beati Pauli, nec aliquid recipit de dominio canonicorum, sed de tota villata recipit decimam garbam tantum; et nunquam solverunt minutas decimas, nec adhuc solvunt; et reddunt de denario beati Petri x.đ. quos colligit firmarius et reddit.

Status ecclesiæ de Berna.

Ecclesia de Berna est in dominio canonicorum, et solvit nomine sinodalium iii. sol' Wintoniensi episcopo. Sacerdos colligit denarium beati Petri, et solvit apud Wimendoñ quantum colligit. Habet hec ecclesia in dominio suo de terra arabili ix. acras liberas, in prato unam acram, et habet tam de dominio quam de villenagio omnes decimas, excepto feno.

Status ecclesiæ de Draitona.

Ecclesia de Draitona est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis annuam marcam per manum Willi de Norehale firmarii; et reddit nomine sinodalium xii.đ. De denario beati Petri xii.đ. quos colligit sacerdos et reddit. Habet hec ecclesia in dominio suo de terra arabili xxii. acras, in prato unam, geldabiles; et unum mesuagium, et habet terciam partem decimacionum de dominio.

Status ecclesiæ de Suttoñ.

Ecclesia de Suttoñ est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis x. sol'. per manum firmarii, et solvit nomine sinodalium xiii.đ. Firmarius colligit denarium beati Petri et sibi retinet. Habet hec ecclesia in dominio suo xvi. acras et dimiđ. de terra arabili, in prato i. acram liberas, et habet de dominio terciam partem decimarum, tam in majoribus quam in minoribus. Similiter de dominio Scotlande thesaurarii terciam partem decimarum, et de duabus villatis totas decimas preter fenum.

Status ecclesiæ de Willesdona.

Ecclesia de Willesdona est in dominio canonicorum, et reddit eis viii. marc' per manum Germani clerici, et solvit nomine sinodalium xiii.đ. Et habet hec ecclesia omnes decimas tam de dominicis quam de aliis tenementis, et majores et minores exceptis de dominio magistri Nicholai, et de dominio magistri David, et viii. acrarum de la Cnolle de tenemento de Chesewic, et aliarum viii. acrarum de la Cnolle de tenemento de Suttuna, et de tenemento xl. acrarum quas coluerunt moniales de Keleburne.

Status ecclesiæ de Tuitford.

Ecclesia Sancti Pauli recipit a capella de Tuitferd xii.đ. pro decimis annone, pro decimis ovium et caprarum, quæ quidem capella non alicui vicinarum ecclesiarum appendula, sed permissu capituli baptizat infantes, sepelit mortuos quos voluerit, dum modo non ad aliquam ecclesiarum episcopi.

In tempore Wulmanni decani reddiderunt predicta maneria firmam istam Canonicis Sc̃i Pauli.

Berna reddidit duas septimanas et duos dies cum tertia parte diei.
Suttona duas septimanas et duos dies cum tertia parte diei.
Chingeford duas septimanas et duos dies cum tertia parte diei.
Draitona duas septimanas et duos dies.
Nastocha Aldwini duas septimanas et duos dies.
Runewelle duas septimanas.
Sandona . roda . Luffenheda x. septim. et duos dies.
Runewelle duas septimanas.
Ardleia quatuor septimanas.
Cadendona unam septimanam.
Berlinga tres septimanas.
Tillingeham tres septimanas.
Wicham duas septimanas et iiii. dies et dimid.
Nortuna unam septimanam.
Belchamp duos menses et duos dies.
Tudwoldintuna unum mensem.

ARTICVLI VISITATIONIS MANERIORVM CAPITVLI SANCTI PAVLI.

Circa A.D. 1290.

In extenta manerii inquirenda.

De situ manerii, quantum valeat communibus annis, in gardinis, curtilagiis, columbariis, vivariis, herbagiis, et omnibus aliis exitibus per annum. Item, quot carucatæ terræ arabilis, vel quot hidæ, seu virgatæ terræ, et quot acras continet hyda vel virgata ibidem.

Item, quot campi sunt in dominico, et quot acræ sunt in quolibet campo, et qualibet seysone distinguntur, quantum valeat quælibet acra per se communibus annis.

Item, quot acræ prati sunt in dominico, et quantum valeat quælibet acra per se, et in quot partibus et ubi jaceat pratum. Item quot acræ pasturæ, et cujusmodi bestias et quot sustinere poterit, et quantum valeat pastura cujuslibet bestiæ ad locandum per annum.

Item, de pastura forinseca, quæ est communis, quot et quas bestias vel animalia dominus in ea possit habere. Et quantum valeat pastura cujuslibet bestiæ vel animalis per annum ad locandum.

Item, de parcis et dominicis boscis, quæ dominus ad voluntatem suam assartare possit et excolere, quot acras in se contineant. Et pro quanto vestura cujuslibet acræ possit appreciari, et quantum fundus valeret, si assartareter, et quantum valeret quælibet acra per annum.

Item, de boscis forinsecis, ubi alii communicent, in quanto possit dominus de eis appruare, et quot acras contineant, et quantum valeat vestura cujuslibet acræ communiter, et quid valeret quælibet assartata per annum.

Item, an dominus de dictis boscis forinsecis aliquid dare vel

vendere possit, et quantum hujusmodi donaciones vel vendiciones sibi valeant per annum.

Item, de molendinis aquaticis, venticiis, vel caballariis, vel fullonicis, vivariis, ripariis, piscariis, separalibus et communibus, et quantum valeat per annum quælibet eorum distincte per se.

Item, de pesuagiis, herbagiis, melle, et omnibus exitibus boscorum, et subbosco, quantum valet per annum.

Item, de moris, brueris, turbariis, marleriis, graveris, et aliis hujusmodi, quantum valeant per annum.

De libere tenentibus, quot sunt, et qui intrinsici vel forinseci, et quæ tenementa, feoda, vel terras quivis teneat, et per quod servicium, an per socagium, serianciam, vel servicium militare, vel alio modo. Et qui teneant de dominicis veteribus vel novis, essartis novis vel antiquis.

Item, quantum reddat quilibet per annum de redditu assiso. Et qui tenent per cartam, et qui non. Et qui per antiquam tenuram, et qui per novum feoffamentum.

Item, qui sequuntur curiam domini, et qui non; et quid et quantum proveniat domino utilitatis per mortem talium.

Item, ad quas consuetudines teneantur, in falcando prata, metendo blada, bedehalsaker, bedemad, herbam spargendo, levando, tassando; et inveniendo homines ad precarias siccas, vel alias, et ceteris hujusmodi.

De custumariis, quot sunt, et qui, quantum terræ vel tenementi quilibet teneat de domino, et ubi, et quantum de dominicis, vel essartis, veteribus seu novis.

Item, quantum reddat quilibet de redditu assiso per annum, et ad quos terminos.

Item, quantum reddat de maltselver, denariis Petri, wardpeny, averagio, pasnagio, vel averagio, chevagio, vel hevedeshot, landgavel, cherchesed, wodeselver, galunselver, caponibus, gallinis, pultinis, aucis, ovis, cultris, vomeribus, blado, deddis vel minis avenæ, brasio, fodercorn, vel aliis quibuscunque redditibus.

Item, quas operationes et consuetudines quilibet debeat, vel in

arando, seminando, herciando, sarclando, metendo, ligando, cariando, tassando, triturando, ventando, averando, brasium domini faciendo, vel braciando.

Item, falcando prata, vertendo, levando, cariando, tassando et calcando.

Item, calces seu cleias ad faldam domini faciendo, portando, et stipulam colligendo.

Item, oves domini custodiendo, lavando, et tondendo.

Item, domos vel muros faciendo, reficiendo, vel operiendo.

Item, sepes claudendo, fossata faciendo vel mundando.

Item, nuces colligendo.

Item, ferramenta fabricando, vel reficiendo.

Item, boscum prosternendo, cariando, scindendo, et siccando, balneum preparando.

Item, fimum cariando et spargendo, vel quascunque alias operaciones faciendo.

Item, quantum valeat quælibet operacio vel consuetudo per annum distincte per se.

Item, quid et quantum dabit pro filia sua maritanda intra manerium pari suo vel extra.

Item, qui possunt talliari ad voluntatem domini et qui non.

De cotagiis, qui cotagia et curtilagia tenent, quot, et qui, et quantum tenent.

Item, quantum solvat quilibet de redditu assiso.

Item, quas operaciones et consuetudines facere teneantur.

De placitis et perquisitis curiarum hundred, visu franciplegii, et aliis hujusmodi expleciis, quæ valeant per annum.

De escaetis, wardis, releviis, herieteis, et maritagiis, quantum valere possint communibus annis.

De advocacionibus ecclesiarum, et quid valeat quælibet illarum communibus annis.

De nundinis, mercatis, tolnetis, stallagiis, et aliis hujusmodi, quid valeant communibus annis.

Item, quid et quantum dominus solvere vel facere debeat aliis, in

redditibus, sectis, consuetudinibus, operacionibus, et aliis hujusmodi, cui et quibus terminis, ut sic pateat quantum sibi libere remaneat deductis omnibus deducendis.

Articuli Visitacionis Ecclesiarum Maneriorum et Firmarum Capituli sancti Pauli Londoniarum.

Circa A.D. 1320.

Primo de Spiritualibus.

An cancellæ et ecclesiæ cum suis cimiteriis, in ornamentis, libris, vasis, operimentis, clausuris, et ceteris necessariis, prout convenit, custodiantur; et si non, qui sunt defectus, et cujus estimacionis.

Item, de moribus, vita et conversacione vicariorum, capellanorum, et clericorum ecclesiis serviencium, an sint sufficientes ad regendum curas eis commissas, et an vicarii sint residentes, prout artantur; et si per eorum defectum ecclesiæ officium, vel devocio parochianorum minuatur, vel si aliquis parochianorum obierit sine viatico, vel sacramentis ecclesiæ, qui et qualiter.

Item, an prædicti vicarii, capellani, vel clerici, seu aliqui de parochianis sint diffamati de usura, adulterio, fornicacione, vel aliis criminibus, qui et de quibus.

Item, qui parochiani debeant redditus, in pecunia, cera, vel oleo, aut rebus aliis ad defectus ecclesiæ reparandos, vel luminaria sustentanda, et si aliqua sint subtracta, quæ et per quem.

Nunc de Temporalibus.

In primis inquiratur an domus maneriorum, tam infra clausum quam extra, una cum molendinis, ventricis et aquaticis, in lapidibus, molaribus, et aliis, necnon bercariis, in solitis fundamentis debite reparentur et sustententur.

Item, an maneria muris, sepibus, vel fossatis, more solito et debito sufficienter claudantur, et si non, qui sint defectus singillatim, et cujus estimacionis.

Item, an tota terra manerii sine diminucione, cum tot carucis quot consueverunt et requiruntur, cum tot stottis et bobus et implementis sit secundum saysones consuetas debite culta, et si non, ex quibus causis, et qui sint defectus, et cujus estimacionis.

Item, an aliqua terra de dominico vel custumaria sint dimissa vel alienata in perpetuum, vel ad tempus, extra manum firmarii, et si sint, an custumariis, nativis, vel liberis, et quibus, et qualiter, et per quem, et quo tempore usque ad quod tempus, an per cartam, et an de consensu capituli vel sine.

Item, an aliquis nativus terras aut possessiones aliquas perquisierit infra manerium vel extra ab hominibus liberis, et quas, et qualiter est super hoc processum per firmarium.

Item, an aliqui liberi tenentes terras suas de manerio in dampnum et contra consuetudinem manerii alienaverint; qui, quibus, qualiter, et a quo tempore.

Item, an villani sive custumarii vendant, donent, vel locent terras custumarias per cartam, vel sine carta, convillanis seu custumariis, sine expresso consilio firmariorum et consensu, non in plena curia vel halimoto, ut per recordum curiæ et rotulum valeret dimissionis modus declarari.

Item, an nativi custumarii maritaverint filias suas intra manerium vel extra, vel vendiderint vitulum pullanum vel bovem de propria nutritura sine licencia domini, vel arbores in haiciis suis extirpaverint vel succiderint sine licencia.

Item, an aliqua terra, quondam custumaria, teneatur libere a serviciis et consuetudinibus, quas facere consueverunt; quæ, per quem, qualiter, et a quo tempore; et qualiter nunc teneatur, per quæ servicia.

Item, de novo incremento reddituum et serviciorum, quæ, et per quos.

Item, quot acræ pasturæ in dominico, quot separabiles, quot in

communa intrinseca, vel extrinseca, seu forinseca, sive in boscis, mariscis, terris, consistant; et de earum distinccione inter dominicum et communam tam custumarie quam libere tenentium.

Item, communia an sint onerata plus debito per custumarie vel libere tenentes ad dampnum manerii, per quos, et quantum.

Item, an firmarii utantur communia ubique ut decet, et separalem sufficienter defendant, et an permittant aliquos in separabilibus pasturis secum communicare contra statum manerii, quos et qualiter.

Item, an aliqua alienacio, usurpacio, seu dimissio cujusvis pasturæ ad manerium pertinentis, facta sit imperpetuum, vel ad tempus contra consuetudinem manerii, per quos, quibus, et a quo tempore.

Item, quot acræ prati in dominico, quot in separalibus, quot in communa, et qualiter distinguntur, et an aliqua alienacio etc. ut supra in proxima.

Item, an aliqua consumpcio facta sit in boscis, extirpando vel ramos fructiferos succidendo, ultra housbote, ferbote, et heybote, et alios usus debitos manerii vel firmarii; vel vendicio aut donacio sit inde facta, per quos, quibus, qualiter, et usque ad quam summam.

Item, an subboscus, vel silva cedua, congrue succidantur per parcellas ad recrescendum sine dampno manerii.

Item, an nemora ubi sunt in separali et claudi possunt, sufficienter claudantur, et custodiantur ab ingressu animalium nocivorum.

Item, an qwarvæ sive kayæ, muri sive wallæ in mariscis contra mare et alia flumina, necnon stagna molendinorum cum suis aquis, piscariis, et vivariis, tam in separali quam in communa, cum suis juribus et libertatibus debite reparentur, conserventur, et defendantur, et an fossata in mariscis bene mundentur, et si non ad quod dampnum; et fiat estimacio cujuslibet defectus, et si per obturacionem fossatorum vel gurgitum sit inundacio terris vel pasturis marisci, ad quod dampnum, et de quanto possint debite

emendari, et si expedit manerio gurgites novos facere, in quibus locis, et de estimacione sumptuum quos oporteret apponere.

Item, an redditus, servicia, et consuetudines, tam in peccunia quam in harietis, releviis, operacionibus, et aliis hujusmodi antiquitus consuetis et debitis, tam a liberis quam a custumariis, prout tenentur, absque personarum accepcione requirantur, et fiant, et si subtrahantur vel augmentantur, in quibus personis et rebus, qualiter, et in quantum, et an consuetudines vel opera alicui remittantur, vel mutentur in peccunia, quæ, cui, per quem, et qualiter.

Item, an jura, jurisdicciones, et libertates ecclesiæ et capituli in curia tenenda, ballivis foranneis ad execuciones contra libertates nostras faciendum non admittendis ; subditis, tam libere tenentibus quam custumariis, a prestacione theolonei, amerciamentorum, et hujusmodi exaccionum tuendis ; escaetis, bonis dampnatorum et fugitivorum et aliis hujsmodis perquirendis ; et libertates in forestis secundum cartas regum et prout hactenus coram justiciariis itinerantibus sunt allocatæ, rite et sufficienter defendantur, et in quibus non, et cujus negligentia.

Item, an nativi, vel eorum nati, manumittantur, vendantur, aut clerici vel apprenticii fiant in facultatibus, in quibus domino possint rebellare, vel sint fugitivi, aut a dominio capituli quovismodo recesserint, vel alienantur, qui, qualiter, et ubi morantur, et de bonis eorum mobilibus et immobilibus diligenter inquiratur.

Item, an firmarii maneria vel ecclesias maneriorum per proprios servientes custodierunt, vel ad firmam aliis dimiserint, qualiter, et sub quibus condicionibus, quibus, et ad quod tempus.

Ista sunt specialiter inquirenda in Sokna de Edolvenesse.

An conductores terrarum et tenementorum custumariorum ad terminum annorum ea tenuerunt post effluxum termini in prejudicium legitimorum heredum.

An hujusmodi conductores terrarum et tenementorum faciunt apponi in tallia seu indentura hujusmodi dimissionis longe majus precium quam sit conventum, in fraudem heredum dimittentis, ut sit ipsis difficile vel impossibile ad dictum redimendum terminum propter augmentacionem precii, prout licet eis de consuetudine sokne.

Item, an frater dimittet fratri suum tenementum custumarium, vel partibile, ubi frater dimittens habet heredes expectantes hereditatem post mortem dimittentis.

Et memorandum quod in quolibet manerio scribatur series domorum, sicut nunc sunt, non secundum antiqua fundamenta; et quærantur si quæ sint inutiles, vel nimis onerosæ manerio, quæ, et in quo, et qualiter possent emendari, ut decanus et capitulum inde possint in melius emendare.

In maneriis de Tillingham et Hebrugg inquiratur plene de antiquis implementis, per quos alienata fuerint et quæ restituta fuerint domino Johanni de Middleton firmario nuper de Tillingham, vel si erat ei pro aliquibus non restitutis satisfactum in peccunia, vel aliter, de quanto, et qualiter.

Et consimiliter, si aliqua de implementis apud Hebrug abbatis fuerunt restituta magistro Willielmo de Meleford' nunc firmario, quæ, et de ceteris ut supra de Tillingham.

COMPOTUS

MANERIORUM ET FIRMARUM

ECCLESIÆ SANCTI PAULI LONDINENSIS.

FROM A FOLIO VOLUME LABELLED

"STATUTA MAJORA ECCLESIÆ S. PAULI,"

IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE CATHEDRAL.

COMPOTUS MANERIORUM SOLVENCIUM AD DENAS ET AD DENUM DENARIUM.

Beauchamp . . .	VIII.	Dizenas	xvi.ł. iii.s̃. vii.đ.
Barling . . .	III.	„	vi.ł. xxi.đ.
Sandone . . .	X.	„	xx.ł. v.s̃. xđ.
Tillingham . . .	IIII.	„	viii.ł. ii.s̃. iiii.đ.
Chingelford . . .	II.	„	iiii.ł. xiiii.đ.
Wikham . . .	II.	„	C.s̃. xiiii.đ.
Ronewelle . . .	II.	„	C.s̃. iiii.đ.
Erdeleye . . .	IIII.	„	xi.ł. xii.s̃. iiii.đ.
Nastoke . . .	III.	„	vi.ł. xxi.đ.
Tidwoldyngton. Idem. quod Hebrugg . . .	III.	„	vi.ł. xxi.đ.
Bernes . . .	III.	„	vi.ł. xxi.đ.
Cadyngdon . . .	I.	„	xxxiiii.s̃. xi.đ.
Suttone . . .	IIII.	„	x. ł. ii.s̃. iiii.đ.
Draytone . . .	II.	„	iiii.ł. xiiii.đ.
Nortone . . .	I.	„	iii.ł.
Cadyngdon . . .	II.	Marcas	custodi Bracini pro defectu infra festum Sancti Michaelis.

DIE SANCTÆ FIDIS VIRGINIS INCIPIUNT DENE SEQUENTES SOLVI AD CAMERAM VEL IN DOMINICA PROXIMA POST.

Dominica prima	.I. de Beauchamp	.lx.s.	Inde ad defectum bracini .xxvi.s. viii.d.
„ II.	.I. de Barling	.xl.s. vii.d.	Inde ad supplementum .vi.s. viii.d.
„ III.	.I. de Sandone	.xls. vii.d.	„ „ „ .vi.s. viii.d.
„ IV.	.I. de Tillingham	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „ .vi.s. viii.d.
„ V.	.I. de Chingelford	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „ .vi.s. viii.d.
„ VI.	.I. de Wykham	.l.s. vii.d.	„ „ „ .xvi.s. viii.d.
„ VII.	.I. de Ronewelle	.l.s.	Inde ad defectum bracini .xvi.s. viii.d.
„ VIII.	.II. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.	Inde ad supplementum .vi.s. viii.d.
„ IX.	.I. de Erdele	.lvii.s. vi.d. et vii.d.	„ „ „ .xxiiii.s. ii.d.
„ X.	.III. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „ .vi.s. viii.d.
„ XI.	.I. de Nastok	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „ .vi.s. viii.d.
„ XII.	.I. de Tidwoldington	.xls. vii.d.	„ „ „ .vi.s. viii.d.
„ XIII.	.I. de Bernes	.xxxiii.s. xi.d.	„ „ „ Nichil.
„ XIV.	.I. de Cadington	.xxxiii.s. xi.d.	„ „ „ Nichil.
„ XV.	.II. de Beauchamp	.lx.s.	Inde ad defectus bracini .ii. marcas.
„ XVI.	.II. de Tillingham	.xl.s. vii.d.	Inde ad supplementum .vi.s. viii.d.
„ XVII.	.I. de Suttone	.l.s. vii.d.	„ „ „ .xvi.s. viii.d.
„ XVIII.	.I. de Draytone	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „ .vi.s. viii.d.

Dominica XIX.	.II. de Barling	.xl.s. vii.d.	Inde ad supplementum	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XX.	.IIII. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XXI.	.III. de Beauchamp	.xxxiii. xi.d.	„ „ „	Nichil.
„ XXII.	.II. de Tidwoldington	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XXIII.	.II. de Nastok	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XXIV.	.II. de Bernes	.xxxiii.s. xi.d.	„ „ „	Nichil.
„ XXV.	.II. de Chingelford	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XXVI.	.II. de Erdele	.lvii.s. xiii.d.	„ „ „	.xxxiiii.s. ii.d.
„ XXVII.	.II. de Sutton	.l.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.xvi.s. viii.d.
„ XXVIII.	.IIII. de Beauchamp	.xxxiii.s. xi.d.	„ „ „	Nichil.
„ XXIX.	.V. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XXX.	.III. de Tillingham	.xl.s. vii d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XXXI.	.VI. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XXXII.	.V. de Beauchamp	.xxxiii.s. xi.d.	„ „ „	Nichil.
„ XXXIII.	.VII. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. vii.d.
„ XXXIV.	.II. de Ronewelle	.l.s.	Inde ad defectus bracini	.xvi.s. viii.d.
„ XXXV.	.VI. de Beauchamp	.xxxiii.s. xi.d.	Inde ad supplementum	Nichil.
„ XXXVI.	.III. de Bernes	.ii. marcas et di et vii.d.	„ „ „	Nichil.
„ XXXVII.	.III. de Tidwoldington	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XXXVIII.	.II. de Wykham	.l.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.xvi.s. viii.d.
„ XXXIX.	.VIII. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XL.	.III. de Erdele	.lvii.s. xiii.d.	„ „ „	.xxxiiii.s. ii.d.

Dominica XLI.	.IX. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.	Inde ad supplementum	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XLII.	.IIII. de Tyllingham	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XLIII.	.III. de Nastok	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XLIV.	.III. de Barling	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XLV.	.VII. de Beauchamp	.ii. marcas et di vii.d.	„ „ „	Nichil.
„ XLVI.	.IIII. de Erdele	.lvii.s. xiii.d.	„ „ „	.xxxiiii.s. ii.d.
„ XLVII.	.VIII. de Beauchamp	.ii. marcas et di vii.d.	„ „ „	Nichil.
„ XLVIII.	.X. de Sandone	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ XLIX.	.II. de Draytone	.xl.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.vi.s. viii.d.
„ L.	.III. de Suttone	.l.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.xvi.s. viii.d.
„ LI.	.IIII. de Suttone	.l.s. vii.d.	„ „ „	.xvi.s. viii.d.
„ LII.	.I. de Nortone	.lx.s.	Inde ad defectus bracini	.xxvi.s. viii.d.

Et sequitur de Cadyngtone ii. marc' ad opus custodis Bracini vel panis per ebdomadam.
Summa tocius recepti, C.xiii.li. xvii.s. v.d.

COMPOTUS MANERIORUM ET FIRMARUM.

Barlinge	.iii. firmas
Sandone	.x. firmas
Tillingham	.iiii. firmas
Chingelford	.ii. firmas
Wicham	.ii. firmas
Erdele	.iiii. firmas
Nastok	.iii. firmas
Heybrigge	.iii. firmas
Bernes	.iii. firmas
Cadindon	.i. firmam
Suttone	.ii. firmas
Beauchaump	.vi. firmas
Draytone	.ii. firmas

Dominica prima post festum sancte Fidis.
firma prima de Barling.
„ secunda prima de Sandone.
„ tercia prima de Tillingham.
„ quarta prima de Chingelford.
„ .v. prima de Wykham.
„ .vi. defectus de Ronewell.
„ .vii. secunda de Sandone.
„ .viii. prima de Erdelie.
„ .ix. tercia de Sandone.
„ .x. prima de Nastok.
„ .xi. prima de Heybrugg.
„ .xii. prima de Bernes.
„ .xiii. prima de Cadindon.
„ .xiiii. defectus de Bellocampo.
„ .xv. secunda de Tillingham.

Dominica	.xvi.	prima de Suttone.
,,	.xvii.	prima de Drayton.
,,	.xviii.	secunda de Barlinge.
,,	.xix.	quarta de Sandone.
,,	.xx.	prima de Bellocampo.
,,	.xxi.	secunda de Heybrugg.
,,	.xxii.	secunda de Nastok.
,,	.xxiii.	secunda de Bernes.
,,	.xxiiii.	secunda de Chingelford.
,,	.xxv.	secunda de Erdele.
,,	.xxvi.	secunda de Suttone.
,,	.xxvii.	secunda de Bellocampo.
,,	.xxviii.	quinta de Sandone.
,,	.xxix.	tercia de Tillingham.
,,	.xxx.	sexta de Sandone.
,,	.xxxi.	tercia de Bellocampo.
,,	.xxxii.	septima de Sandone.
,,	.xxxiii.	defectus de Ronewelle.
,,	.xxxiiii.	quarta de Bellocampo.
,,	.xxxv.	tercia de Bernes.
,,	.xxxvi.	tercia de Heybrugg.
,,	.xxxvii.	secunda de Wykham.
,,	.xxxviii.	octava de Sandone.
,,	.xxxix.	tercia de Erdele.
,,	.xl.	nona de Sandone.
,,	.xli.	quarta de Tillingham.
,,	.xlii.	tercia de Nastok.
,,	.xliii.	tercia de Berling.
,,	.xliiii.	quinta de Bellocampo.
,,	.xlv.	quarta de Erdele.
,,	.xlvi.	sexta de Bellocampo.
,,	.xlvii.	decima de Sandone.
,,	.xlviii.	secunda de Drayton.

MEMORANDUM quod tresdecim maneria sancti Pauli solvunt quadraginta et quinque firmas Bracino sancti Pauli.

Et eadem tresdecim maneria et duo alia, videlicet quindecim maneria, solvunt quinquaginta et duas dizenas ad Cameram sancti Pauli.

MEMORANDUM quod qualibet firma de frumento continet per mensuram regis xvi. quarter', scilicet viii. bussell', computatur pro quarterio si bene mensuratur vel parum plus.

Item de avena tantum.

Item de ordeo .iii. quarteria.

Item cum qualibet firma debet solvi ad boscum, .vi.s. et .viii.d. Et ad liberationem famulorum .iii.s. .x.d. Et sic solvitur cum qualibet firma, .x.s. .vi.d.

Beauchamp
- Ad bracinum .vi. firmas
  - Scilicet de frumento .iiii.xx et xvi. quarter' per mensuram regis.
  - Item de avena .iiii.xx et xvi. quarter' per eandem mensuram.
  - Item de ordeo .xviii. quarter' dicte mensure.
  - Item de denariis cum predictis firmis, .lxii.s.
  - Scilicet cum qualibet firma, .x.s. vi.d.
  - Item de denariis per camerarium de defectibus de Beauchamp, .liii.s. iiii.d.
- Ad cameram
  - Pro ecclesia per annum, .xvi. marc'.
  - Item ad .viii. dizenas et ad elimosinar' .xiii.li. x.s. ii.d.
  - Item ad cameram pro duobus defectibus pro quibus camerar' solvit custodi bracin' ut habetur supra, .liii.s iiiid'.

Barling . .	Ad bracinum .iii. firmas	Scilicet de frumento .xlviii. quarter'. Item de avena .xlviii. quarter'. Item de ordeo .ix. quarter'. Item de denariis cum dictis firmis, .xxxi.s. vi.d.
	Ad cameram	Pro ecclesia ad luminaria sancti Pauli, C.s. Item de eadem ad cameram .vi.s. viii.d. Item de manerio pro antiquo incremento .xl.s. Item ad .iii. dizenas et ad elemosinar' .vi.li. xxi.d.
Sandoñ . .	Ad bracinum x. firmas	De frumento .viii^{xx}. quarter'. De ordeo .xxx. quarter'. De avenis .viii^{xx}. quarter'. De denariis .C.v.s.
	Ad cameram	Pro manerio et ecclesia et ad .x. dizenas et elemosinar' .xx.li. v.s. x.d.
Tyllingham .	Ad bracinum .iiii. firmas	De frumento .lxiiii. quarter'. De avena .lxiiii. quarter'. De ordeo .xii. quarter'. De argento .xlii.s.
	Ad cameram	Pro manerio et ecclesia ad .iiii. dizenas et elemosinar' .viii.li. .ii.s. iiii.d. Item de eodem de novis incrementis .x.li.
Chingelford .	Ad bracinum .ii. firmas	De frumento .xxxii. quarter'. De avena .xxxii. quarter'. De ordeo .vi. quarter'. De argento .xxi.s.
	Ad cameram	Ad duas dizenas et elemosinar' .iiii.li. xiiii.d.
Wycham . .	Ad bracinum .ii. firmas	De frumento .xxxii. quarter'. De avena .xxxii. quarter'. De ordeo .vi. quarter'. De denariis .xxi.s.
	Ad cameram	Ad ii. dizenas .C.i.s. ii.d.

Erdele .
- Ad bracinum iiii. firmas
  - De frumento .lxiiii. quarter'.
  - De ordeo .xii. quarter'.
  - De avenis .lxiiii. quarter'.
  - De denariis .xlii.s.
- Ad cameram
  - De ecclesia .vi.li. xiii.s. iiii.d.
  - De manerio ad .iiii. dizenas et elemosinar' .xi.li. xii s. iiii.d.
  - Item ad obitum Johis Malemeyns, .xl.s.

Nastok .
- Ad bracinum .iii. firmas
  - De frumento .xlviii. quarter'.
  - De ordeo .ix. quarter'.
  - De avena .xlviii. quarter'.
  - De denariis .xxxi.s.
- Ad cameram
  - De ecclesia ad luminaria .x.li. xiii.s. iiii.d.
  - De eadem ad cameram .liii.s. iiii.d.
  - De manerio ad .iii. dizenas .vi.li. xxi.d.

Hebrugg' .
- Ad bracinum .iii. firmas
  - De frumento .xlviii. quarter'.
  - De avena .xlviii. quarter'.
  - De ordeo .ix. quarter'.
  - De denariis .xxxi.s.
- Ad cameram
  - De ecclesia ad luminar' .iiii.li. vi.s. viii.d.
  - De ecclesia ad cameram .lxxiii.s. iiii.d.
  - De manerio ad .iii. dizenas et elemosinar' .vi.li. xxi.d.

Bernes .
- Ad bracinum iii. firmas
  - De frumento .xlviii. quarter'.
  - De avena .xlviii. quarter'.
  - De ordeo .ix. quarter'.
  - De denariis .xxxi.s. vi.d.
- Ad cameram
  - De manerio pro novis incrementis .xl.s. Item ad .iii. dizenas et elemosinar' C.i.s. ix.d.

- Drayton
  - Ad bracinum .ii. firmas
    - De frumento .xxxii. quarter'.
    - De avenis .xxxii. quarter'.
    - De ordeo .vi. quarter'.
    - De denariis .xxi.ſ.
  - Ad cameram
    - De ecclesia ad ceram .iiii.ł. vi. viii.đ.
    - Item de eadem ad cameram .xiii.ſ. iiii.đ.
    - Item de manerio pro novis incrementis .liii.ſ. iiii.đ.
    - Item de eodem ad .ii. dizenas et elemosinar' .iiii.ł. xiiii.đ.
- Sutton
  - Ad bracinum .ii. firmas
    - De frumento .xxxii. quarter'.
    - De avenis .xxxii. quarter'.
    - De ordeo .vi. quarter'.
    - De denariis .x.ſ. vi.đ.
  - Ad cameram
    - De ecclesia .vi.ł. xiii.ſ. iiiiđ.
    - De manerio pro antiquis incrementis .xl.ſ.
    - De eodem pro novis incrementis .liii.ſ. iiii.đ.
    - Item de eodem ad .iiii. dizenas et elemosinar' .x.ł. ii.ſ. iiii.đ.
- Kadingdon et Kenisworth
  - Ad bracinum .i. firmam
    - De frumento .xvi. quarter'.
    - De avenis .xvi. quarter'.
    - De ordeo .iii. quarter'.
    - De denariis .x.ſ. vi.đ.
    - Item pro uno defectu .xxvi.ſ. viii.đ.
  - Ad cameram
    - De maneriis ad unam dizenam et ad elemosinar' .xxxiii.ſ. xi.đ.
    - De eisdem pro antiquis incrementis .xl.ł. vi.ſ. viii.đ.
    - Item de eisdem pro novis incrementis .x.ł. xiii.ſ. iiii.đ.
    - Item de ecclesia de Kenesworth .xvii.ł. .vi.ſ. .viii.đ.
    - Item de ecclesia de Kadyndon .xvi.ł. .xiii.ſ. .iiii.đ.

Summa tocius solucionis ad cameram .lxxvi.ł. xiii.ſ. xi.đ. cum denariis.

Ronewell .	Ad cameram	Pro antiquis incrementis .lii.s. De eodem ad duas dizenas C.s.
	de quibus ad bracinum	Pro .ii. defectibus .xxx.s. .iiii.d. per manus camerarii.
Nortone .	Ad cameram	Pro antiquis incrementis .xl.s. Item de eodem ad .i. dizenam .xl.s.
	De quibus ad bracinum	Pro uno defectu .xxvi.s. .viii.d.
Allurton .	Ad cameram	per annum de redditu assisæ .l.s.
Molendinum de Wapping atte Wose .	Ad cameram	De redditu assisæ per annum .xliii.s. .iiii.d.
Waltoñ Thorp et Kirkeby .	Ad cameram	De ecclesiis .xxix.li. De antiquis incrementis .l.li. De novis incrementis .xxv.li.
Westlee .	Ad cameram	per annum .xl.s.
Twyforde .	Ad cameram	per annum .x.s.
Uplee quædam terra in parochia de Wylesdone .	Ad cameram	De antiquis incrementis .iiii.s.
Chelmesford .	Ad cameram	De quodam tenemento de redditu assisæ per annum .iii.s.
Summa quarter'	Frumenti	.DCC.xx. quarter'.
Summa quarter'	Ordei.	.C.xxv. quarter'.
Summa quarter'	Avenæ	.DCC.xx. quarter'.
Summa	Denariorum	.xv.li.
Summa	Denariorum	Ad liberaciones famulorum .viii.li. .xii.s. .vi.d.
Summa	Denariorum	pro defectibus .vii.li.

REDDITUS FIRMARIUM

ET

COMPOTUS BRACINI.

Hæc sunt duodecim Maneria Sancti Pauli, quæ reddunt xlv. firmas integras in frumento, ordeo, et avena, ad panem et cervisiam statutis anni terminis, scilicet in qualibet firma xv. quarteria, (ad mensuram bracini, que fuerit de xii. quarteriis et dimidia ad mensuram ville, quarteria vero bracini continet vii. bus.) frumenti ad grudum; et iii. quarteria et dimidium dicte mensure ordei ad idem; et xvi. quarteria per factum bracini solvuntur de avena, pro una firma octo facti; et continet factus bracini xvii. bussell omnes avenæ ad brasium. Reddunt item cum qualibet firma xlvi. denarios ad liberaciones servientium bracini, præter alios denarios assignatos de quibus dicitur infra, et præter denarios qui dantur pro buscha. Sandone reddit x. firmas, et est summa frumenti ad panem cl. quarteria frumenti; ad grudum xxxv. quarteria frumenti et totidem ordei ad idem; et clx. quarteria avenæ ad brasium. Summa denariorum premissorum qui solvuntur ad liberaciones servientium xxxviii. s. iiii. d. Erdele reddit quatuor firmas continentes lx. quarteria frumenti ad panem; ad grudum xiiii. quarteria frumenti et totidem ordei ad idem; et lxiiii. quarteria avenæ. Summa denariorum xv. s. iiii. d. Tillingham iiii. firmas continet tantum in frumento, ordeo, avena, et denariis quantum et manerium de Erdele. Sutton duas firmas continentes xxx. quarteria frumenti ad panem; ad grudum vii. quarteria frumenti et ordei totidem ad idem; et xxxii. quarteria avenæ, et ad liberaciones servientium vii. s. viii. d. Item Drayton, Chyngford, Wycham, quæque eorum reddit duas firmas continentes in frumento, ordeo, et avena, et de denariis, quantum Suttone. Beauchamp reddit vi. firmas continentes

iiii^{xx}x. quarteria frumenti ad panem; ad grudum xxi. quarteria et totidem ordei ad idem; et iiii^{xx}xvi. quarteria avenæ ad brasium, et in denariis xxiii. s. Barling reddit tres firmas continentes xlv. quarteria frumenti ad panem; et x. quarteria et dimidium quarterium de frumento ad grudum et totidem ordei ad idem; et xlviii. quarteria avenæ; et in denariis xi. s. vi. d. Item Heybrugg et Bernes et Navestok, quæque eorum per se reddit tantundem in omnibus quantum Barlyng. Kadyndon reddit unam firmam continentem xv. quarteria frumenti ad panem; ad brasium iii. quarteria et dimidium frumenti et iii. quarteria et dimidium ordei ad idem, et xvi. quarteria avenæ ad brasium, et ad liberaciones faciendum iii. s. x. d. Summa totius frumenti ad panem DCLXXV. quarteria. Summa frumenti ad grudum clvii. quarteria et dimidium et totidem ordei. Item Summa avenæ ad brasium DCCXX. quarteria. Item summa denariorum ad liberacionem famulorum bracini viii. li. xii. s. vi. d. Item præter denarios subscriptos assignatos ad liberacionem servientium reddunt præscripta maneria denarios ad bracinum pro defaltis firmarum vii. li. Videlicet Bellocampo iiii. marc. Runewelle ii. marc. et dimidium. Norton ii. marc. Kadyndon ii. marc. in fine anni. Item præter denarios solutos pro defaltis maneriorum reddunt firmarii denarios pro buscha, quam invenire debent ad braciandum firmam suam assignatam ad cerviciam, quorum summa est incerta; quia aliquando dant plus, aliquando minus, secundum caristiam buschæ, secundum quod possunt facere finem cum custode, alioquin buscham invenient. Consuevit autem firmarius pro buscha invenienda pro qualibet firma dare dimidiam marcum, sepius vero plus, minus vero raro.

COMPOTUS BRACINI SANCTI PAULI,

A.D. 1283.

THOMAS DE COULYNG CUSTOS BRACINI sancti Pauli Londoniensis reddit compotum suum, anno domini M°.CC°. octog°. iii°. de receptis et exitibus in bracino per annum precedentem, scilicet de DC.lxxv. quarter' frumenti ad panem faciendum de xlv. firmis maneriorum, qualibet firma continente xvi. quarter' frumenti, et xvi. quarter' avenæ, et tria quarter' ordei, singula per mensuram Regis, videlicet pro quarter' octo bussell'. Et de xxiiii. quarter' i. bussell' frumenti, de multura molendini. Summa DCC.ix. quarter i. bussell'.

De quibus in vi^{xx}.xvii. furniciis furniata sunt D.xlviii. quarter' ii. bussell' de frumento, quæ faciunt xxxvi. furmas viii. quarter' ii. bussell'. Item in Wastell et fflacon viii. quarter' iiii. bussell'. Item in Grudum ultra xlv. furmas constitutas xix. quarter'. In vendicione C.xxxiii. quarter' ii. bussell', de quibus respondet infra; et faciunt x. firmas x. quarter' vi. bussell', et quietus est de predicto frumento. Summa ut supra.

Item reddit compotum de c.lviii. quarter' et dim' de frumento ad grudum, et totum braciatum, in C. et i. braciñ simul cum xix. quarter' frumenti quæ computantur supra in firmis de frumento ad panem, et quietus est de predicto grudo.

Item reddit compotum de c.lvii. quarter' et dim' de ordeo ad grudum, et totum braciatum, simul cum xix. quarter' ordei emptis, ut infra, et quietus est de predicto ordeo. Summa predictorum frumenti et ordei ad grudum CCC.liii. quarter'.

Item reddit compotum de DCC.xx. quarter' avenæ ad brasium de predictis xlv. firmis, de quibus habuit xx. quarter' de excrescenti cancellorum. Summa DCC.xl. quarter' avenæ. De quibus in C. et i. Braciñ DCC.vii. quarter', scilicet in unoquoque bracino septem quarter' per octo bussell' legales. In emendam cervisiam v. quart'. In prebendam equorum xxviii. quarter'. Summa ut supra.

Idem reddit compotum de vii.ł. de redditu ad bracinum assig-

nato per annum integrum; similiter de ii. defaltis de Bello campo iiii. marc', et de ii. defaltis de Ronewella ii. marc' et dim', et pro una defalta de Kadyndone ii. marc', et pro una defalta de Nortona ii. marc'. Et de viii.ℓi. xii.s. vi.d. ad liberationes faciendas famulorum. Idem reddit compotum de xix.ℓi. x.s. ii.d. de lvi. quarter' iiii. bussell' de frumento precii quarter' vi.s. x.d. iii. q^{a}. Et de xi.ℓi. ii.s. de xxxvii. quarter', precii quarter' vi.s. Et de viii.ℓi. xv.s. vi.d. pro xxvii. quarter' v. bussell' de frumento precii quarter' vi.s. iiii.d. Et de lxxviii.s. de xii. quarter', precii quarter' vi.s. vi.d. Summa quarter' ut supra.

Item de fece et hujusmodi ix.ℓi. vi.s. ob. q^{a}. Et de iiii.ℓi. xviii.s. de xl. quarter' vi. bussell' de pollard precii quarter' ii.s. Et de lxxii.s. iiii.d. pro liiii. quarter' ii. bussell' de furfure precii quarter' xvi.d. In prebendam equorum xxxiiii. quarter' vii. bussell'. Et de iiii.ℓi. x.s. v.d. de drachat vendito. Et de xiiii.s. xi.d. ob. de carbone pistrini. Et de xxiiii.s. v.d. de carbone bracini precii quarter' vi.d. et pro sequestra, i. talliæ per xxvi. dies, xiiii.s. vii.d. Summa totalis de den' receptis tam de blado vendito quam de redditu assignato et aliis receptis et exitibus, iiii^{xx}.ℓi. lxii.s. v.d. et quadr'.

De quibus in pitanciis datis die compotus, v.s. Item in xix. quarter' ordei emptis de mensura bracini, scilicet quarteria continens vii. bussell', lxvi.s. vi.d., et in buscha ad toralle et ad braciandum ultra firmas constitutas viii.ℓi. ii.s. iiii.d. Et in buscha ad furnum vi.ℓ. xd. q^{a}. Et in feno ad equos molendini lviii.s. ii.d. ob. Item in aqua ducenda per annum liii.s. iiii.d. Et in sale iiii.s. vii.d. q^{a}. In candelis iiii.s. xd. Et in flaconibus per duos dies in rogacionibus, xxxi.s. i.d. q^{a}. In pipere ad wastell, in conversione et commemoracione sancti Pauli, ix.d. Item in emendacione domorum xviii.s. i.d. Summa xxvi.ℓi. v.s. vii.d. q^{a}. Item in i. equo empto viii.s. In ferrura equorum xii.s. vi.d. In ferramento et passu equorum v.s. ii.d. q^{a}. Et in coleris, traicibus, virgis, funiculis, uncto et aliis ad molendinum iiii.s. vii.d. Summa xxx.s. iii.d. q^{a}. Item in buletell cum filo ii.s. ix.d. In cribris x.d. ob. In lanc', gat', et aliis rebus emendandis in pistrino ob. q^{a}. Summa iiii.s. vi.d. q^{a}. In emendacione caldarum iii.s. iii.d.

In circulis iii.s. vi.d. In natis xiiii.d. ob. In kemelin ii.s. ii.d. ob. et in lancis, clavis ferreis ad torall' et cibra, et in aliis rebus emendandis in bracino iii.s. i.d. ob. Summa xiii.s. iii.d. ob. Item in circulis ad dolia iiii.s. ii.d. ob. q^{a}. Item i. dolio empto vii.d. In emend' caligis, discis et aliis in celario viii.d. ob. In stipendiis circulatoris per annum iiii.s. Summa ix.s. vi.d. In liberacione famulorum bracini per annum xiii.li. xiii.s. et in stipendiis iiii. servientium in pistrino, et trium in bracino, et duorum in molendino, et clerici de receptis per annum lxxviii.s. Item elemosinario pro pane nigro per annum c.vi.s. viii.d. In septenis den' eidem datis pro quinque defaltis maneriorum ii.s. xi.d. Item parvis canonicis pro pane nigro iiii.li. Summa xxvii.li. vii.d. Item in redemptis c.iiii^{xx}.xvi. panium, pretium panis ob. q^{a}., xii.s. iiii.d. Item in redempcione vii. prebendarum cervisiæ, pretium lagenæ ob. q^{a}., xiii.s. i.d. ob. Summa xxv.s. iiij.d. ob. Item in defaltis de Kadyndon xxvi.s. viii.d. Summa summarum totius expensi lviii.li. xv.s. ix.d. ob. q^{a}. Quibus subtractis de summa recepti remanente distribuenda canonicis per annum residentibus xxiiii.li. vi.s. vii.d. ob. hoc modo. In primo quarterio ix. residentibus quarta pars vi.li. xix.d. ob. q^{a}. et remanet ob. porcio cujuslibet xiii.s. vi.d. q^{a}. et remanet q^{a}. In secundo quarterio octo residentes vi.li. xx.d. porcio cujuslibet xv.s. ii.d. ob. In tertio quarterio x. residentes vi.li. xix.d. ob. q^{a}. porcio cujuslibet xii.s. ii.d. et remanet q^{a}. In quarto quarterio vii. residentes vi.li. xx.d. q^{a}. porcio cujuslibet xvii.s. iiii.d. ob. et remanet ob. q^{a}. Isti residebant, in primo quarterio, secundo, tercio, quarto, Dominus Decanus, Archidiaconus Middlesex, Thesaurarius, Johannes de Sancta Maria, R. de Brandon, Magister R. de Stowe; pars cujuslibet istorum lviii.s. iiii.d. q^{a}. Item in primo, secundo, tercio quarterio Archidiaconus Essex et Magister J. de Luke, porcio utriusque istorum xl.s. x.d. ob. q^{a}. Item Cancellarius resident' quarterio tercio, porcio ejusdem xii.s. ii.d. In tercio et quarto quarterio residebat S. de Stranbrugg, porcio sua xxix.s. vi.d. ob. Item in primo quarterio residebat Archidiaconus Londoniensis tantum, porcio ipsius xiii.s. vi.d. q.

Item reddit compotum de consuetis et debitis exitibus panum

provenientium de supradictis D.xlviii. quarter' et ii. bussell' frumenti furniatis, videlicet XLM.cc.lxvi. panes. De quibus xxx. majoribus canonicis per annum XXXII^{m}.DCC.lx. panes. Tribus minoribus canonicis et duobus aliis, videlicet capellano celebranti pro anima Willielmi de Sancta Margaret' Decano, et scriptori librorum ecclesie, cuilibet ii. pan' in diem, III^{m}.DC.xl. panes per annum, et iii.d. ob. per ebdomodam pro pane nigro. Item ix. minoribus aliis, cum custode bracini, qui est decimus, cuilibet in diem i. panem, per annum III^{m}.DC.xl. panes. Sacristano pro hostiis inveniendis omnibus celebrantibus infra ecclesiam per annum lii. pan. Et procuria Gilberti lii. panes. Item firmariis xlv. panes, scil' pro qualibet firma i. panem. Item ecclesiæ parochiali pro pane benedicto iii. vel iiii. panes. Item servientibus bracini per annum pro pitanciis CC. panes. Marescallo pro iiii. festis dupplicibus iiii. pan. Item pro redditu de Aldelburston per annum iiii. pan. Cuvariis, infirmis, minutis pitanciis, pro diversis negotiis xvi. panes. Item Waltero Hervy pro xv. septimanis xlv. panes, sc' per ebdomodam iii. panes. M.XLM^{a}.CCCC.lxiii. pan.

Et excedit expensa receptis in C.iiii^{xx}.xvii. pan' qui venduntur et computantur supra in expensis. Item in stallacione ii. canonicorum ii. panes. Item reddit compotum anno supradicto de XLM.CC.lxvi. panes de exitu .D.xlviii. quarter' ii. bussell' de frumento furniato. In vi^{xx}.xvii. furniciis ad unumquemque furnicium iiii. quarter' de mensura bracini sc. quarter' de vii. bussell' legalibus hoc modo:

De primo furn'	cc.iiii^{xx}.xv.pan.	De xiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xi. pan.	De quarto	cc.iiii^{xx}.iiii. pan.
De secundo	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvi. pan.	De xiiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.iiii. pan.	De quinto	cc.iiii^{xx}.vii. p'.
De tercio	cc.iiii^{xx}.xi. pan.	De xv.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. pan.	De sexto	cc.iiii^{xx}.xii. p'.
De quarto	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiiii. pan.	De xvi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.ix. pan.	De septimo	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiii. p'.
De quinto	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiiii. pan.	De xvii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xviii. pan.	De octavo	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. p'.
De vi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.vii. pan.	De xviii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. pan.	De ix.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. p'.
De septimo	cc.iiii^{xx}.xix. pan.	De xix.	cc.iiii^{xx}.ii. pan.	De x.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xii. p'.
De octavo	cc.iiii^{xx}.ix. pan.	De xx.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvi. pan.	De xi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. p'.
De nono	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiii. pan.	Summa	v^{m}.Dccc.xliii. pan.	De xii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xix. p'.
De decimo	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvii. pan.	Item de primo	cc.iiii^{xx}.ix. pan.	De xiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvi. p'.
De xi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xii. pan.	De secundo	cc.iiii^{xx}.ii. pan.	De xiiii.	ccc. p'.
De xii.	ccc. pan.	De tertio	cc.iiii^{xx}.vii. pan.	De xv.	ccc.ii. p'.

De xvi.	ccc.v. p'.	De x.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xi. p'.	De iiii.	ccc. p'.
De xvii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xv. p'.	De xi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. p'.	De v.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xix. p'.
De xviii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xix. p'.	De xii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xi. p'.	De vi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xii. p'.
De xix.	ccc.v. p'.	De xiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.vi. p'.	De vii.	ccc. p'.
De xx.	ccc.ii. p'.	De xiiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.vii. p'.	De viii.	ccc.vii. p'.
Summa	v^{m}.Dccc.lxxiii. p'.	De xv.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xix. p'.	De ix.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xix. p'.
De primo	ccc.iiii^{xx}. p'.	De xvi.	ccc.iiii. p'.	De x.	ccc.ii. p'.
De secundo	ccc.vii. p'.	De xvii.	ccc. p'.	De xi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xv. p'.
De iii.	ccc.viii. p'.	De xviii.	ccc.iiii. p'.	De xii.	ccc. p'.
De iiii.	ccc. p'.	De xix.	ccc.viii. p'.	De xiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xv. p'.
De v.	ccc.iii. p'.	De xx.	ccc.iiii. p'.	De xiiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvii. p'.
De vi.	ccc.iiii^{xx}.xi. p'.	Summa	v^{m}.Dcccc.lxxix. p'.	De xv.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xii. p'.
De vii.	ccc.iii. p'.	De primo	ccc.vii. p'.	De xvi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvi. p'.
De viii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.vi. p'.	De ii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvi. p'.	De xvii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiiii. p'.
De ix.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xv. p'.	De iii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.ix. p'.	De xviii.	cc.iiii$_{xx}$.viii. p'.
De x.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. p'.	De iiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.iiii. p'.	De xix.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiii. p'.
De xi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. p'.	De v.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvii. p'.	De xx.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiii. p'.
De xii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xv. p'.	De vi.	cc. p'.	Summa	v^{m}.Dcccc.xxiiii. p'.
De xiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. p'.	De vii.	ccc.iii. p'.	Item de primo	ccc. p'.
De xiiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xi. p'.	De viii.	ccc.vi. p'.	De ii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.x. p'.
De xv.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvi. p'.	De ix.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvi. p'.	De iii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. p'.
De xvi.	ccc. p'.	De x.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xix. p'.	De iiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. p'.
De xvii.	ccc.ii. p'.	De xi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.vi. p'.	De v.	cc.iiii^{xx}.x. p'.
De xviii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiii. p'.	De xii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xii. p'.	De vi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. p'.
De xix.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xi. p'.	De xiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xv. p'.	De vii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xix. p'.
De xx.	cc.iiii^{xx}.ix. p'.	De xiiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvii. p'.	De viii.	ccc. p'.
Summa	v^{m}.Dcccc.xviii. p'.	De xv.	cc.iiii^{xx}.iii. p'.	De ix.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiii. p'.
Item de primo	cc.iiii^{xx}.xi. p'.	De xvi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.vii. p'.	De x.	cc.iiii^{xx}.i. p'.
De ii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvii. p'.	De xvii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.ix. p'.	De xi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.iii. p'.
De iii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.viii. p'.	De xviii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.ii. p'.	De xii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.iiii. p'.
De iiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiii. p'.	De xix.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xi. p'.	De xiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.vii. p'.
De v.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xviii. p'.	De xx.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xvii. p'.	De xiiii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.iiii. p'.
De vi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xii. p'.	Summa	v^{m}.Dccc.lxi. p'.	De xv.	cc.iiii^{xx}.ix. p'.
De vii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xii. p'.	Item de primo	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiiii. p'.	De xvi.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xv. p'.
De viii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.ii. p'.	De ii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xv. p'.	De xvii.	ccc.xxv. p'.
De ix.	cc.iiii^{xx}.iiii. p'.	De iii.	cc.iiii^{xx}.xiiii. p'.	Summa	iiii^{m}.Dcccc.lxix. p'.

Summa receptorum xlm^{a}.cc.lxvi. pan. ut prius distribucio fiat sicut in alio compoto precedenti.

Memorandum quod in duobus festis sancti Pauli liberantur cuilibet majori canonico in die pro pitancia tres wastelli, et ceteris minoribus canonicis juxta numerum panum liberacionis suæ. Similiter in Rogacionibus de flaonibus liberantur eis pro pitancia

juxta eundem modum per duos dies, videlicet secunda et tercia feria. Anno gratiæ Millesimo cc.l^{mo}. valebat quarterium frumenti iiii. s̃. secundam mensuram Bracini. Ordeum ii.s̃. vi.d̃. Avena xx.d̃. Busca vi.s̃. Liberaciones servientium xlvi.d̃. Cariagium totius firmæ ix.d̃. Quibus omnibus collectis erat summa unius firmæ vi.l̃i. Summa xlv. firmarum ad precium predictum cc.lxx.l̃i. Item preter dictas firmas redduntur in bracino vii.l̃i. pro defalcis diversorum maneriorum. Summa summarum provenientium Bracini cc.lxvii.l̃i.

De predictis receptis fuerunt liberationes xxx. canonicorum pro pane et cervisia, cuilibet x. marc'. Et iiii. parvis prebendariis pro duobus panibus et cervisia 36 marc'. Et quinto c.s̃. et x. minoribus ad unum panem xlv. marc'. cuilibet lx.s̃. per annum. Item duobus hostiariis capituli et bracini et tribus servientibus cuilibet ii. mr. per annum. Item sacristæ pro lii. pan' lii.d̃. Item ad flaones faciendum in rogacionibus, et ad wastell v. mr. Item pro exenniis x. mr. Item hostiario bracini pro augmento stipendiorum xxxiiii.s̃. viii.d̃. Item elemosinario pro defectu vii. ebdomadarum iiiis̃. id̃.

Memorandum quod de providentia Thomæ de Coulyng quondam custodis Bracini remanere debent in bracino post recessum cujuslibet custodis de certo implemento de frumento viii. quarter' per mensuram bracini ad duas furnias panis. Item xvii. quarter' et dim' de brasio frumenti. Item xvii. quarter' et dim' de brasio ordei. Item lxx. quarter' de brasio avenæ. Summa c.xiii. quarter' et ii. bussell' ad inchoandum liberaciones post festum Sancti Michaelis. Item de antiquo incremento in pecunia x. marc'. sterling.

Sciendum quod de bracino exeunt liberaciones constitutæ xxx. canonicorum equales in pane et cervisia, cuilibet singulis diebus tres panes albi et nullus niger. Item tres parvi prebendarii de choro et unus exterior capellanus ministrans pro Willielmo de Sanctæ Mariæ ecclesia decano, item unus qui debet esse scriptor librorum ecclesiæ, minores habent liberaciones, quilibet illorum duos panes albos et unum nigrum panem, vel precium ejus tres obol' per

ebdomodam. Item novem parvi prebendarii et custos bracini, qui est decimus, singuli habent tales dimid' liberaciones. Item sacrista ecclesiæ habet per annum lii. pan' albos vel similia ejusdem proporcionis sc. pro totidem dominicis per annum pro hostiis inveniendis ad eucaristiam per singula loca, ubi celebratur in ecclesia. Sciendum quod qui integram habet liberacionem canonici recipit per ebdomodam xxx. bollas cervisiæ. Item redditur firmariis pro qualibet firma, quam solvunt, unus panis albus, et duæ boll' cervisiæ. Summa panis xlv. Summa cervisiæ iiii^{xx}.x. boll. Item sacrista singulis septimanis x. bollæ. Hostiarius capituli x. bollæ. Portarius bracini x. bollæ. Et iii. majoribus servientibus ecclesiæ xxx. bollæ. videlicet cuilibet x. bollæ. Pitanciæ per annum ix^{xx}.x. panes et totidem bollæ cervisiæ, et preterea xx. bollæ cum wastell, sc. clerico, pistori, braciatori, janitori, circulatori, aquæductori, in duplicibus festis cuilibet i. panem et i. bollam, et octo minoribus servientibus iiii. panes et iiii. bollæ.

Braciator percipit per ebdomodam vii. bollas. Pistor vii. bollas. Janitor x. bollas. Tractor cervisiæ vii. bollas		Summa per ebdomodam xxxi. bollæ.
Stipendia in bracino.	Braciator per annum x.s̃. Duobus servientibus sub eo x.s̃. viii.d̃.	Summa xx.s̃. viii.d̃.
Stipendia in pistrino.	Janitori cum puero suo x.d̃. per ebdomodam. Pistori annuatim x.s̃. tribus garcionibus suis annuatim xxi.s̃.	Summa (sic).
Stipendia in molendino.	Molendinarius annuatim vii.s̃. . Garcionibus suis annuatim vi.s̃. .	Summa xiii.s̃.

Quatuor pistores, braciator, et duo molendarii, quilibet eorum percipit ebdomodatim vii.d̃. Duo servientes in bracino ebdomodatim xii.d̃. Tractor cervisiæ ebdomodatim iii.d̃.

Summa per xlv. septimanas ultra recepta de firmariis lxvii.s̃. vi.d̃. Item per vii. septimanas residuas xxxvii.s̃. iiii.d̃.

Summa total' liberationis per annum ultra recepta de firmariis c.iiii.s. x.d.

Solent expendi singulis annis in busca xvi.li. Item pro aqua ducenda iiii. marc'. Item pro feno ad equos molendini lx.s. Item in ferrura eorumdem i. marca. Et in avena ad prebendas lii. quarter' pret' lii.s. Item in emendacione molendini, hernesio equorum et itinere eorum reparando i. marca. Et in renovacione molarum et equorum communiter xl.s.

Compotus Bracini sancti Pauli a festo sancti Michaelis anno gratiæ Millesimo cc.lxxxvi. usque ad idem festum anno sequenti.

JOHANNES DE BRAYNFORD reddit compotum de dc.lxxv. quarter' frumenti receptis ad panem de xlv. firmis maneriorum. Et de c.lvii. quarter' et dim' frumenti de eisdem firmis ad grudum. Et de xxxiiii. quarter' et dim' de telonio molendini. Et de ii. quarter' de proficuo. Summa tocius frumenti dccc.lxix. quarter'.

De quibus in vi^{xx}. et xviii. furnis furnita sunt d.lii. quarter' frumenti, et quodlibet furnum continet iiii. quarter' per mensuram bracini, quæ faciunt xxxvi. firmas et xii. quarter', et quælibet firma continet xv. quarter' frumenti per mensuram bracini.

Item in wastell in utroque festo sancti Pauli. Et in flaconibus duobus diebus rogacionum vii. quarter' dim'. Item in grudo ad centum braciatum hoc anno c.lxxv. quarter' frumenti sc. ad quodlibet braciatum, i. quarter' et dim' et ii. bussell' mensura bracini. Item in vendicione hoc anno c.xxxiiii. quarter' et dim' quarter'. Summa tocius exitus et expensæ dccc.lxix. quarter'.

Item reddit compotum de panibus provenientibus de dictis vi^{xx}. et xviii. furnis sc. de xl. m. d.xlix. panibus, et quantum quodlibet furnum respondet patet in Rotulo de furnitis.

De quibus, xxx. majoribus canonicis per annum xxxii. m. dcc.lx. panes per annum sc. cuilibet eorum iii. panes in die. Item domino Willielmo de Faukebourn et quatuor aliis ejusdem sectæ m.m.dc.xl. panes per annum sc. cuilibet eorum ii. panes in

die. Item ix. aliis minoribus canonicis et ministro bracini M.M.M.DC.xl. panes per annum sc. cuilibet eorum i. panem in die. Item sacristæ ad hostias lii. panes per annum, qualibet septimana i. panem. Item pro curia Gilberti lii. panes per annum sc. in ebdomoda i. panem. Item ducentibus firmas per annum, xlv. panes, pro qualibet firma i. panem. Item servientibus in bracino pro pitanciis per xx. festa duplicia CC. panes, sc. in quolibet festo x. panes. Item marescallo pro iiii. festis majoribus iiii. panes. Item pro redditu de Adburton iiii. panes per annum. Item fratri de ordine Carmelitarum pro lecturis CC.iiii^{xx}.xiiii. panes per tria quarter' anni et tres septimanas, sc. in die i. pan'. Item Bartholomo Orologiario per tria quarteria anni et viii. dies CC.iiii^{xx}.i. panes. Item pro pane benedicto ecclesiæ parochiali ii. panes. Item in installacione canonicorum hoc anno iiii. panes, videlicet Egidi Filol, Johannis de Wyleby, Hugonis de Kendale et Gilberti de Straiton.

Summa tocius expens' panis xl. m. D.CCCC.lxxviii. p̃. Et sic expens' excedit recept' in CCCC.xxix. panes.

Idem reddit compotum de C.lvii. quarter' et dim' ordei receptis de predictis xlv. firmis.

Idem reddit compotum de xv. quarter' emptis per mensuram pavimenti ad perficiendum bracinum, quæ fecerunt xvii. quarter' et dim' per mensuram bracini, et totum braciatum hoc anno una cum supradictis quarter' ordei. Summa C.lxxv. quarter' ordei et totum braciatum.

Idem reddit compotum de DCC.xx. quarter avenæ receptis de xlv. firmis predictis. Et de incremento granarum xx. quarter'. Summa DCC.xl. quarter'.

De quibus in predictis centum braciatis DCC. quarter' sc. in unoquoque braciato septem quarter' legalia sc. quart' per viii. bussell'. Item in emendatione cervisiæ viii. quart' et vi. buss. Item in prebendis equorum xxii. quart' vi. buss. In vendicione hoc anno viii. quarter' iiii. bussell'. Summa DCC.xl. quarter' avenæ.

Idem reddit compotum de cervisia recepta de dictis C. braciatis sc. de lxvii^{m}. DCCC.xiiii. bollis.

Idem reddit compotum de liberacione dictæ cervisiæ, de qua liberavit xxx. majoribus canonicis xlvi^{m}. DCCC. boll' que faciunt M. D. et lx. prebend' videlicet computatis xxx. boll' pro i. prebenda.

Item Willielmo de Faukebourn et quatuor aliis ejusdem sectæ vii^{m}. DCCC. bollæ que faciunt CC.lx. prebend'. Item ix. aliis minoribus et ministro bracini vii^{m}.M.DCCC boll' quæ faciunt CCLX. præbend'. Item janitori bracini, pistori, braciatori, tractatori cervisiæ, et molendinario per annum M. DCC.iiii^{xx}. et xiiii. bollæ quæ faciunt lix. prebend' et xxiiii. bollæ. Item in bracino servientibus pro pitanciis per xxii. duplicia festa CC.xx. bollæ sc. in quolibet festo x. bollæ. Item marescallo pro iiii. festis duplicibus iiii. bollæ. Item pro redditu de Adburton iiii. bollæ per annum. Item pistoribus quando faciunt wastell et flacon' viii. bollæ. Item firmariis pro xlv. firmis iiii^{xx}. x. bollæ pro qualibet firma ii. bollæ. Item clerico sancti Gregorii per annum lii. bollæ sc. qualibet septiman' i. bolla. Item fratri Carmelitæ hoc anno lectori per tria quarteria et tres septimanas p.iiii^{xx}. et viii. bollæ sc. qualibet ebdomod' xiiii. bollæ. Item Bartholom' orologi' post adventum Willielmi de Pikewell xxiii. bollæ. Item hominibus infirmis in villa iiii. bollæ. Item sacristæ et quatuor servientibus in ecclesia M.M.DC. bollæ, quæ faciunt iiii^{xx}. vi. prebend' et xx. bollæ. Item in vendicione hoc anno xxvii. bollæ. Summa lxvii. M.DCCC.xiiii. bollæ.

Idem reddit compotum de vii.ł. receptis pro defectibus maneriorum.

Item de viii.ł. xiis. et vid. ad liberaciones famulorum de xlv. firmis de qualibet firma iiis. xd.

Item de frumento vendito hoc anno xxxi.ł. iiis. vid. q^{a}.

Item de avena vendita xx.s.

Item de exitibus celarii sc. fece et hujusmodi xi.ł. iid. q^{a}.

Item de xxxii.d. q^{a}. de xxxvii. boll' cervisiæ.

Item de talliis vacantibus venditis xxxii.s. vi.d. ob. q^{a}.

Item de pollardis venditis vi.ł. xii.s. vi.d. ob.

Item de furfure vendito C.xvii.s. vii.d.

Item de carbone vendito de pistrino xviii.s. iiii.d.

Item de exitibus in bracino vi.ℓi. x.s̃. ix.d̃.

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